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D. Khanna

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READERS' FORUM

The first two letters have been adjudged to be the best out of the bunch received for this month's issue. Each of the two writers is being given a prize of Rs 50

1

SHATTERED DREAMS

Once again, on the anniversary of our Independence, we have to fortify ourselves with the hope and conviction that we shall overcome all our difficulties. Perhaps we have achieved glory but fulfilment has so far eluded us.

It is shocking that with each day's gunfire, the values that we cherished and our hopes of building a happy, prosperous and strong nation are being eroded. Most of our leaders display woeful ignorance of our history and heritage. This is reflected in the empty slogans raised by political parties and their bosses. Sectarian slogans are heard in city after city, draining a prosperous Ahmedabad, shattering a happy Darjeeling or rocking a quiet Belgaum.

Indian nationalism has been battered by a series of onslaughts through corruption, cowardice, fanaticism, fundamentalism and secessionism. The grim conditions that prevail in our society make one wonder if this nation will ever move into the 21st century. Instead of whining, groaning and moaning, it is time to rouse the nation into renewed efforts to unleash another tide of commitment, that will take us finally to our goals of peace and prosperity.

Puri (Orissa)

Jayashree Tripathy

2

PRE-SET NOTIONS

The people regard poverty and fate as ordained by God. We make no earnest attempt to alleviate poverty or shape our future by dint of sustained hard work. We continue to treat religion as the private property (a pre-set notion) of a community. For instance, Hindus insist on Ram Janmabhumi and Muslims on Babri Masjid over a place which is India's soil nourished by both communities' sweat and toil.

Our ministers and bureaucrats seem to be so concerned about India's unity and foreign relations (a pre-set notion or concept of unity) that even disclosures of bribes received by certain individuals are regarded as 'secret'. Their concept of secrecy, unity and integrity continue to be of the 18th or 19th century when their exhortations seek to keep abreast of the 21st century.

Now the people regard V.C.R., colour T.V., Maruti, etc as necessities; this trend has prompted all and sundry to indulge in blatant corruption. We also have a notion that violent strikes, bandhs and carnage are an effective way of securing our demands.

It is time we gave up our pre-set notions and demonstrated that man is the only creature who can change and reform himself. Let us devote our time and energy to finding new notions and new ideas, and build a progressive, flourishing India.

Guwahati (Assam)

Rajib Sarma

3

PUFFS AND REBUFFS

This is in response to your editorial "Puffs and Rebuffs" (July '87). Although many people raise their eyebrows over the "destabilisation theory", there definitely is an element of truth in it.

History is replete with examples of misunderstandings having been deliberately created between nations and wars having been fuelled by the Super Powers on both sides. 'Proxy War' seems to be a logical end to almost every armed conflict started anywhere.

On the other hand, democratically elected governments are destabilised when they do not succumb to, or raise their voice against, the inhumane policies of the Super Powers and their proteges. The agents of these Powers even go to the extent of assassinating inconvenient leaders. But this theory holds good only in case of a country like India, highly susceptible to destabilisation due to its internal problems, diversities and territorial disadvantages.

We face threats from within and without. We have been surrounded by hostile nations and have a wide split among ourselves over certain issues. There must be a total revision of means and ends in our national as well as international policies for peaceful co-existence in both spheres.

Parthasarathi (Orissa)

Baturam Nayak

4

You have rightly assessed the sordid, deplorable plight of the Indian polity in your straightforward leading article "Stink, Slush and Worse" (June '87). Corruption is nothing new in our system but at present it has assumed colossal dimensions. Besides the communal bickerings, linguistic and religious fanaticism threatening the country's integrity, the octopus of corruption has clasped the entire set-up with its numerous tentacles.

The people's representatives, who have no sense of high morale, indulge in mammon worship and satisfy their avarice, though they

are supposed to safeguard the mass interest. The inevitable outcome is that the economic fabric of the country is becoming feeble; the chasm between the handful of haves and the countless have-nots is widening, giving birth to frustration among the youth and hindering national unity.

Burdwan (W.B.)

Debdas Adhika

5

ROLE OF WOMEN

Apropos of your cover feature of the June '87 issue—"Role of Women in Modern World", would like to suggest that the issue of moral consciousness of women should also be discussed.

Though the Constitution makes special provisions for women's rights, they are being ill-treated by male society. Women are divorced, tortured, raped and even burnt by devil-like in-laws. Though the country is heading towards the 21st century, there is an area of darkness in our civilisation—the meanness of certain supposedly civilised people. They think women are like footwear changeable at any moment.

Woman is the nurse, wife, daughter, sister and, above all, mother to man. Public opinion should be aroused by publishing argumentative questions on Social and Economic Problems in various reputed newspapers and periodicals.

Sambalpur (Orissa)

Chintu Mahanand

6

It is only the privileged and affluent strata of society, the upper class urban elite to be precise, which are benefited by the expression of discontent sounded by women liberation leaders.

The spirit of liberalism should have percolated down to women in towns, if not in villages. But that has not happened. The middle class housewife of a town still remains a replica of a meek, husband-fearing creature, let alone one demanding equal status. Women are still relegated to a secondary position in the family hierarchy.

Marriage implies spending a lot of money and the father dutifully drains himself off on such occasions. It doesn't occur to him to spend the same amount on the girl's education and turn her into an asset as a son. Unless young men and women come forward with a fierce commitment to do away with rotten practices, things will not change.

Gaya

Sanjay Naray.

A TRIBUTE TO C.M.

I am happy to inform you that I have been selected for the I.A.S. securing the 18th position in the 1986 examination. I would like to express my sincere thanks to you and your staff engaged in bringing out THE COMPETITION MASTER every month. Your magazine has been of immense help to me throughout my preparation for the main examination.

Apart from your excellent Special Features and Articles, the write-ups on the Economic Scene have been especially valuable. Questions on the following topics were asked in the examination more or less as given in your magazine: Industrial Policy Liberation (March '86), Streamlining the Services (March '86), Seventh Plan (Dec '85 & Feb '86), Funding of VII Plan (June '86), MODVAT (May '86), Navodaya Schools Controversy (July '86). The list is in fact endless.

Finally, the yearly index which you publish every year in your August issue proves very useful and saves much time in searching for the requisite material.

I thank you all and wish your magazine every success.

Balla (U.P.)

Gyan Prakash Upadhyaya

Notes on Current National Affairs

- ✱ RAJIV GANDHI'S VISIT TO MOSCOW
- ✱ TERRORIST OUTRAGES
- ✱ CONGRESS DEBACLE IN HARYANA
- ✱ INTEGRATION COUNCIL'S CALL
- ✱ SAARC'S DELHI SESSION
- ✱ FATE OF NEW EDUCATION PLAN
- ✱ DECLINE IN BIRTH-RATE
- ✱ ACCORD ON AUTONOMY FOR GORKHAS
- ✱ CRISIS IN NAGALAND
- ✱ INDIAN VERSION OF AWACS

Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Moscow

During his two-day trip to Moscow (July 2-3) Mr Rajiv Gandhi held prolonged talks on various issues with Mr Mikhail Gorbachov. The Soviet leader has assured Mr Gandhi strong and unequivocal support for him and his Government. The continuing threats to Mr Rajiv Gandhi's leadership and the current difficulties he is facing are no secret, and India's Prime Minister evidently felt comforted by full Soviet support. The talks facilitated a better understanding between the two countries. Their friendship was again confirmed.

While the Prime Minister indicated on return home that "destabilisation attempts" figured in general terms in his talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachov claimed India's "internal political aspects" were not touched upon. Domestic problems, Mr Gandhi asserted, were for ourselves to handle and "we do not look upon others for help".

Asked whether he had discussions with Mr Gorbachov on the role of some Left parties in India, the Prime Minister said 'only in general terms, there was no specific talk'. But this might be a cover-up for the leftist parties' support on which Mr Gandhi now counts.

Earlier, talking to reporters in the plane, Mr Gandhi denied that he visited Moscow whenever there were difficulties at home. As for the present visit, it had been planned a long time ago to open the India festival in the Soviet Union.

At the airport Mr Gandhi confirmed that the Sino-Indian border dispute figured in his talks with the Soviet leader. There was no problem between India and the USSR in the wake of Soviet talks with China. They discussed India's problems with China. The Soviet Union understands New Delhi's position

and the difficulties involved in finding a solution. It is presumed that Mr Gorbachov repeated the advice he gave to Indian leaders to mend fences with China and other neighbours. Mr Gandhi denied that India had fallen into the Soviet orbit, but each passing year shows closer ties. The inauguration of the one-year long "Festival of India" was a spectacular function.

Science and Technology Pact: India and the Soviet Union on July 3 signed a long-term, comprehensive agreement for cooperation in science and technology, including the setting up of joint projects. The agreement, which envisages transfer of state of the art technology to India till 2000 AD, was initiated by Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov following their in-depth discussions in the Kremlin. Eight specific areas identified for cooperation between the two countries include space science, electronics and computer technology, material science, synchrotron radiation sources, water tapping up to 100 metres depth and catalysis.

Besides joint projects in various fields, the agreement envisages sharing of information on the results of research and development. Under the agreement there will be an exchange of specialists on a large scale. During the next three years about 500 scientists will work in both countries. A joint council will monitor the implementation of the programme and plan new projects.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi called at Rashtrapati Bhawan within hours of his return from the Soviet Union and reported to President Zail Singh his talks with Soviet leaders. This was perhaps the first time the Prime Minister has met the President soon after his return from a foreign trip. Perhaps, in view of the recent controversy he was fulfilling the formality of reporting to the Head of State on his activities abroad.

Terrorist Outrages

Two ruthless massacres of bus passengers on successive nights, July 6 and 7, resulting in the loss of 76 lives, with several other victims in critical condition, shocked the entire country. The passengers that were gunned down all belonged to one community and the killers belonged to another. The terrorists struck at night time; the first case occurred at Lalru (Patiala district) on the Chandigarh-Delhi highway, when a Rishikesh-bound bus was stopped by car-borne killers who shot dead men and women inside the bus, and the second similar tragedy took place near Sirsa, in Hissar district (Haryana), in which 36 bus passengers were shot one by one. In both cases the terrorists escaped, though after the Lalru massacre one of the terrorists was found dead in an abandoned car on a dry river bed. Presumably, he was killed by mistake in the firing.

The Punjab terrorists have thus demonstrated their capacity to kill and maim at will. The weakness of the law and order authorities, notably the police, thus stands tragically exposed. Intelligence authorities had received advance information that the Punjab terrorists were about to intensify their nefarious activities in retaliation against police action. But the authorities could do little because the assassins carefully chose their place of operations, taking people by surprise.

While it is true that the fight against terrorism will be a long one, especially because the terrorists are well armed and use motor vehicles for their operations under cover of darkness, the common man has begun to have doubts about the capacity of the Government to ensure security of life to everyone. There was near panic in the affected areas. Fears are being entertained that the menace might spread and a chain reaction might follow unless drastic steps are taken to counter it.

In the context of the continuing murders, the frequent claims by the police officials that terrorists are on the run and that most of them have been arrested or killed in encounters, sound hollow. The terrorists outmanoeuvre the authorities very frequently. The "joint strategies" worked out by the Centre and the States prove futile. The lunatic fringe seems incorrigible; the gangsters flout the teachings of their own religious leaders' teachings. Police-people cooperation might be able to prevent such barbarism, but this is easily said than done.

Congress Debacle in Haryana

The electoral process witnesses many ups and downs; yesterday's power-obsessed politicians fall by the wayside, making room for others. But in the elections to the Haryana State Assembly, held on June 17, brought about a radical transformation of the political scene. Few expected the Congress to win the poll, but the results proved to be an unprecedented disaster for the party, stunning the Central leadership beyond measure. The Lok Dal (Bahuguna group) and its electoral ally, the BJP, made a virtually clean sweep of the 87 contested seats in the 90-member Assembly, capturing 80 per cent of the seats and almost eliminating the Congress which could win a paltry five seats.

Mr Bansilal and all his ministerial colleagues were ousted even in what they regarded as their strongholds. The image of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and of the Congress (I) as a whole was badly tarnished, causing reactions in the entire country because the Haryana poll was regarded as crucial for the ruling party.

The "Devi Lal wave" swept everything before it. The final party position (election to three seats was countermanded because of the death of independent candidates) is:

Total seats—90; elections held for 87; Lok Dal (B) 58, B.J.P. 15, Congress (I) 5, C.P.I. and C.P.M. 1 each, Independents 6. The electorate's strength was 77.24 lakh, the total number of candidates was very large—over 1330. Caste, clan and community loyalties as well as the hold of personalities were all pushed aside, for once. The victorious candidates crushed the Congress rivals by large margins, reminiscent of the 1977 election poll scenario when the Janata vanquished the ruling party then headed by Mrs Gandhi.

Among the factors responsible for the Congress rout were: the defence purchase scandals, the reports of massive commissions and kickbacks paid to certain Indian agents, the poor performance of the Congress Government, the irresponsible, abusive utterances of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the old association of Mr Bansilal with family planning excesses and his failure to establish a rapport with the people since his re-appointment as Chief Minister last year, faulty organisation of Congress election campaigns with the party managers making wrong assessments, the persistent efforts of Mr Devi Lal, the "man of the masses", to expose the misdeeds of the Congress, and his promise to farmers to write off bank loans. In fact, economic issues, and the Punjab accord (which the Haryana electorate rejected), and the Ravi-Beas waters issue, played an important part in the humiliating defeat of the Congress. The electorate gave a sharp rebuff to the Congress for sacrificing Haryana's interests in a bid to appease the Akalis.

Mr Devi Lal, who was elected leader of the Lok Dal (B) Legislature Party, was sworn in as Chief Minister, heading a six-member Cabinet, on June 20. Soon after assuming office, he issued orders for waiving bank loans given to farmers and other poor sections of society up to Rs 20,000. This was one of his poll promises. In

the course of a policy statement, he rejected the Eradi Commission award on distribution of river waters and assured speedy execution of the SYL canal and full utilisation of Haryana's share of the water.

Integration Council's Call

Occasional meetings of the National Integration Council and its Standing Committee make hardly any impact on the communal situation which has been deteriorating. The Committee meeting held on June 23 adopted a somewhat different course following the report of the Haksar Panel (appointed by the N.I.C.). The Government has wide powers to curb the evils of communalism and secessionism but does not use them. Even so, it demands more powers now and then. For instance, under Section 153-A of IPC the Government can punish a person who promotes feelings of enmity and hatred between religious groups or castes and can also prevent misuse of places of worship. But these offences continue with a vengeance.

This time the Standing Committee of the Council called for "some kind of political solution" to the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy. The Haksar Committee recommended immediate steps to promote national integration. The report, which spelt out the concept of nationalism based on civic consciousness, transcending narrow loyalties, was accepted by the NIC's Standing Committee.

The discussions touched on the recent communal riots in U.P., Gujarat, Delhi and Bihar with the Home Minister and some of the members taking note of the administrative shortcomings in tackling the Meerut riots.

The Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr Rama Krishna Hegde, expressed the view that most riots were engineered by politicians. Some other members

stressed the "bigger responsibility" of the majority community in ensuring communal harmony. Mr L.K. Advani, BJP President, cautioned against anyone being allowed to develop a "vested interest in minority communalism". The Union Education Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, disclosed that to promote the three-language formula, the Centre would bear the cost of employing teachers of non-Hindi languages in Hindi areas as in the case of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi States. Mr R.K. Hegde, criticising politicians for engineering communal riots, felt that "as long as we continue the present electoral system, it will be difficult to establish full communal harmony".

SAARC's Delhi Session

Although the South Asian Association of Regional Countries (SAARC) is not an effective organisation, its Ministers hold sessions as scheduled. The Foreign Ministers of these countries, at their Delhi session on June 18-19, decided to constitute a group of legal experts of SAARC member-countries to prepare a draft regional convention on terrorism. Sri Lanka, which first mooted the idea of such a convention, will host the legal experts' meeting.

The final document adopted by the Delhi session of the SAARC Council of Ministers called upon member-States to take early measures to implement the recommendations on terrorism, particularly by enacting or amending national legislation relating to extradition. Sri Lanka is involved in an ethnic conflict with Tamil militants whom it regards as "terrorists". According to Sri Lankan sources, the SAARC consensus on terrorism may pave the way for extradition of some of the island's Tamil militants from India. The agreement on terrorism confers on the State an over-riding right to negate, on political grounds, a court ruling on extradition even though a criminal cannot invoke any political

ground.

India was isolated at the session when Sri Lanka and Pakistan, indirectly supported by some other countries, made an issue of India's air-dropping of supplies to Jaffna Tamils. The act was deplored as an infringement of Lanka's sovereignty.

The Ministers decided to establish a South Asian food security reserve at the third summit and designated the SAARC Secretariat to function as the reserve's secretariat. They asked member-countries to complete the necessary formalities for signing the agreement at Kathmandu.

The Ministers approved the concrete programmes formulated under five new ideas of cooperation decided at the Bangalore summit and were convinced that these would play a significant role in bringing the people of SAARC countries together. Accordingly, the SAARC Audio-Visual Exchange (SAVE) would come into operation from November 2, when the third SAARC summit opens.

Organised tourism among SAARC countries, including facilities for limited convertibility of national currencies, would begin from July 1 next year. SAARC chairs, fellowships and scholarships would be instituted from the 1988 academic year.

The Ministers felt that cooperation in the field of mass media could take the form of a common SAARC news agency, instituting an annual award to a journalist from the region and greater involvement of the media in SAARC.

The third 7-nation summit of SAARC will be held in Kathmandu in the first week of November. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, current Chairman of SAARC, will hand over leadership to the King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, at the summit.

Fate of New Education Plan

The much publicised and widely discussed New Education Policy

(NEP) apparently shares the tragic fate of countless other Government-sponsored schemes. It has in fact become a mockery. The Human Resource Development Ministry, which was supposed to implement the scheme and the Central Board of Education admitted at the end of June that hardly any progress had been made even a year after the plan was adopted by Parliament.

Instead, the process of bureaucratisation and the usual formation of committees is in full swing. There are scores of committees examining various aspects of the Education Plan, and more are being appointed! Already there are about 100 committees and working groups examining various facets of the plan. For technical education alone, a dozen committees have been constituted. Moreover, the States have not shown the requisite interest in the scheme. There is no evidence yet of swift, concrete action. The Prime Minister, who mooted the new plan, is deeply upset over the glaring lapse and has asked for an explanation from the Human Resource Development Ministry.

Keeping in view the work involved, it has now been decided to introduce the common core curriculum across the country only from the 1988-89 academic session. As if to prove that the Centre has done its work on this, it is proposed to introduce the new instruction packages in the Kendriya Vidyalayas this year itself. All the same, it is going to be a phased programme, spread over three years.

A major plank of the 10+2+3 system, introduced more than 10 years ago, vocationalisation has been a virtual non-starter all along. But what inflicted a major blow to the scheme was the decision in 1979 to end Central sponsorship even before the scheme could catch on. Under the NEP, vocationalisation is being revived as a Centrally sponsored scheme. Some 5,000 schools

are proposed to be equipped with vocational facilities by 1990. The NEP speaks of diverting 10 per cent of the higher secondary students to the vocational stream by 1990 and 25 per cent by 1995. Many difficulties have been experienced in the vocational courses. At the higher secondary stage these are available only in 11 States and four Union Territories and the coverage is 2.5 per cent of the total number of students entering the higher secondary stage.

Vocational educational demands investments of a higher order compared to other ordinary courses and the States have not arranged them. Since vocational courses are aimed at reducing the mismatch between demand and supply, youth will be trained in such occupations wherein self or wage employment opportunities are assured.

Decline in Birth-rate

Although earlier forecasts by demographers and family planning advocates had feared that the population growth would remain unchecked for quite some time, recent estimates indicate that the birth-rate in the country has registered a significant decline. The birth rate was 33.7 per thousand population in 1984, but dropped to 32.7 per thousand population in 1985. It is thus lower than the target of 33.2 set for the Seventh Plan. To that extent, the family planning campaign appears to have succeeded.

However, the caution that the situation is still a matter of concern is justified by the fact that there are contrary trends in five States and have shown an increase in the birth rate. Four of these, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim, lie in poorly accessible regions and have remained cut off from the cultural and social ethos dominating the rest of the country. But the main source of anxiety is the increased birth-rate in Madhya Pradesh which calls for urgent attention.

The fall in the birth-rate is accompanied by a substantial fall in the death-rate. While this augurs well for an increase in the average life expectancy, it would not lower the growth rate to the expected level. Improved medicare facilities are likely to bring about further reduction in the death and infant mortality rates. Their impact on the net growth rate can be offset by a still greater reduction in the birth-rate. That calls for reinforcing the family planning drive, especially in the remote areas and in the heartland States.

Accord on Autonomy for Gorkhas

After indulging in violence and causing bloodshed, and thus bringing pressure on the Centre as well as the West Bengal Government, the Gorkhas have partly succeeded in achieving their aim. Apart from getting public attention focussed on the grievances of the Gorkhas, the GNLF has been able to persuade the Centre to grant greater autonomy for Gorkha areas. For the past many months they have been carrying on an agitation for a separate State of Gorkhaland.

The West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, disclosed on June 30 that he and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, whom he met in Delhi recently, had agreed that we must give more autonomy to the three hill divisions. "We also decided that Subhash Ghising must give up the movement before we can hold talks with him." The Gorkha agitation has caused destruction of public property worth about Rs 15 crore.

Mr Ghising, the leader of the Gorkha agitation, announced that he was calling off the 13-day strike on the ninth day. This followed talks between him and Central Home Minister Buta Singh. Mr Basu's proposal to get recognition in the Constitution for Nepalese, the language spoken by the Gorkhas, was not

acceptable to the Centre

The Union Government feels that to avoid further trouble it would be advisable to create some kind of a development authority for the hill areas of Darjeeling, an elected body which would look after the region's economy while functioning within the magisterial jurisdiction of the State Government. At present, there is a Hill Development Council, but it is not an elected body, the members being appointed by the State Government on the advice of the Minister for Hill Affairs. The West Bengal Government does not have any objection to the creation of such an authority. In fact, the Left Front had been demanding regional autonomy for the Darjeeling hills.

During his talks with Mr Buta Singh in Delhi, Mr Ghising had reportedly promised that he would accept whatever the Centre and the State Government offered him. According to informed official sources, Mr Ghising had been advised by his mentors in Delhi that it would not be possible to provide his agitation with the needed support as it had proved counter-productive in the sense that politically the Left Front had not only been left unaffected, but had actually gained from it.

Crisis in Nagaland

In line with most other States in India's north-east, Nagaland is facing a ministerial crisis. The opposition has been demanding the dismissal of Hokishe Sema on the ground that he has failed to take the statutory oath after his election to the State Assembly.

The leader of the opposition Naga National Democratic Party (NNDP) in the State Assembly submitted on July 1 a memorandum to the State Governor demanding immediate dismissal of the Congress (I) Government and declaration of all government orders since April 28 as "null and void". He has argued that Mr Sema has violated a constitutional

requirement and, as such, has no right to continue as Chief Minister.

Mr Sema took over as Chief Minister of the State on October 28 last year after resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. Under the Constitution, he was required to seek election to the State Assembly within six months. Accordingly, Mr Sema contested a by-election from Dimapur constituency and was declared elected as a Congress (I) candidate on April 24 this year. But Mr Sema did not take oath as a legislator as required under Article 188 of the Constitution. Since Mr Sema had failed to take the oath, he cannot be considered a legislator in legal terms. Consequently, Mr Sema was not authorised to remain as Chief Minister. The memorandum has created uncertainty about the Sema ministry. The State Assembly's term is due to expire in November this year.

Turmoil in Meghalaya: Tiny Meghalaya has witnessed a series of disturbances as a result largely of manipulations of politicians because of personal and political rivalries. The effort seems to be to destabilise the ruling Congress regime of Capt Williamson Sangma. The principal hostile campaigner is believed to be Prof G G Swell, an ambitious Congress MP from Shillong and a former leader of the All Parties Hill Leaders' Conference. A section of the State Congress unit is out to unsettle the Sangma Government.

Much of the animosity between the two factions is basically related to the power struggle within the Meghalaya Congress. Prof Swell is an outstanding Khasi leader and wants to replace the ageing Capt Sangma as Chief Minister. Capt Sangma is a Garo and many Khasis feel that the time has come for a Khasi to become Chief Minister of Meghalaya. Prof Swell would like to revive his former party, the Public Demand Implementation Committee (PDIC), before the State election.

Meghalaya, which has a substan-

tial Nepali population, has, since the State Government's action against Nepali labourers, seen a heightening of tension between Khasis and Nepalis.

Indian Version of AWACS

To counter the threat posed by the US-manufactured AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) acquired by Pakistan, efforts have started in India to produce an indigenous version. An announcement to this effect was made by the Electronics and Radar Development Establishment. The Director disclosed on July 1 that some investment had already been made in that direction. The establishment would be involved in designing and developing radar and other communication equipment for the Indian version of AWACS.

Asked whether the Indian AWACS would be ready within the next five years, he said 'may be earlier'. He declined to comment when asked if the Electronics and Radar Development Establishment was working on systems to counter the AWACS to be supplied to Pakistan by the USA.

The organisation is developing sophisticated radars with forward-looking applications and electronic scanning systems for missiles. LRDE had been successful in developing gadgets that could effectively screen electro-magnetic interference of vehicles in battlefields. India's much-delayed main battle tank would be equipped with these gadgets.

LRDE had designed and transferred technology on some of the state-of-the-art communication equipment required for defence purpose. It had already commenced work on the next generation equipment for management of communications network. Work on speech secrecy and data secrecy was at a very advanced stage.

Notes on Current International Affairs

- ★ NAM'S PYONGYANG DECLARATION
- ★ SUMMIT OF THE RICH
- ★ MRS THATCHER'S ELECTION TRIUMPH
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NAM's Pyongyang Declaration

Even though the Non-aligned Movement does not count much in determining the course of international relations and the Super Powers ignore its calls, the NAM leaders continue their conferences and their exercise of passing resolutions on various issues affecting world peace. Zimbabwe is the current NAM chairman. The latest conference of NAM Foreign Ministers, held in Pyongyang (North Korea) in the middle of June, was devoted exclusively to South-South cooperation. The session urged a new impetus to cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries. A new approach was sought to make such cooperation more dynamic.

The Ministers, while adopting the Pyongyang declaration listed measures to develop and strengthen economic independence of these countries which would build collective self-reliance and increase their bargaining power in negotiations with the North.

Reaffirming the unwavering commitment of all non-aligned countries to economic cooperation among themselves, the declaration noted that the current world economic crisis and the economic policy of some rich nations had a negative impact on the countries of the South.

Referring to the indebtedness of developing countries, the declaration called for a political dialogue between the developed and the Third World countries to resolve the problem of unpaid debts.

An 'action plan', incorporated in the declaration, called for measures to promote economic cooperation at the national, regional and international levels. Competent professional consultancy organisations in developing countries must be tapped in a better way to implement various

action-oriented programmes.

NAM Technology Centre: The non-aligned countries have decided to make the Science and Technology Centre operational in New Delhi by accepting an Indian suggestion to waive the formality of ratifications. Five more countries—Uganda, Ethiopia, Congo, Vietnam and Nicaragua signed the statute, raising the number of signatories to 31. This is more than the number required to start the centre. The decision to set up the centre was taken at the Harare summit. India had pointed out that such a centre would be necessary to reduce the dependence of developing countries on the industrialised nations in the field of science and technology.

Summit of the Rich

The summit of the world's seven richest and most developed industrial democracies held in Venice in June did not produce any notable results. Some accords were reached but these mostly reiterated known policies. The participants were leaders of the USA, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

The summit broke new ground on terrorism by stating for the first time that all seven nations would refuse to make any concessions to terrorists or their sponsors. Whatever the motives, terrorism has no justification. We confirm the commitment of each of us to the principle of making no concessions to terrorism.

Terrorism had figured prominently at last year's summit in Tokyo also but this year's statement went further in pledging to stop flights to countries which refuse extradition or prosecution of people who carried out any form of attack against civil aviation.

The summit called for urgent efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and pledged to work together to keep the Gulf oil sea-lanes open. 'Internation-

tional efforts are urgently required to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end", the leaders said in a statement

Fears that the US and Iran could be heading for a clash in the region threatened to overshadow the summit following Washington's warnings of retaliatory action if the Iranians installed anti-ship missiles in the Gulf

The leaders took a pledge to sustain economic growth and reduce trade barriers. They issued a declaration covering a wide range of economic goals and reaffirmed a recent agreement by their Finance Ministers on ways to stabilise the dollar

Mrs Thatcher's Election Triumph

In the general election held on June 11 a year before the British Parliament's term was due to expire, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has already enjoyed two terms as Prime Minister, scored an impressive victory. She was swept back to power in a landslide win, thus scoring a hat-trick and registering a unique place in British history as the first leader in 160 years to secure a third successive term in office. She has crushed the challenge of the opposition and now has a comfortable majority of 104 seats in the 650 member House of Commons. The party position now is: Conservatives 376, Labour Party 229 and the Liberal-SDP (Socialist Democratic Party) alliance 32. In the outgoing House formed after the 1983 elections, she had a majority of 144.

With her grip on British politics reasserted, Mrs Thatcher is poised to dominate the Conservatives and shape Britain well into the 1990s. She has already said she would like to 'go on and on' for a fourth term. The victory will enable the "Iron Lady" to carry further "Thatcher Revolution" which has many achievements to its credit. Inflation is down to 4 per cent, Britons are better off, the popular

process of privatisation is going on. It has been described as Thatcherite 'popular capitalism'. But unemployment is still high. The welfare State programme is also at a discount.

NATO 'double zero option'

NATO Foreign Ministers at their recent Reykjavik summit in June gave their approval to the proposed Super Power deal to eliminate medium range missiles from Europe, the so-called double zero option. The United States, having overcome the reservations of their European allies about such a deal, can now proceed with reaching a Euro-missile accord at the Geneva arms talks. This would pave the way for a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachov later this year. 'Double zero' covers shorter and longer range missiles within the Intermediate Range Forces category which have a range of from 500 to 5 000 km.

The NATO Foreign Ministers also called on the Soviet Union to drop its demand to retain a portion of its SS-20 capability and reiterated their wish to see all long-range land-based missiles eliminated. Missiles to be withdrawn from Europe, if a deal were struck, include US Pershing 2 and cruise missiles and the Soviet triple warhead SS-20.

WARSAW Pact favours Disarmament: Both NATO and its Communist counterpart are military alliances constantly seeking to outbid each other in the acquisition of weapons. Oddly enough, the WARSAW Pact countries now reportedly favour dissolution of both NATO and WARSAW pacts. They urge disarmament, thus echoing Mr Gorbachov's policy and posing a new challenge to the Western Powers. Policy adaptations, effected in June, show that WARSAW countries have re-dedicated themselves to the commitment of ultimately bringing about total disarmament and strengthening trust between nations.

The Pact's Consultative Committee adopted a declaration to strive for preventing war, preserving peace, putting an end to the arms race and moving towards concrete measures of disarmament, primarily in the nuclear field and finally achieving complete and general disarmament.

The Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic explained that in conformity with the Delhi declaration signed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the initiative by six nations calling for a nuclear-free and non-violent world, the Warsaw Pact countries had demanded a complete ban on nuclear weapons and preventing the arms race in outer space. It also seeks total elimination of chemical and other weapons of mass destruction and removal of long-range missiles from Europe.

U.S. Aid for Pak Arms Industry

With every passing month, the US grip over Pakistan's military and economic set-up has been increasing. The latest reports show that apart from supplying Pakistan the most sophisticated weapons, the US is also providing substantial aid to enable Pakistan to establish its own arms industry. This disclosure has been made in the annual report of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The report deals with world military expenditure and transfer of weapons.

According to the report, a 1984 US-Pakistani agreement on defence industrial cooperation is intended to facilitate the flow of technological and industrial information to Pakistan. Specific areas for cooperation include ammunition production, tank rebuild, development of aircraft and shipyard overhaul capabilities.

The publication shows that on a

per capita basis and relative to the size of the country and population, Pakistan continues to maintain a much heavier military establishment than does India. With a population of 75.1 million India in 1984 spent nine dollars per capita. Its armed forces numbered 1.38 million and military expenditure was estimated at \$6.903 billion dollars.

Pakistan, with a population of 96.6 million, spent 20 dollars per capita (more than twice the Indian expenditure). Its armed forces numbered 6,46,000 and military expenditure was 1.99 billion dollars.

Pak to get new version of F-16s:

The latest reports indicate that Pakistan is likely to acquire the latest version of the F-16 fighter plane from the U.S.A. At the 37th Paris air show, held recently in France, Pakistan was mentioned as a possible buyer or manufacturer of the "agile wing" variant of the F-16. Other possible front runners for the aircraft are South Korea and Indonesia who, like Pakistan, are already in possession of some current models.

The General Dynamics (GD) of the United States, the manufacturer of the combat fighter, presented the "agile wing" F-16 at the air show as a better performer than the current models of the plane. A change in flap schedule and other modifications give it 25 per cent better aerodynamic performance over the F-16.

The officials claim that in spite of its better performance and other advantages, the new plane will suit the budgets of many international customers. The high prices of new generation fighters and the declining defence budgets of many countries make a case for the new fighter costing half the price of the current models of F-16.

Pak withdraws defence tax: The Pakistan budget for 1987-88, presented in June this year, contained a novel proposal for a defence tax (a 10 per cent surcharge

on income and wealth taxes) to raise Rs 1138 crore in a year to meet a part of the soaring expenditure on armaments. Never has a government imposed such a tax in peacetime. It was apparently a bid to exploit patriotic sentiments and the people's credulousness. The Pak Finance Minister also announced a 14 per cent increase in the defence budget, from Rs 3890 crore for the current year—38.4 per cent of total current expenditure.

The proposals for new taxes, which included levies on petrol, kerosene, diesel and electricity, had shocked the people. Within a week the Junejo Government created fiscal history by withdrawing the proposed defence tax and several other levies. A review of the 1987-88 Budget was necessitated by the riots and demonstrations in different parts of the country and a virtual revolt in the ruling Muslim League. Mr Junejo also announced an austerity drive.

The defence tax was introduced for the first time in Pakistan. The Pakistani Government would also lose Rs 265 crore by way of restoring pre-Budget prices of petrol, kerosene, diesel, electricity and gas.

S. Arabia's Secret Role

Saudi Arabia, a close ally of the U.S.A. which has been allowed military facilities there, has now started playing a furtive role that, in effect, will hurt the interests of most of the Third World including India. According to a New York Times report late in June, Saudi Arabia has secretly contributed billions of dollars to pro-Western movements and governments, including Pakistan, to further American interests. Pakistan has received undisclosed amounts of Saudi aid at the instance of the United States. The programme began in 1981 when the Reagan administration did not want to approach Congress for money for Islamabad.

Diplomats, intelligence specialists and lawmakers, suggest that

Saudi Arabia has regularly helped finance the U.S. foreign policy, particularly in crucial moments and in areas where the executive branch of the U.S. Government has been unable or unwilling to gain Congressional support for its goals and programmes.

In the last two decades, Saudi money has assisted pro-Western movements and governments in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire and Nicaragua. Billions of dollars have thus been contributed since the early 1970s.

The full scope of the Saudi-American cooperation has remained largely hidden even to senior American diplomats and lawmakers who deal with Saudi affairs. The Saudis acknowledge giving about three billion dollars a year in public foreign aid programmes. But their secret contributions amounted to another billion dollars in some years.

Washington and Riyadh have cooperated to aid the insurgents in Afghanistan and their joint donations amount to 'well in excess' of 500 million dollars a year.

The Saudi-American effort to aid the Afghan rebels is described in the report as the largest programme of cooperation on foreign policy between the two countries. Pakistan has received Saudi aid at the prompting of the United States since 1981.

U.S.A.'s "Southern Orbit": A State Department spokesman confirmed towards the close of June that Saudi AWACS will patrol the southern part of the Persian Gulf, while U.S. AWACS will continue to patrol the northern part of the Gulf in "a cooperative arrangement." Under the arrangement the two countries would extend their monitoring to the entire Gulf. Nine U.S.-built AWACS planes are now stationed in Saudi Arabia, four belonging to the US and five to Saudi Arabia. The southern orbit would be flown by the Saudi AWACS. The northern AWACS orbit

is flown by the US

Human Cost of Wars

Although the year 1986 did not witness any major armed conflict apart from the 7-year old Iran-Iraq war, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) has estimated that between three and five million people were killed in 36 wars raging around the world in that year. In a year book titled *World Armaments and Disarmament* released in June, the Institute said 1986 was a year of extreme contrasts in the nuclear weapons field.

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in principle to reduce their nuclear weapons, but they continued their arms modernisation programmes. The United States introduced the MX missile and the B-1B bomber and the Soviet Union the SS-23 SLBM. Both nations are developing other systems at variance with their stated arms control goals.

The US-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik (Iceland) in October was the most controversial arms control meeting on record. Both sides agreed to proposals on arms reduction but failed to reach an overall agreement. The leaders of Britain and France made it clear during 1986 that they had no intention of eliminating their nuclear forces, regardless of what the Super Powers did.

Twenty-three nuclear test blasts were conducted in 1986, the fewest since 1960. The United States conducted 14, France eight and Britain conducted one jointly with the US. The Soviet Union observed its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing throughout the year. China did not conduct any nuclear weapons test in 1986 and in March announced that it would not test in the atmosphere in the future. Since then China has conducted two atomic tests.

Referring to space weapons, the year book said military uses of space

developed along two lines in 1986, satellite launches and the development of systems for strategic defence purposes.

The Soviet Union launched reconnaissance satellites with longer life than previously devised. Continued tests in space would add man-made debris that increases the risk of collision with satellites. Several such incidents have already occurred.

The Third World countries received about two-thirds of the global flow of major weapons. With the United States' 33.3 per cent share and the Soviet Union's 31.4 per cent, the two countries dominated global arms sales.

About 60 per cent of the nations for which figures were available increased their military spending in 1986, including countries involved in armed conflicts or in regional arms races.

"Star War" Weapons by mid-1990s

Despite the opposition by peace-loving scientists and other Americans, President Reagan's Administration is going ahead with the Star Wars Programme (SDI) and funds (40 to 60 billion dollars) have been sought from the concerned Board by the US Defence Secretary and Director of the Defence Initiative. The unique weapons are proposed to be deployed by mid-1990s. The programme will involve putting hundreds of satellites into orbit with small rockets to try to shoot down Soviet missiles shortly after they are launched in the event of war.

The system would be supported by additional satellites for communication and surveillance and complemented by hundreds of thousands of ground-based rockets aimed at Soviet missiles missed by the space-based rockets. The system would be designed to protect a limited number of military installations, not cities.

A formal US decision to go ahead with the new system would require renunciation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Moscow. A panel of Defence Scientists Board concluded recently in a secret report that years of additional research were needed to determine if the deployment plan would work. New Soviet missiles that fly much more rapidly could penetrate US defences because US space-based rockets cannot reach them quickly enough.

This year's budget for the Star Wars programme is \$3.2 billion. It will require at least \$10 billion annually over the next seven to 10 years if the plan is to be carried out.

The head of the Strategic Air Command has warned that SDI will have to be backed up with more, not less US strategic weapons. Once we build a shield against the incoming missiles, then we have to worry about bombers delivering gravity bombs, stand-off missiles, Cruise missiles and ships delivering air-breathing Cruise missiles which could be stopped only with new US weapons.

Crisis and Revolution in S. Korea

The four decades old military rule in South Korea is likely to end in the next few weeks. The dictatorial rule of President Chun Doo Hwan will pass into history when, as is considered probable, his arch rival and lifelong opposition leader Mr Kim Young Sam becomes the new South Korean President heralding the victory of democracy.

On June 30 the President agreed to accept the demands of his ruling party chief for direct elections and sweeping democratic reforms. Interestingly the dramatic change has been brought about by student power, the large body of students spearheading the agitation for democratic rule.

ruling party and the tribal minority. Large-scale eviction of tribals from forest areas have given organisations like the All-Assam Tribal Students' Union (AATSU) a much-needed base in the tribal heartland. Simultaneously, movements for further truncation of Assam has been stepped up. The Plains Tribals Council of Assam (PTCA) is demanding the creation of "Udayachal" for plains tribals.

The UTNLF and the All-Boro Students' Union are also pressing their claim for a separate homeland for the tribals. In fact during the last rally organised in Guwahati by the Boro students, placards and slogans calling for the division of Assam into "50-50", between the Assamese and the tribals were openly raised. The provocative slogans frightened the majority community, resulting in a clash between the Boros, the AASU and AGP supporters.

The Assamese, already worried about losing their identity through the influx of foreign nationals into the State, are today perplexed and frustrated to find that the tribals are attempting to further fragment an already reduced land area. The composite State of Assam had earlier included Arunachal, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

CLOSER PAK-CHINA LINKS

Q. Pakistan's collusion with China has been further strengthened in recent weeks. What has been the impact of Chinese Prime Minister's recent visit to Islamabad?

Ans. India's security interests are undeniably threatened by the increasing military collaboration between China and Pakistan. The Sino-Pak friendship received a boost by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's four-day visit to Islamabad during which he declared that "our hearts beat in unison". Both Pakistan and China, he declared, "believe that no country could arrogate to itself the

right to intervene in the internal affairs of a weaker neighbour." The reference was to India's air-dropping of food supplies in Jaffna (Sri Lanka). Complete identity of views has been established between Beijing and Islamabad.

Pakistan and China have developed closer ties in the context of their adversary relations with India, to which the Sri Lankan issue has added a new dimension. This showed itself in subtle ways in the speeches and deliberations of the leaders of the two countries. The focus of their talks was Afghanistan from which they demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops as also from Kampuchea.

The Chinese Prime Minister claimed that the corner-stone of his country's foreign policy was to "further consolidate our unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, including Pakistan". Mr Ziyang was reported to have pleaded for making "South Asia a nuclear free zone" together with the Indian Ocean region. China is itself a nuclear weapons power—a factor which weighs heavily on India's nuclear policies. China has agreed to supply Pakistan several sophisticated weapons, including tanks, heavy artillery and aircraft.

ARMS BUILD-UP IN TIBET

Q. Leading U.S. newspapers have reported rapid militarisation of Tibet. What are the latest developments in that region and what are the new dangers to India from that direction?

Ans. The "Insight" magazine, published by the "Washington Times" group of newspapers, has reported that the Chinese are militarising Tibet in anticipation of a clash with India later this year. "Tibet's militarisation includes 17 secret radar stations, 14 major airfields, 20 airstrips and vast underground bases

riddling the east and west sectors of the Himalayan front. Behind them, the ultimate arbiter is one quarter of China's 350-strong nuclear force, including 70 medium-range and 20 intermediate-range missiles, based 165 miles north of Lhasa at Nagchuka", according to a leading American author.

In recent weeks, as tension has precipitated along China's eastern border with India, there have been Western press reports of "tremendous" transfers by China of military men and material along the mountainous, sparsely populated Tibetan frontier. Convoys of troops, artillery, rockets and supplies passing through Lhasa on their way to the border have been noted by Western observers. Helicopters and fighter jets have roared over the city with increasing regularity.

"We have expressed our concern to both governments, but we take a neutral stand", a U.S. State Department official told "Insight". The U.S. is alarmed by the military build-up, and is afraid that if one side accidentally fires a shot, the situation will escalate into an all-out war. The Chinese have reportedly taken "extraordinary steps" to guard against Tibetan disloyalty in the event of a border conflict. Tibetan soldiers stationed near India's eastern frontier have been withdrawn to inner Tibet and replaced by troops belonging to China's ethnic Han majority.

The article also said that in recent years, the quick "Sinocization" of Tibet has led to starvation, slums and suicides among the region's ethnic natives. China, according to a Western diplomat recently stationed in Beijing, fears that most Tibetans would be sympathetic to India if there is a conflict. The Chinese have good reason to question to depths of Tibetan loyalty. Many Tibetans feel grateful that India has sheltered their supreme religious and political authority, the Dalai Lama, after his flight from Tibet.

Communalism and Secularism

Tragically, the evil of communalism has spread fast and the political infrastructure is inadequate to halt the marauders in their tracks. In fact, many political leaders aggravate the menace or are indifferent to the havoc caused. Where have tolerance and the spirit of fraternity gone?

This feature presents an in-depth analysis of the complex problems of communalism in a supposedly secular set-up.

The Preamble to the Constitution describes India as a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and secures to all citizens liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. Articles 25 to 30, in particular, guarantee to everyone the right to freedom of religion, freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

These Articles aim at secularism, but this word is quite vague. In the Indian context it is supposed to denote equal respect for all religions; there is of course no State religion. But in Europe, secularism signifies an opposite concept—the State's indifference to all religious matters.

The country has a great diversity of faith and worship from the earliest times, but this has not interfered with the peaceful pursuit of the ways of life of different sections. Christians and Jews who came to India in the first century of the Christian era found hospitable reception here. Several centuries later, the Parsis and Muslims received an equally cordial welcome. Ever since, the Indian scene has been marked by the survival and prosperity of men and women professing different religious faiths.

Communalism signifies the distinct aspirations of a religious community, especially in the arena of politics. Secularism is interpreted as representing the aspirations of all communities, without bias towards any. Communalism is the opposite of secularism; the latter is expected to soften the ridges of tension between the various communities (especially Hindus and Muslims) and project cordiality for all of them. But this unexceptionable concept of secularism has proved ineffective in the struggle against communalism during the twentieth century, both before and after Independence. The communal demand for the partition of India won and the rising curve of communal tension with every passing decade since Independence has caused much concern to those committed to the promotion of communal harmony.

Ugly manifestations: Communalism becomes manifest where there is overt or veiled discrimination in favour of, or against, a person or a group for reasons of religious affinity. The ugliest manifestation of this trend is communal riots which occur in this country with a disconcerting frequency, the worst affected States being U.P. and Gujarat, besides Delhi city.

There is no doubt that the communal question was nurtured and grew to menacing proportions with the politically motivated encouragement given by British rulers to certain communities. It is, therefore, true to say that this country's communal or minority problems would have been settled long ago if a third party had not been there to play it up and hold political rewards in its hands.

The expectation of Mahatma

Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru was that the communal problem would be solved and communal animosities would end when the foreigners leave the country and we attain Independence. But the spurt of communal riots in the post-Independence years, and especially the latest disastrous riots in Meerut in which over 100 persons were killed and considerable havoc was done, has come as a reminder of the harsh reality that communalism has now deeper roots than before. The rise of fundamentalism and the frequency of communal violence indicate that the hopes of the nation builders have been belied. Intellectuals of various communities view with distaste all types of fundamentalism—Hindu, Muslim or Sikh. Despite such large-scale disapproval and the warnings that this phenomenon will ultimately ruin the nation, religious fanatics have been preaching and promoting fundamentalism. In fact, fundamentalism has tragically become a fact of our national life; the thoughtless sermons given by religious preachers do much harm to the community whose cause they profess to promote.

A few months ago, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called for a nationwide debate on the concept of secularism. Obviously, any policy that ignores the fact that secularism, communalism and national integration are inter-related, is unrealistic. It is also futile to deny that communal violence and other frightfully anti-national activities have reached a dangerous level. Probably, secularism is being taken as an aim in itself and not as a means of forging national unity and insulating all social processes (including politics) from the influence of religion. A debate on secularism should, therefore, include

all the relevant historical, sociological and political perspectives into consideration. Many unpleasant questions may have to be answered. The situation calls for immense restraint and tolerance which, unfortunately, seem to have been totally eroded, particularly among certain sections of Indian people.

An atmosphere of intolerance has been building up in the country and the communities which had begun to rediscover their common roots and common culture after the nightmare of partition are once again fighting one another.

The situation has worsened so much that devotees visiting two major temples in Varanasi and Mathura, which have shared common walls with mosques and seen no trouble (not even during the bloody communal clashes in the forties), are allowing their spirit of accommodation to fade out. The Babri Mosque-Ram Janambhoomi complex dispute illustrates the growing separatist phenomenon.

Basic Problem: The vital question now facing the country is how to check the communal virus and build a truly secular State. It is evident that as long as communalism dominates social and political life, the country cannot make much progress. One remedy suggests itself: separation of religion from politics. The basis of authority, especially political power, must not be religion but the sound concept of secularism.

Religion is a personal matter of the individual and the State is above it. The State must be regarded as an association of citizens, not of religious faithfuls. The citizens are members of a common polity and their private religious, moral and other preferences are not relevant to the affairs of the State.

The State should be based on knowledge, truth, observation, analysis and logic, and not on faith and revelations. In other words, the

secular State requires a secular culture, habits and thought. A State lacking the continuous support of such a culture cannot for long remain secular or even last as a united entity.

Science as a subject of education curriculum had the potential to challenge pedagogy. It could lead to a new kind of teacher-pupil relationship under which a secular attitude would be possible. The material environment of schools should have been enriched to the point of making science teaching meaningful. But the majority of schools, especially primary schools, continued to function within bare walls; pedagogy has remained tied to the teacher's word and the prescribed text. The power of education is immense and can bring about a social revolution. Advocates of secularism hoped that the propaganda of science and modernisation would erode the hold of religious orthodoxy. But for secular ideas to permeate all activities, radical policies in such areas as education, housing and health care are important.

The roots of Menace: The roots of communal tension lie in intolerance, widespread poverty, chronic unemployment, under-employment and mass illiteracy. Communalism is thus the product of insecurity, real or imagined deprivation and growing competitiveness for scarce goods and services at a time when these are not growing fast enough to satisfy all claimants. A more interventionist policy by the State in the public observance of religious occasions might help in checking communalism. At the same time, the State must propagate scientific and rational beliefs. The idea is not to undermine religion, but to spread rational thought.

When material well-being is not ensured despite promises, discontent grows. This is a major cause of intolerance, disillusionment and of easy succumbing to the preaching of religious fanatics. Religion is inhe-

rently divisive in public life; so the State can be strong and function harmoniously if it becomes independent of religious influences. Religious leaders find fertile soil for seeds of communal discord when there is prejudice and ignorance. Their inflammatory speeches incite people and arouse passions.

A second remedy is education. Some of our educational institutions have encouraged communal beliefs instead of countering obscurantist and religious concepts and practices. The State sought to keep society non-secular, but somehow allowed inroads of anti-national forces into its affairs. Thanks to the religious and other parochial influences, coupled with the exigencies of politics, the State turned into an arena of caste and religious conflicts. Parliamentary democracy failed to find a durable basis in secular public life. Instead of creating a secular society, it has depended on the vote-calculus of caste and religious affiliations. The masses are steeped in obscurantist ideologies. The nation is, therefore, constantly under threat.

A more active secular policy is urgently called for. Local administrations must mobilise street and village inhabitants in volunteer committees entrusted with maintaining communal harmony, anticipating trouble and warning the authorities in time. Close public involvement alone can guarantee that the demon of communalism is effectively tackled at all levels, in the alleys and by-lanes of towns as much as in the villages.

The Government should help such local groups to pool their resources and coordinate their efforts. The involvement of the people of all shades of opinion is indispensable. Communalism is the common enemy that must be fought by all sections of society. Nationalism should be the super religion. Communalisation of politics must end since it is one of the basic causes of trouble.

Growth with(out) Inflation

For more than four decades India has lived with inflation and, unlike the early years, she has now grown inflation-weary. We want to go without it and yet ensure accelerated growth. Possible? This feature discusses this proposition.

Thirty six years ago India made a solemn pledge to achieve accelerated economic growth and lift the masses from the quagmire of poverty and unemployment. To accomplish this Herculean task the nation embarked upon mobilisation and investment of resources into productive channels. Since then, the growth of the economy has been accompanied by inflation, inequity and inefficiency.

In the early stages of development, inflation was taken as a necessary accompaniment and a symbol of growth. With the rise in the prices of products, the producers were tempted to step-up production. But the result of the growth has been that the resultant inflation has hindered growth and caused economic distortions rather than operating as a catalytic agent as was expected.

We have lived with inflation all these years and may even have to do so still longer. It is an anathema now. The physical and financial plan targets invariably mis-match under inflationary conditions. To narrow down the gap, the financial resources have to be augmented or the target whittled down.

The sixth five-year plan has had the unique distinction of fulfilling many targets. The seventh five-year plan too has accomplished, in the first two years, 64 per cent of the targets in real terms. Commendable, indeed. We are, however, warned against growing complacent because

the growth path ahead is none too smooth. The crystal gazers hold that the country is not out of the wood and has to weather the surging storm. The resource crunch is deepening and the inflation may raise its ugly head again. In the words of the Planning Commission, "the emerging pattern of resource mobilisation does clearly indicate certain imbalances in the fiscal system which unless corrected immediately may pose serious difficulties for financing future plans in a non-inflationary manner."

What is disturbing is that inflation now is not primarily due to increase in investment but to excessive deficit financing. The growth of output will not necessarily be dependent on the quantum of investment but on increased capacity utilization. Mr L.K. Jha, noted economist and member of the Rajya Sabha, is of the view that we have enough resources already. The problem is not of resource mobilisation nor of capacity creation, but of capacity utilization. It should not be construed that growth in future will be possible without investment. Investment will be needed even for the utilization of existing capacity.

It may also be necessary to re-structure, as far as possible, the investment pattern to bring about compositional changes in output. Instead of investing resources in heavy and basic industries, as in fifties and sixties, they have to be diverted to light and consumer goods industries. More of wage goods are required to meet the growing demand of the galloping population. In fact, it is this imbalance in the product-mix, that is more of luxury goods or capital goods and less of goods of mass consumption, that is held responsible for the continuing inflation in

the country. This needs to be corrected.

The shift in investment, suggested above, and the consequent change in output will have an impact (not immediate, of course) on employment. The labour-intensive industries instead of the capital-intensive ones would generate more job opportunities. More employment means more income and hence greater demand for goods—not only necessities but also comforts and luxuries. This will impart a growth momentum to the economy and harness the rapid advances in technology in the world.

Fiscal policy can make a significant contribution in effecting changes in investment in the economy, resource allocation to various sectors and the standards of efficiency with which resources are utilized. The long-term fiscal policy (co-terminus with the seventh five-year plan) seeks to achieve "non-inflationary financing of the plan" by keeping budgetary deficits and monetary expansion at a low level. Towards this end, public savings in the form of surpluses generated by the budgets and the public sector undertakings have been assigned a more important role than borrowing. The domestic borrowing in the current plan is put at 5.1 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the external finance at 1.4 per cent. As against this, public savings may rise to 3.6 per cent from 2.8 per cent of GDP for the sixth plan. Two important features of financing the seventh plan are: (a) increased reliance on domestic savings in consonance with the objective of self-reliance; and (b) the public sector has to make a sizable contribution to the State exchequer.

In absolute terms, public sector

enterprises are expected to generate surpluses to the tune of Rs 35,485 crore. The losses of the State Electricity Boards, estimated at Rs 11,757 crore and of the State Road Transport Corporations at Rs 1,434 crore over the plan period are envisaged to be converted into surpluses of the order of Rs 7,000 crore and Rs 2,700 crore, respectively.

While realization of such expectations may prove to be the Achille's heel of the seventh plan, indications for optimism are not wanting. A distinct improvement in the operational efficiency, cutting down of unproductive expenditure on surplus staff and the decision to close down the economically unviable units are unmistakable signs of efforts in this direction.

For funding the seventh plan in a non-inflationary manner, Dr Raja J. Chelliah, member of the Planning Commission, has suggested a crash programme. The programme includes raising of the tax ratio by more than two percentage points by the end of the plan and the evolution of a sound policy on financing public undertakings jointly by the Centre and the States. The policy of covering their losses by subsidy or loans cuts into the resources essential for providing education and health facilities.

The need is for changing the entire pattern of expenditure by the States. The revenue component of the plan expenditure is "quite substantial" in many cases and, therefore the loans to finance it can be reduced. With this would fall the debt burden and the budgetary deficits.

It is by now a familiar fact that the government undertakings have launched massive market borrowings through the issue of bonds. Nearly one-fifth of the public sector outlay for the seventh plan is postulated to be funded by market borrowing. This estimate does not appear to be unreasonable in view of

the "reasonably buoyant growth in the deposits of the commercial banks".

Traditionally borrowing is preferable to taxation as a source of non-inflationary finance. Taxes, particularly of the indirect category, which is predominant in India, are likely to push up prices. The snag in large-scale commercial borrowing is that it will deepen the debt crisis. The non-plan revenue expenditure on account of interest payment by the Centre will be Rs 46,222 crore and the States Rs 20,351 crore.

Debt servicing together with subsidies and defence has added to substantial budgetary deficits on revenue account. The budgetary gap for 1987-88 is placed record high at Rs 5688 crore. It is feared that even this may be exceeded if the past is any guide. Notably, the targeted deficit for the seventh plan period of Rs 14,000 crore is almost absorbed in the first two years: Rs 4937 crore in 1985-86 and Rs 8285 crore in 1986-87. The portents are that the overall deficit during the plan period may escalate to twice the targeted amount. Should that come about, the economy will be facing an explosive situation on the price front. It may be recalled in this connection that the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, while presenting the current year budget asserted that he is determined to keep the "deficit" below this limit. Howsoever re-assuring this statement has been taken with a pinch of salt by his critics.

Containing Inflation

Should we, then, surrender in all despair? It is argued in official circles that in the first instance the present rate of inflation is not "unreasonably" high. On the point-to-point basis, the wholesale price index has risen by a margin of 6 per cent. Though low compared to previous years, it should not induce any sense of complacency, assert some economists.

Secondly, the foodgrain buffer stocks are believed to provide cushion for the shocks of inflation in the economy. This argument is also brushed aside by arguing that there are much stronger forces to neutralize the "food shield". The Indian economy, despite the Green Revolution, is vulnerable to the devastating effects of droughts, floods and other inclemencies of Nature. Even a slight fall in foodgrain production exposes the economy to the onslaughts of inflation. Prices shoot up. The government policies like hike in administered prices, heavy doses of indirect taxes, raise in fare and freights in railways never fail to stock the flames of inflation.

Be that as it may, there is no getting away from the fact that inflation needs to be kept under effective check by preventive as well as curative measures. These may include monetary control, commodity control (including production, distribution etc) and fiscal measures.

Cost effectiveness is essential to "cool down" the over-heated economy and to make products price-competitive at home and abroad. This may call for economies in scale of production; fuller capacity utilization.

Technology upgradation, innovation and quality production are also measures to curb inflation. It bears reiteration that all this presupposes adequate expenditure on research and development, application and experimentation, diffusion of know-how and infra-structural facilities. But if the country could, by some wizardry, achieve all this, a technological revolution that would emerge would add a qualitative dimension of an unprecedented order to growth.

In conclusion, it may be said that the task of growth without inflation is not impossible but it is certainly not easy either. Given the political will and the right economic framework India can reach the goal.

Indian Ethos: A Transformation

Each country's ethos signifies the spirit, values and beliefs of the community and the people, together with other characteristics. The undefined background of values for which the country becomes known determines its individual and social norms of behaviour. There is a generally accepted code of conduct, though it is well known that moral codes, mostly counsels of perfection, are not always observed in both letter and spirit.

Men have high aspirations, but there are also superstitions, prejudices, greed, selfishness and jealousies on the negative side, and religious and philosophical perceptions, noble visions, valued traditions and culture on the positive side. Besides, there are duties which some perform, others don't. Ethics is appropriately defined as the science of human duty; it stands for prevailing conceptions of significance to a society's practical day-to-day affairs.

In a good society well-founded ethical doctrines have to be applied to both individual and public activity. One of Mahatma Gandhi's important contributions was the emphasis on ethical conduct in all areas of activity. Ends and means are inter-related. In modern India most people think exclusively of ends, not the means. Despite the disregard of ethical concepts, there is no doubt that these have a definite value in our finite world. Both Gandhi and Nehru stressed the importance of conforming to ethics and living the good life. The Indian ethos also includes spiritualism, with its various manifestations. Mature persons not only have material needs but also seek some inner meaning, something that transcends the worldly things and recalls the bounty of God to man.

Interpreted according to these concepts, the Indian ethos has certainly undergone a transformation, though it has been gradual, almost imperceptible, in accordance with the changing needs and modes of society. It cannot remain rigid amidst the crumbling of walls and the process of change this signifies. It is the quality of flexibility that ensures survival of a society's ethos; the survival of Hinduism itself may be ascribed to adaptability to changing conditions. Surely, old codes cannot retain their acceptability in modern times during which knowledge of the universe and technology are expanding.

Things today are not what they were yesterday, and tomorrow things will look different. Habits, standards of conduct, and the human ethos generally, are all subject to change. While change in itself is unobjectionable it is the degeneration of character, the erosion of spiritual merit and the falling of values that cause concern.

Ethos also represents a mix of articulated thought and feelings; it is thus the prevalent tone of sentiment of a community. This can also be put in a different way: ethos is a mixture of how the people of a country feel they ought to conduct themselves; feelings, sentiments, emotions, together with motivations, determine our behaviour. Ethos coincides with the code of conduct only when everyone behaves as a civilized, conscientious man.

But both culture and ethos are negated when hypocrisy, selfishness, double-talk and subtle deception step in to achieve material gains through short-cuts. It is the different psychological approach and the mental attitude that distinguish

Eastern culture from the Western. Self-sacrifice and abstention from satisfaction of human desires characterises the ethos of the East, while materialism and permissive societies are distinguishing traits of the Western set-up. The background and the concept of values are different. The Western ethos seeks excellence and prosperity in its own way which is mostly at variance with that of the East.

The social and economic imbalances and contradictions lead to a gap between our convictions and our actual conduct. The people may approve of a right code of conduct. They may accept it as their social ethic but when selfish interests predominate, the conduct acquires an unethical hue, thus becoming unworthy of a good, truthful society.

A notable recognition of the fusion of various trends in Indian culture is to be found in Article 51-A of the Constitution. This Article says, *inter alia*, that it shall be the duty of every Indian citizen to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture. This is a pointer to cultural development and is an indication of ethical conduct. The Indian ethos postulates the acceptance as well as faithful observance of these sound precepts.

Ethos is sensitive to changing circumstances and new developments, such as the impact of foreign cultural traditions, war and other types of conflict, and of course modernism. So men have to be convinced that it is their moral and ethical duty to raise society to a higher plane through exemplary conduct at all levels. The pity is that with the passage of time, ethos, ethics and culture tend to be neglected and are sacrificed at the altar of

superficial values. Gold is replaced by tinsel in a set-up where traditional codes no longer suit the present milieu which is known more for untruthful, unethical and deceptive conduct than for sincerity, honesty and straightforwardness.

Any discussion of conduct, truthful or untruthful, appropriately brings in the question of laws. While it is true that laws are never a substitute for ethical codes of conduct, they are generally obeyed when passed in an acceptable manner by authorised representatives and conform to high moral concepts. In other words, laws should not be contradictory to a nation's ethos. When they are arbitrary partisan and seek to promote the interests of a small section of society, not of the majority, or when they are too far ahead of the times, the people do not give their willing consent. This explains why some laws merely adorn the statute-book, even though they are passed with the best of motives. Such laws are violated so often and so blatantly as to cast doubts on their validity. Ethos is thus linked in a way with the laws of the land.

Relevant to this exposition is the comprehensive concept of culture which, like that of civilisation, is difficult to define. It is the ambience of a society, the sum total of the values, norms, wisdoms, customs, practices, etc., that have been in existence for decades, even centuries. It relates to conduct, full consideration for others and the maximum self-restraint. A country having a long cultural background (such as India boasts of) and a common outlook on life, develops a spirit and an ethos particular to it.

Ethos and culture ensure creativity and prevent decay of society. Culture is quiet and restrained; loud culture borders on the vulgar. A person's culture can be judged by his gestures, his manner of speaking and the style of living. It stands for the capacity to understand others. The

cultured mind has its doors and windows open, in fact culture signifies the broadening of the mind.

The question is often raised whether India has the cultural prerequisites of the liberal democracy that is associated with the transformed national ethos. Liberalism is said to have arrived in India around the middle of the 19th century, apparently with the spread of English education. But liberal democracy is of later origin and it developed gradually with awareness of citizens' rights, the concept of equality and the demand for a greater share in the administration. Politics contributed to its growth.

A society's political life depends considerably on how the individuals comprising it think and act. Thus, culture, is closely related to the functioning of liberal democracy. But what precisely is liberal democracy? It is the political extension of liberalism which, in the words of Harold Laski (in "The Rise of European Liberalism") is not easy to describe, much less to define, "for it is hardly less a habit of mind than a body of doctrine". The whole ethos of capitalism is its efforts to free the owner of the instruments of production from the need to obey rules which inhibit its full exploitation.

In view of the anti-democratic forces in India, such as communalism, that have acquired deep roots, and the numerous cases of denial of rights (together with corruption that has reduced popular rule to a mockery), cynics have begun to doubt whether liberal democracy will survive in this country. But the cultural foundations, the general awakening among the teeming millions and the amity among the rural masses as a whole, as well as the general sense of tolerance, warrant the optimistic assessment that democracy will not be blighted. Admittedly, there has been propaganda against liberal democracy and parliamentary institutions by the various

clans of Marxists. Nevertheless, 37 years (minus the period of the Emergency) of parliamentary democracy in an open society carry a lesson. The sense of political discrimination between the deserving and the undeserving is displayed convincingly by the electorate during general elections. The elections mark a victory for common sense and for the national ethos.

The election achievements must not, however, be exaggerated because several anti-democratic disruptive practices have raised their ugly heads in recent years. These are certainly contrary to the Indian ethos. So there is justification for the decades-old contention that there is need for a cultural renaissance. Doesn't the Indian ethos demand it? There have been false dawns in the arena of culture, as in other fields. Western influences have stirred Indian society and affected the Indian ethos, which has throughout been closely linked with religion.

We cannot ignore the fact that however secular we may claim to be that the Brahmo Samaj, a symbol of the new liberal awakening that strove to get rid of social shackles and meaningless rituals, was primarily concerned with religious issues. In effect it sought to synthesise Vedanta with certain features of Christianity. The other reform movements (in Western and North India) also had the same basis. The Indian mind is oriented towards religion, and India is a multi-religious country. The national ethos consequently is shaped in good part by religion.

In Christian countries, and also in Japan, religious impulses have promoted, through a dynamic economy and scientific progress, culture and ethos that are essentially secular in character. This should be brought about in India too; its religious impulses should flow into a stream of secular culture and a corresponding ethos.

The Art of Handling Opportunities

Success in the long run is a measure of one's ability to turn tasks into adventures.

—Dr Johan Bjorsten.

Importance of handling opportunities

The importance of mastering the art of handling opportunities and turning them to account cannot be over-stressed. This art is a great secret of success. It is the golden key to self-actualisation, the effort to realise the maximum fulfilment of all the potentialities and abilities and especially the creative abilities.

The art of handling opportunities is a vital element of the art of life itself. Your success in the art of life depends on your knowledge of yourself and the "opportunities which your environment holds and can be made to hold for the exercise and development of your faculties.

"Four things never come back" says an old Arabian proverb, "the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life and the neglected opportunity." Like the star football player, you must grab each opportunity that comes within your reach and run with it towards your goal line with all your might.

The sluggish, the purposeless chap is blind to obvious and abounding opportunities on every hand. Prof White of Wayne University journalism department, gave his class an assignment over the long Fourth of July week end, to visit a newspaper office and write a paper on what they saw. One student turned up empty handed with an excuse that knocked Prof White off his chair. Seems he had flown to Berlin and back, couldn't find a newspaper office open, therefore had nothing to write about!

A leader of industry was asked to talk to a company of businessmen about making the most of opportunities. He tacked up a big sheet of paper on the wall and made a black spot in the centre. "What do you see?" he asked a man in the front row. The man promptly replied: "A black spot." Every man in the audience was asked the same question and each replied: "A black spot." With calm and deliberate emphasis the speaker then said: "Yes, there is a black dot but none of you saw the big sheet of white paper. That's the point of my speech."

Good luck is seizing opportunities and handling them fruitfully; bad luck is being blind to opportunities and letting them slip away. One day fortune actually knocked on a guy's door. But the guy did not hear it. He was over at his neighbour's telling a hard luck story.

Strategies for handling opportunities

Like every other art the art of handling opportunities has its techniques:

Seek out opportunities: Don't wait for opportunities. Seek them out. As T.J. Watson has it "Opportunity never knocks on the door. You have to knock on opportunities' doors and they are all around you." If you are resolved to find a way for yourself you will always find, opportunities enough, and if they do not lie ready to your hand, you will make them.

Bad luck is a man standing with his hands in his pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, waiting to see how things will turn out. Good luck is a man of pluck, his sleeves rolled up, working to make things come out right.

Don't be overly security conscious:

Security consciousness anchors you down, stifles productivity, suppress initiative and endangers freedom. It is demoralising. As H.W. Dodds puts it, "It's old adage that the way to be safe is never to be secure... each one of us requires the spur of insecurity to force us to do our best."

Security is really a myth. It does not exist in nature. As Helen Keller said, "Avoiding danger is no safer in the long run than outright exposure. Life is either a danger adventure or nothing."

Security consciousness boils down to—

- * no excitement,
- * no risks,
- * no challenge,
- * no growth.

If you want real security and a giant jump towards achieving self-fulfilment:

- * Stop fearing failure.
- * Stop expecting perfection.
- * Stop selling yourself short.
- * Stop waiting for high water or a fine day. (Take the plunge)

Reach out for today's opportunities: Forget yesterday's blunders; stop worrying about the past; even God cannot change it. Today is the day, you reach out towards today's opportunities. Opportunities exist for you in the present, and you must reach out to grasp them as eagerly as a football tackle takes out after the ball carrier.

Everyday is a challenge to you. Respond to it with the best that is you. Reach out towards the world, setting your goals, delineating their limits, choosing your methods of moving towards them, then taking action.

Do not surrender this thrill of

reaching out towards opportunities, to negative feelings.

Give yourself a sense of direction and crystallise your opportunities.

A goal implies desire and when you feel this desire actually enough you give yourself "an atomic power" that will help propel yourself towards the opportunities that the day brings. Insist on self-fulfilment; don't take no for an answer.

Take on a hard job: Henry B. du Pont observes, "Performance is only the real basis for achievement. To be successful, you must take, on the hard jobs, the jobs that others don't, won't or can't do." In the final analysis success is a measure of a person's ability to turn tasks into adventures. Nothing will increase your chances of catching a big fish like going to fishing. Stop experimenting with lead pencils.

"Always take a job that is too big for you", advises psychologist Dr H.E. Fosdick. Your burning desire to make a good job of it will not only create its own dynamism but also its own opportunities.

Face up to difficulties: If you want to make full capital out of your opportunities, you have to face up to difficulties. Don't let hard knocks get you down. Rather seize the hammer and strike home with it. It is a mistake to look opportunities in the eye and mistake them for difficulties. It is the guy who wrestles with difficulties who usually succeeds in getting opportunities on his side.

The difficulties of life are intended to make us better, to rouse us not to depress us.

Difficulty, like the hill ahead, straightens out when you advance upon it.

A small difficulty is like a pebble. Hold it too close to your eye, and it fills the whole world and puts everything out of focus. Hold it at the proper viewing distance, and it can be examined and properly classified.

Throw it at your feet, and it can be seen in its true setting.

Come hell or high water: The art of handling opportunities calls for persistence. If you want things come your way, go after them doggedly: it's dogged as does it.

Opportunity seldom pays off until it has tested your mettle. You must be willing to rough it, to tie a knot and hang on at times.

George Stephenson, when addressing young men, was accustomed to sum up his best advice to them in the words: "Do as I have done persevere." He had worked at the improvement of his locomotive for some fifteen years before achieving his decisive victory at Rainhill.

To develop persistence, take the following steps:

- (1) A definite purpose backed by burning desire for its fulfilment.
- (2) A definite plan expressed in continuous action.
- (3) A mind closed tightly against all negative and discouraging influences, including negative suggestions of relatives, friends and acquaintances.
- (4) A friendly alliance with one or more persons who will encourage you to follow through both purpose and plan.

As Dr O.A. Battista observes, "Getting things done is dependent in most cases, on your dynamic organisational ability—your ability to plan well and then carry out the plan."

Remember: Overnight success is a myth. "Actually", says Monty Hall, "I'm an overnight success. But it took twenty years."

Think success: In your persistent effort to seize opportunities, and capitalise on them, think success all along the line. Every positive thought you think contributes its share to the end-product of your life.

When opportunity appears, th-

ink "I can do it", never "I can't".

When you face a difficult situation, think "I'll win", never "I'll lose".

When you compete with somebody else, think "I'm equal to the best", not "I'm outclassed".

Let the master thought "I-will-succeed" dominate your thinking process if you want to be an ace opportunist to bag life's plums.

The guy who has the will to succeed, takes charge of his success. He finds, makes opportunity and seizes when opportunity knocks, to advance towards his goals. He knows what he wants and he plans the steps by which to achieve it. He directs and bends the force of his life to the attainment of his goals. He succeeds because he has the will to succeed.

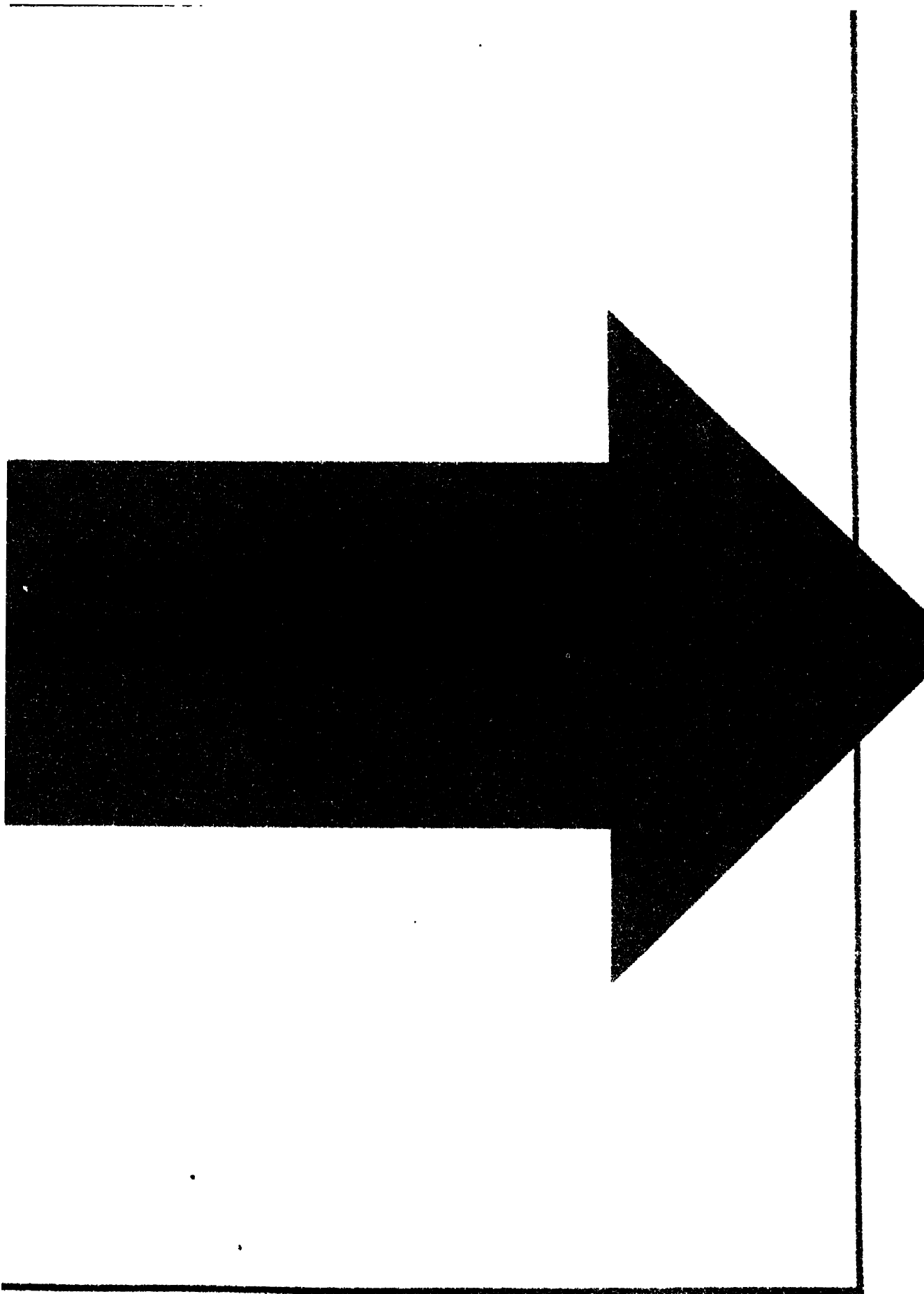
If you think success, and treat every opportunity as grist to your mill, you will reach your goals, under your own steam.

Never entertain the fear of being unsuccessful.

Have the courage to succeed. Anyone can fail.

Opportunities galore: Don't ever despair if you have lost one good opportunity. It does not mean that you will never get another. Failure should not deter you, for there are always other opportunities. There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. When one door shuts another opens. Be on the alert. Focussed awareness will ring the bell. But if for a particular goal there is only one opportunity, don't miss the boat. Work double tides for it.

Guard against Inertia: Finally never fall a victim to inertia. It is the opium of the non-achievers. It results in a lack of initiative about everything, passive behaviour such as staying in bed or at home, doing nothing and feeling sorry for oneself. A victim of inertia vegetates and deteriorates. He lets opportunities slip through his fingers. He misses the bus because he finds it too strenuous to try to catch it.



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MAJOR EVENTS IN BRIEF

Year of Scandals—Rajiv's tarnished image—President-P.M. clash—Communal outbursts—Centre-State Conflicts—Foreign Relations setbacks.

The past year was an unhappy one for India and quite disconcerting for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi whose image as "Mr Clean" and as a symbol of straightforwardness as well as unflinching integrity suffered a sharp decline. It was a year of scandals, of hypocrisy and double-speak, of sensational disclosures of malpractices, extensive money grabbing through commissions, kickbacks and flagrant violations of laws at both top and middle levels. A few heads rolled, and several others were gravely threatened. Mr V.P. Singh's exit from the Cabinet and his disclosures caused discomfiture to the ruling party. Mr Singh, however, gained wide popularity and enjoyed vast media support because of his drive against black money, corrupt practices, including economic offences.

In short, it was a year that will go down in Indian history as one that defamed the country and its leaders to a degree never known before. The atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion was indeed sickening. Moral values seem to have gone with the wind. The campaign of calumny and mud-slinging continued for many weeks.

The hard realities of politics and economics brought in many rebuffs. The Central Government's credibility suffered greatly through the Fairfax affair (involving the appointment of a U.S. detective agency to investigate violations of Foreign exchange regulations, the Bofors deal involving massive pay-offs in the Rs 1700-crore contract for Swedish guns, the dubious German submarine purchase and several other underhand dealings). A Swedish Government enquiry confirmed the payment of commissions to agents and middlemen. In fact, in the first half of 1987 mud and stink were discovered wherever the lid was taken off. Some persons minted crores and secretly stacked the ill-gotten wealth in Swiss banks. The real culprits still remain unpunished.

President-P.M. Clash: The year witnessed the unprecedented and unseemly spectacle of a clash and a war of both nerves and words between the President, Mr Zail Singh, and the Prime Minister. The correspondence between them, secretly released by Rashtrapati Bhavan, revealed a persistent disregard of constitutional norms and proprieties. Conflicting interpretations of Article 78 of the Constitution were put on the respective powers and prerogatives of the Head of State and the Head of Government.

The Prime Minister was believed to have made misleading statements in Parliament, and the exposures that followed as a result of point counter-point statements brought no credit to him or the existing set-up. The Zail Singh-Rajiv Gandhi open clash of personalities occupied public attention for many weeks. The clarifications did not entirely remove the stigma. The controversy virtually came to a close as the end of the President's term approached, but it left the issue raised by Mr Zail Singh (the President's right to get full information on affairs of State) wide open.

Communal Outbursts: Nor was the law and order situation under control. There were many disturbances, notably communal riots (in Gujarat towns,

Meerut and Delhi), and language as well as other agitations. The Meerut riots were among the worst since Independence; the negligence of the administrative machinery, especially the police, marked a new low in the capacity of the local authorities to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens. The carnage and massacre in Bihar villages brought to light the worst phase of caste, clan and land feuds. Men and women were killed mercilessly and even burnt alive. Man's inhumanity to man crossed all limits and there were disgraceful instances of barbarism. Caste wars also occurred in Gujarat a few months earlier in the shape of anti-reservation agitations which caused considerable bloodshed.

Thus, the past year became notorious for violence at numerous places, all making nonsense of democracy, of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. The much-lauded agreement on Punjab (Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal accord) came totally unstuck because killings of innocent people continued unchecked in the State. The Barnala Ministry proved wholly incapable of controlling the situation. The administration was virtually at a standstill, with the militants and priests running a parallel government. Ultimately, the Punjab Ministry was dismissed and the State brought once again under President's rule (on May 11). But acts of terrorism continued and peace still eludes the State.

There was trouble and discontentment in Assam too. The old agitation by certain groups for full implementation of the Assam accord, especially regarding the identification and expulsion of "foreigners", was revived in a less aggressive form.

Centre-State Conflicts: The Ce-

tre's relations with the opposition-governed States, especially West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, were again strained. The Rajiv Gandhi-Jyoti Basu running wordy duels hardly helped to improve relations with W. Bengal and the CPM.

The growth and success of regional parties and of regionalism have in fact become factors to be reckoned with in the Indian federal polity. The regional parties scored a significant victory in the elections to the three State Assemblies, Kerala, West Bengal and J & K. All the generous promises Mr Rajiv Gandhi made to the electorate to win their goodwill proved fruitless. The Congress(I) and Mr Rajiv Gandhi's credibility suffered further erosion.

The Congress(I)-Farooq Abdullah understanding helped to avoid electoral and other tensions in J & K. The agreement has so far been working well and Kashmir has apparently been brought into the national mainstream. In the North-East also the accord with the Mizo leader Laldenga worked well and insurgency has virtually ended. In Tripura, however, occasional terrorist activity continued.

Foreign Relations: In the arena of foreign affairs and relations with neighbours also, it was a story of lapses and setbacks. Indo-Pakistan relations showed no sign of improvement, largely because of Islamabad's feverish acquisition of sophisticated weapons to build up formidable armed forces, the U.S. political strategy, the anti-Indian tilt and the blatant disregard of this country's interests.

Actually, there were growing fears of encirclement of India by the U.S., Pakistan and China. The security threats to India increased with U.S. military moves, China's strategy of nibbling at Indian territory, the concentration of Beijing army units in Tibet and other places on the border. India's relations with Nepal and Bangladesh remained as they were—outwardly friendly but inwardly tainted with tension and mistrust.

India's attempts to play a conciliatory role in solving the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka also misfired. The Tamil militants became aggressive and adopted provocative tactics, killing army men and also civilians. At the end of May President Jayewardene, throwing all scruples to the winds, launched a major military offensive, ("a fight to the finish", he called it), killed many Tamils and in the process of ending the militants' challenge, did havoc in and around Jaffna. India resolved to send food supplies to the besieged Tamils and resorted to air-dropping. This led to Sri Lanka's approach to other powers at the U.N. and was described as an infringement of sovereignty. Pakistan and China offered material support to Sri Lanka in the fight against Tamils.

Details of Notable Events

PRESIDENT-P.M. CONFLICT

* The early months of 1987 witnessed an unprecedented "letter crisis" and a prolonged "war of nerves between the President and the Prime Minister". The President rightly complained that he had been ignored and was denied vital information which he had sought. He asserted that under Article 78 of the Constitution the President was entitled to full information about the affairs of State. The Lok Sabha Speaker ruled that the Parliament or any court had no right to know what advice had been given by the Prime Minister. The relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers is a matter entirely between them and cannot under any circumstances be a fit subject for discussion on the floor of the House. The ticklish situation created by President Zail Singh's letter to the Prime Minister on March 9 and the Constitutional crisis it created was eased after a few days. Although the President's allegations of having been ignored by the Prime Minister,

and the implicit violation of the Constitution, have not been effectively refuted, the Opposition parties were prevented from making a major political issue of it.

THE RAJYA SABHA CHAIRMAN RULED

* "Under the conventions of our Constitution, the President is in the same position as the monarch of England and has the same right to encourage, to warn and offer counsel to the Ministers, even though he is bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers. It would be absurd to suggest that the Council of Ministers can disclose such advice.

RS 2,319 CRORE MORE FOR DEFENCE

* In the colourless Union Budget for 1987-88, presented by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, there were no concessions to individual taxpayers, though some incentives were given for investment and housing. The budget provided for a deficit of Rs 5688 crore.

The Ministry of Defence has received the highest allocation of Rs 12,512 crore for 1987-88 which also marks a steep rise of Rs 2318.45 crore over the revised estimates of Rs 10,193.55 crore for the preceding year. This marks a 25 per cent increase. The component for the Army is Rs 6,359.47 crore, the Navy Rs 595.50 crore, and the Air Force has been provided Rs 1,578 crore.

The budget stressed the anti-poverty drive; additional allocations were made for NREP, RLEGP and other programmes for rural uplift and creation of more employment.

CAPITAL GAINS EXEMPTED

* In the "Year of Shelter for the Homeless" Mr Rajiv Gandhi announced a comprehensive programme for housing development, particularly for the economi-

cally weaker sections. Repayment of loans and payments made to the extent of Rs 10,000 in a year towards the cost of any new residential property will qualify for deduction on the same lines as life insurance premia or contribution to Provident Fund under Section 80-C of the Income Tax Act. Capital gains arising from the sale of a residential house are exempted in case such gains are utilised for acquiring another house.

SPLIT ON ASSAM ACCORD

* The Assam accord, which was widely hailed when it was reached after tough negotiations between the Assam student agitators and the Union Government, has run into more serious trouble than was feared. The Assam parties blame the Centre for the partial failure of the agreement. The All-Assam Students' Union (AASU) has resumed the agitation for speedy implementation of the accord.

The gulf between the AASU and the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) Government has widened. The AASU has made charges of corruption and favouritism against some of the Ministers. The AASU has now accused the State Government of lack of sincerity, determination and efforts to implement the accord. The Chief Minister has contended that the non-amendment of the Illegal Migration Determination (Tribunal) Act, 1983, was a major hurdle.

GORKHALAND DEMAND

* During 1986-87 there have been some more disturbing developments in the eastern region, notably the reinforced demands of certain areas for Statehood following the Centre's accord on Mizoram.

Two militant organisations in Eastern India, the Gorkha National Liberation Front and the Prantiya

Parishad, have lately been pressing for a new State to be known as "Gorkhaland". The platform and programme of these bodies are secessionist, and they have been acting in cooperation with some militant organisations in Assam, Tripura, Bihar and elsewhere. Apart from demanding a separate State, the GNLF militants also seek official recognition of the Nepalese language. Many Nepalis are believed to have been evicted from Meghalaya, Bhutan and Nagaland in recent months.

For securing short-term political gains, the C.P.M., the C.P.I. and the Congress(I) at first backed the demand of the Gorkhas. Later both the C.P.M. and the Congress realised the danger of supporting such a secessionist plea. There are several thousand people of Nepali origin in Sikkim, and the ruling party of that State not only relies on them for political support, including votes at election time, but also frequently advocates their cause. The Nepalis form a majority in Sikkim.

DEMANDS FOR MORE STATES

* The tribals of Assam and adjacent areas have renewed their movement for the creation of an autonomous State comprising the two hill districts of Karbi-Anglong and North Cachar. Among the factors that account for the demand are: the language issue, the complaint of the Progressive Democratic Front (PDF) that it has been betrayed by the ruling party in Assam, together with the long-standing belief that neither the Congress nor the AGP nor any other political party will espouse the cause of the tribals of the eastern region.

"HISTORIC" INDO-PAK ACCORD

* In the winter months there was intense tension on the Indo-Pakistan border as a result of large-scale milit-

ary exercises by both countries, first by India and then by Pakistan. Unusually heavy military concentrations created panic in certain areas. In January, after prolonged negotiations, the two countries reached a historic decision "not to attack each other" and decided to exercise "maximum restraint and avoid all provocative actions along the border". This was deemed to be a "no-war" declaration. Both sides agreed, as a first step, to pull out the troops in the Ravi and Chenab corridor.

The agreement stipulated that all offensive and defensive forces of both sides would pull out to peace-time locations.

Additional formations inducted in the Ravi-Chenab corridor by both sides—six armoured divisions and the 17 Infantry Divisions on the Pakistan side, and six mountain divisions on the Indian side—would also return to peace-time locations within 15 days. To build up confidence it was agreed that regular contacts would be maintained by both sides through diplomatic channels. All satellite air-fields would be de-activated immediately, and the navies of both sides would be brought to a lower state of operational readiness. India's operation "Brasstacks" was a normal exercise conducted every three to four years. The schedule of withdrawal of troops did not cover the Rajasthan sector where India went ahead with its plan of mounting an army exercise. The agreement concerned a specific situation and had nothing to do with the proposed "no-war pact".

Zia-Rajiv Gandhi Talks: President Zia-ul-Haque paid a three-day visit to India (Feb 21 to Feb 23) as part of what came to be known as "Cricket Diplomacy". During his stay in Delhi he held informal talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The two leaders made a general survey of bilateral issues, including the border tensions. The agreement between the Home Secretaries of the two countries on

sealing the border to check the activities of smugglers and terrorists was reviewed.

At Jaipur, Gen Zia saw the Cricket Test between India and Pakistan for a short time. He raised the slogan "Cricket for Peace" and denounced wars and terrorism of all types. India and Pakistan decided to carry forward the process of normalisation of relations by giving a much-needed push to outstanding bilateral matters. It was also agreed to "activise" the Indo-Pak Joint Commission.

Gen Zia, referring to the first clause of the February 4 agreement "not to attack each other", said it amounted to a "no-war pact". As for the accord reached during his earlier visit to New Delhi (in December, 1985) not to attack each other's nuclear installations, Gen Zia said there was no ambiguity about it; "reducing it to writing was a mere formality and that would be completed."

FAIRFAX AFFAIR PROBE

* Sensing the widespread discontent over the Fairfax dealings regarding investigation of foreign exchange law violations and the disinclination in the country to accept the Union Government's explanation, the Prime Minister announced on April 3 that a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court would enquire into the matter. The enquiry is to investigate at least three important issues: (a) the links between the former Director of the Enforcement Directorate, and the adviser to the Express Group; (b) whether the former Director had checked the antecedents of Fairfax before involving the Government in the matter, and (c) the nature of the arrangement with Fairfax. Possibly, the U.S. agency had access to certain confidential files.

In an atmosphere surcharged with suspicion, mistrust and allegations of corruption, Mr V.P. Singh,

former Defence Minister, threatened to expose his detractors—"the misdeeds" of those who have been hurling accusations against him. He denied that he was feeling suffocated in the ruling Congress Party and claimed that he enjoyed the support of a vast majority of partymen.

He called upon youth workers belonging to various trade unions to unitedly wage war against economic offenders. The steps which he had taken against the economic offenders, when held the Finance portfolio, were "duly approved" by the Prime Minister and were within the declared policies of the Party. He demanded that the party should take disciplinary action against those who violated its norms by launching a campaign against him. As for the controversy involving the President and the Prime Minister, Mr V.P. Singh cautioned against any hasty and ill-advised move to disturb the parliamentary democracy.

Similarly, on receipt of Sweden's enquiry report confirming the payment of kickbacks and commissions to agents and others, in the guns contract, the Government of India appointed a parliamentary committee to follow up the findings.

ASSEMBLY POLLS: SETBACK TO CONGRESS

* Three States J & K, West Bengal and Kerala, situated far from one another, went to the polls on March 23. The poll results conformed to the expectations, the net result being a setback to the Congress in West Bengal and Kerala. The N.C. (Farooq group) in J & K, a new experiment in the country's election politics (a national party forming an alliance with a regional party) registered a notable victory. It was a triumphant return for Dr Farooq Abdullah rather than the Congress(I).

In West Bengal the Left Front led by the C.P.M. was returned to power

for a third time, much to the disappointment of the Congress(I). All the verbal attacks Mr Rajiv Gandhi made on Chief Minister Jyoti Basu proved futile, as the poor Congress showed proved. In Kerala, the United Democratic Front (U.D.F.), comprising the Congress and the Muslim League was rejected by the electorate and the Left Front, led by the C.P.M., was returned to power. A mere 2 per cent switch in the votes helped the Left Front to raise its strength from 53 in the outgoing House to 76 in the new one. Thus the Congress has "lost" the entire South, apart from West Bengal. The final party position in the three States is:

J & K: Total seats 76; NC(F) 40 Congress(I) 25, B.J.P. 2, Muslim United Front 4, Independents 4.

West Bengal: Total seats 294 Left (Marxist) Front 197, Congress(I) 34, Muslim League 1. In the outgoing Assembly the Left Front had a two thirds majority (CPM 166, Forward Bloc 27, RSP 18, CPI 7). The CPM Front also won the three Darjeeling hill seats where the Gorkha Front boycotted the election.

Kerala: Total seats 140; Left Democratic Front (LDF) 75, United Democratic Front (UDF) 61, others 2

The Congress(I) retained both the Hardwar (U.P.) and Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) Lok Sabha seats. The party, however, suffered a setback in the Kashipur (U.P.) Parliamentary by-election in which M Akbar Ahmed, a supporter of Manek Gandhi, won by a large margin.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, conceding the Marxists' victory in Kerala and West Bengal, attributed the party's defeat in Kerala to the "undercurrent which we were unable to get through". The undercurrent projected the Congress as a "communal" party, and in West Bengal the very strong cadres of the C.P.M. ensured their victory.

NEW FULL-FLEDGED STATES

* Mizoram started a new era o

February 20 when the Union Territory was upgraded to the status of a state. The Prime Minister announced a package to expedite Mizoram's economic development and said the Aizos would join the national mainstream. The period of conflict and insurgency is now over. Mizoram became the 23rd State of the Indian Union.

Mr Laldenga was sworn in as Chief Minister, heading a Mizo National Front Ministry. The Mizo Front scored a triumph and got an absolute majority in the 40-member assembly. The final party position is: Aizo National Front 24, Congress(I) 3, People's Conference 3. In effect, Aizoram's electorate voted for the Rajiv Gandhi-Laldenga accord and against the coalition Government which was in office.

Mizoram election was a new chapter in the country's electoral history and was a lesson in conducting a poll. The polling was cent per cent peaceful, fair, free, clean, least expensive, with no sign of corruption or other malpractices.

Arunachal: The home of over 10 major tribes and known as the most splendid and multi-lingual tribal area of the world, Arunachal Pradesh (formerly NEFA), attained Statehood on February 20, thus becoming the 14th State.

Goa was granted Statehood on May 31, and became the 25th State of the Union. Chief Minister P.S. Rana affirmed his Government's determination to curb violence. The multi-lingual ethos of the State was highlighted by the fact that the Ministers took the oaths of office in four different languages.

GORBACHOV VISIT AND DELHI DECLARATION

* Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov's visit to Delhi (Nov 25-28) and his prolonged talks with Mr Rajiv

Gandhi strengthened Indo-Russian ties. The talks made a notable impact on the fast developing political situation and the deteriorating security environment in the South Asian region.

India has been assured that it can rely on the Soviet Union in all emergency situations that may arise in the years to come. Understandings were reached between the two countries on several specific issues. Three agreements, including a major one on economic and technical cooperation, were also signed during Mr Gorbachov's visit.

10-point Delhi Declaration: In a joint statement, described as the "Delhi Declaration", the two countries called for an international convention banning the use of nuclear weapons. They also pledged to work jointly for complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the century. The Declaration dwelt on principles for a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world.

The Declaration calls for barring of all weapons from outer space which is described as the common heritage of mankind, banning of all nuclear tests and the development of new weapons of mass destruction, as well as banning chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles. Nuclear weapons threatened to annihilate not only all that man had created through the ages but man himself and even life on earth. The Declaration calls on all countries to renounce policies of domination and use, or threat of use, of force. The right of every people to make their own social, political and ideological choices must be respected.

MISRA COMMISSION VERDICT ON RIOTS

* The report of the Justice Ranganath Misra Commission, which investigated the various aspects of the Delhi riots of Oct-Nov, 1984, put the major blame for the carnage on the

police. The report, which was presented to Parliament on February 23, indicted the police for the total passivity, callousness and indifference in protecting people of the Sikh community but absolved the Congress party of the charge of having organised the riots.

The Commission found that the riots at the initial stage were spontaneous, resulting from a reaction to the situation, but later they developed into "a set type". The change in the pattern from spontaneous reaction to organised riots was the "outcome of the take-over by anti-social elements". The Commission listed 19 instances where people associated with the Congress had been named as organisers.

On the basis of the Commission's recommendations, the Government appointed two high-powered committees, one on the "delinquencies" and good conduct of Delhi police officers, and the other on "grave offences committed during the riots".

The number of people killed in the riots could be anywhere between 2,307 and 3,874. The delay in calling in the army was also listed among the causes of the large number of deaths.

The Commission commented: "Policemen allowed people to be killed, houses to be burnt, property to be looted, ladies to be dragged and misbehaved with in their very presence. Their plea was that they were too few and could not meet the unruly armed mob, usually of hundreds of thousands. A professional force, by its expertise, experience and training, was expected to meet any challenge and was not to seek cover under an umbrella of excuses."

Communal Riots: While 1985-1986 was relatively quiet in respect of communal outbursts, the past few months witnessed some of the worst Hindu-Muslim riots in the country's post-independence history. Comm-

unalism has taken roots in several parts of the country.

First, it was Gujarat that took the dubious lead in such riots, and then came the shocking disturbances in Meerut (followed by several incidents in Delhi) in May this year. The official strategies proved fruitless and the failure of the police in controlling the situation brought much discredit to the administration.

Gujarat is apparently the worst affected, judging from the extensive and frequent riots. The figures given late in April provide ample proof. Out of the 184 deaths in communal violence in the country in 1986, Gujarat accounted for 92. The Chief Minister had told the State Assembly earlier that in 1986 as many as 398 incidents of rioting took place in the State; 132 people were killed and another 750 injured. The anti-reservation agitation of 1985 was also marked by frequent communal clashes at many places, including Ahmedabad and Baroda.

In May communal riots broke out in Meerut and caused at least 55 deaths, besides heavy loss to public property. The police failed in its duty. There was a communal flare-up in Delhi city also as part of the chain reaction.

N-ENERGY:

SUCCESSSES AND FAILURES

* The latest assessment of the working of nuclear energy plants in the country shows that while several achievements have been registered at some centres, there have been failures at other establishments. Satisfactory performance of operating nuclear power plants, completion of the heavy water plant at Thal in record time, re-start of Dhruva research reactor at BARC, successful run of the magneo-hydro-dynamics (MHD) plant at Tiruchi and commissioning of the Orissa sand complex are some of the highlights of the

Department of Atomic Energy's activities in 1986-87.

Parliament has sanctioned a grant to Rs 1296 crore to the Department of Atomic Energy for 1987-88. The Tarapur atomic power station (Unit-I) gave the best performance, while the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Unit-II) showed its highest ever annual power generation since its inception. The 17-year old TAPS Unit-I had its highest ever generation of 1,189 million units in a year.

CASTE-BASED PARTY

* Apart from the emergence of communalism in various forms, another factor that tends to become a major determinant of the Scheduled Castes voting pattern in elections is the growth of a caste-based political organisation called the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP). In the recent by-elections, this party, comprising Harijans and other backward classes, displayed its strength and secured 26.3 per cent of the valid votes. This important political force has caused much concern throughout the Hindi heartland, which until now was widely recognised as the political vote bank, comprising the upper and progressive sections of society.

The relatively small party, described as the political arm of the Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti, has the potentialities of becoming a much larger force. The chief of the UP unit emphasised: "The next elections will be ours. With the continued upswing in popular support, we will form our government in 1990 without any alliance."

CHINA DENOUNCES BOUNDARY TREATIES

* India-China relations and the process of settling the boundaries between the two countries received a major setback early in April. In

recent months China had questioned the validity of the old treaties and sought more territorial concessions from India. The Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister strongly criticised the various boundary treaties as "unequal", virtually ruling out a settlement of the boundary disputes with India, Bhutan and the Soviet Union on the basis of historic treaties, as China did in the case of Hong Kong and Macau. Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997 at the expiry of a 99-year lease given to the British under an "unequal" treaty.

Meanwhile, India has been making earnest efforts to improve relation with China and has made several suggestions. The next round of talks is, however, not expected to prove fruitful, apart from continuing the negotiations.

VIOLENCE AND ARSON BY GORKHA FRONT

* In a bid to compel the Centre his demand for Gorkhaland, which he claimed would materialise soon, GNLF front leader Gheising arranged a prolonged bandh in Darjeeling in June. Inevitably, it turned violent. There were several cases of arson and assault and also of murder of a couple of CPI(M) workers and a CRPF jawan. The government detained a number of GNLF activists, including its vice-president under the Anti-Terrorists Act, 1987. As usual, there was delay and dithering on the part of the Centre which invited Mr Gheising for talks after the bandh. Government buildings, besides police stations, were made the targets of attack by Gorkhas. While the Union Home Minister has shifted his position regarding the Gorkha demand, the West Bengal Chief Minister backed the call for regional autonomy for Darjeeling and inclusion of Gorkhali in the Eighth Schedule.

Round-up of International Affairs

MAJOR EVENTS IN BRIEF

Big-Power rivalries—Gulf War tensions—Reagan's confessions—Soviet advantage—Iran-Iraq war—Pak-U.S. Link-up—Sri Lanka offensive—Nuclear ventures.

In the international arena the developments during the past few months followed the all-too-familiar pattern of Super-Power rivalries as well as accusations and counter-accusations that tended to create tensions. But these were interspersed with occasional gestures that reflected a desire to promote peace and the realisation that wordy duels must stop short of creating a flash-point.

Fortunately, the outgoing year remained free of armed clashes and active hostilities even in the traditional trouble-spots—Latin America (Nicaragua), West Asia (Lebanon) and some Far Eastern countries (Vietnam and Kampuchea). Unfriendly activity was periodically reported but there were no wars or destruction. The status quo prevailed in these regions and the people had a spell of relative peace.

Gulf war: In the Persian Gulf, however, a major clash seemed imminent in May-June this year, with the U.S.A. rushing its warships under cover of ensuring the protection of the vital oil supply sea-lanes. An Iraqi attack on an American vessel frigate "Stark" provided an immediate provocation for retaliatory action. The Soviet Union too announced its intention to match U.S. military presence in the region. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed and the despatch of forces to augment the existing naval units was deferred.

As in the case of India's Prime Minister, it was a bad year for President Reagan whose blatantly misleading statements regarding his role in the secret supply of arms to Iran (the "Irangate" scandal) in return for further aid to Nicaragua's Contras (rebels) caused the loss of his credibility and his later confessions of "memory lapses" hastened the process of damaging his career. He is now a disgraced, undependable head of the world's mightiest nation.

There was less talk of Reagan's pet child, "the Star Wars" programme (S.D.I.). The Reykjavik Super-Power summit in October, 1986, had collapsed because of irreconcilable differences over the issue. President Reagan's militarist and aggressive tactics continue, but he is a sobered lame-duck President, with no future. In Britain, however, Mrs Thatcher ensured her future by winning the general election for the third time in a row.

Soviet advantage: Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, however, strengthened his position as an eminently successful, popular far-sighted and effective leader. He continued his efforts to promote peace and check the disastrous arms race. There was a limited agreement between the Super Powers on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The prospect of a Reagan-Gorbachov summit in November this year are described as better. Mr Reagan is evidently keen on top-level talks in a bid to refurbish his tarnished image towards the close of his term as U.S. President.

The Big Powers resumed nuclear tests following the absence of any positive response to the Soviet Union's unilateral offers of a moratorium on such explosions. China too held an atomic test. The world is currently faced with a new

tyranny—that of nuclear weapons despite strong protests from several quarters.

The Soviet Union made further conciliatory gestures on the Afghanistan issue, but the Kabul crisis remains unresolved largely because of the vested interests of both the U.S.A. and Pakistan. Both of them act in unison.

Iran-Iraq war: The Ayatollah gave a new twist to the 7-year old pointless Iran-Iraq war by launching an all-out "final" offensive against Iraq in a bid to inflict a crushing defeat on his enemy. The offensive, both on land and in the air, achieved only limited success, though Iranian troops claimed to have reached the outskirts of Basra, Iraq's second important city. Iran made several advances in the northern tip of the Persian Gulf. Iraqi President Saddam Hussain's appeal for halting the war was brushed aside by Ayatollah Khomeini. Mr Reagan extended support to Iraq in January, while China supplied missiles to Iran. So the conflict continues; though active hostilities are staged only for short periods.

Pak-U.S. Link-up: The U.S.A. has for years regarded Pakistan as its most important ally in Asia. The past year brought out an intimate relationship between these two countries, the military alliance having become, for strategic reasons, closer than ever before. U.S. weapons for Pakistan are deemed essential as a part of Washington's global military tactics. Even Pakistan's defiance of U.S. constraints on acquiring a nuclear capability is being overlooked. Any punitive measure against the dear, indispensable ally Pakistan was ruled out. So Islamabad has been merrily continuing its frantic programme to manufacture a nuclear bomb.

An American Ambassador even admitted that the mighty US is helpless before Pakistan, no wonder Cen Zr has been extorting more and more weapons from the USA. He dictates and Washington concedes sacrificing Indian interests and disregarding the destabilising effect on the balance of power. American AWACS are on the way to Pakistan despite the notes of caution.

Lanka offensive: In Sri Lanka President Jayewardene launched a full-scale military offensive in a bid to eliminate the Tamil militants challenge. Hundreds of Tamils were killed by bombing operations and the misery of the besieged Tamils was beyond description. President Jayewardene rebutted Indian attempts to play a mediatory role.

East-West joint N-Venture: For the first time since the invention of atomic weapons the US, the Soviet Union and the 12 nation European community besides Japan agreed to jointly conduct research towards the construction of the world's first nuclear fusion reactor. The accord was described as a major step in East-West cooperation since it involves both the Super Powers. Nuclear fusion for peaceful purposes would be an unprecedented source of energy.

Details of Notable Events

U.N.'S HISTORIC SESSION

* The 41st session of the UN General Assembly which concluded in December, was a historic one since it saved the world body from collapse on financial and other grounds and helped to give it a new lease of life. Apart from passing, by a large majority, a resolution for introducing reforms in the UN, the session passed several other resolutions on disarmament, emphatically condemned apartheid and called for durable and comprehensive solutions to the problems of Palestine

and West Asia.

The Assembly urged the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, deliberated upon the situation in Central America and again called for immediate independence of Namibia. Disarmament was one of the major topics and the Assembly adopted 65 resolutions on it.

Decisions by consensus are to be sought. That is likely to give a greater voice to major donors but the provision for decisions by voting has been retained. This gives Third World countries an effective say in the final analysis. A financially credible and cost effective UN is now envisaged.

SUPER POWERS RESUME N-TESTS

* Since the USA had not accepted the proposal to halt nuclear explosions and held a test in February, the Soviet Union ended its unilateral ban and held, on February 26, its first explosion for more than 18 months. Russia had unilaterally announced a test ban in August 1985 and extended it several times. In December it warned that if the US did not follow suit it would be compelled to resume nuclear tests.

Opinion in well-informed circles in Europe is that in spite of Western pleadings, the USA will conduct a series of atomic tests in space in 1988 and limited star war deployment might take place in 1993-94.

CORAZON AQUINO'S MASSIVE VICTORY

* In the Philippines general election held on February 2, President Corazon Aquino won a massive victory with over 70 per cent of the votes going in her favour. She had linked her political future with the poll.

Three main advantages accrue to her by virtue of the electoral verdict. First, she gets a six-year term as

President. Second, the Constitution framed by her to establish a full-fledged parliamentary democracy has been approved. Third, the opposition groups, including the Marcos supporters and the party led by former Defence Minister Enrile, have been badly defeated.

Her troubles are not over and there is simmering discontent in the country as is shown by the three coup attempts during the first year of her Presidency. While her dependence on the military forces is now less, she has yet to establish firm support. The people's power which put her in office in February 1986 has not been fully mobilised to ensure a stable, well-entrenched government.

SAARC SUMMIT

* Seven Heads of State and Governments of South Asian countries who attended the second summit of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) held at Bangalore on November 16-17 took another notable step towards regional cooperation. They institutionalised the organisation by deciding to set up a secretariat, added new areas of cooperative effort and renewed their determination to strengthen regional collaboration in several non-political areas.

The SAARC countries are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives, their total population being over one billion. The bilateral disputes between some of the members remain unresolved. The members committed themselves to devising common policies and approaches for finding common solutions to the shared problems.

SAARC decided to evolve a joint policy to fight terrorism in South Asia. The summit adopted a declaration on political and economic issues, calling upon member-States not to allow their territories to be used for terrorist activities against another

State.

U.S. PRESIDENT'S CONFESSION

* On March 5, President Reagan at long last admitted his major error: he had exchanged arms for American hostages. He accepted full responsibility for the happenings associated with "Irangate" or "Iranscam" that have brought great discredit to the U.S. Presidency which, to all intents and purposes, is now ineffective. His admission was contradictory to all his previous statements. His arms supplies initiative, he said, was in conflict with his affirmed policy that he would not bargain with terrorists.

President Reagan's admission followed the verdict of the Tower Committee. While several questions remain unanswered, there is little doubt that President Reagan's popularity and credibility have suffered a sharp decline. The searching exposures of the Tower Committee called into question the style of functioning of President Reagan, his selection of high-level staff (two of whom have already quit). About 50 per cent of Americans believe that President Reagan had lied to them. Mr Richard Nixon, it may be recalled, had to quit office in disgrace when his lies had been found out (the Watergate scandal).

In its findings the Senate committee said the CIA was involved in all major stages of the Iran-Contra affair. President Reagan took shelter under "lapses of memory" for his misleading statements. He made another confession in May, 1987, that he had issued a wrong statement about Saudi Arabia's aid to the Contras--the Nicaragua rebels.

U.S. VETOES SANCTIONS

* The U.S.A. and its main Western allies again came to the rescue of South Africa's racist regime by vetoing a non-aligned resolution in the

UN Security Council on February 21. The resolution proposed 19 mandatory sanctions which were essentially based on those approved by the U.S. Congress recently. At the end of a debate in the Council over the grave situation in South Africa resulting from the system of apartheid, the U.S. was joined by Britain, as usual, in vetoing the resolution tabled by five non-aligned members of the Council--Argentina, the Congo, Ghana, U.A.L. and Zambia.

For the sixth year in succession the Council was thus prevented by the Western nations from adopting sanctions which would have been mandatory for 159 member-nations of the U.N. to impose against South Africa. Ten members of the 15-nation Council voted for the resolution; France and Japan abstained and the U.S., U.K. and West Germany voted against it.

ABORTIVE SUMMITS

* During the past year there were several high-level summits but most of them proved fruitless.

Big-Two Summit: The second summit of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., held in Reykjavik on October 12 and 13, collapsed following President Reagan's rigid stand on his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme. Mr Gorbachov had offered a package of concessions but it was not accepted.

Much rhetoric followed the failure of the summit, with each side blaming the other for the abortive session. But both later claimed that all had not been lost and they expressed the hope that resumption of talks might be possible. The Soviet Union has no intention of reaching a major arms control accord that involves a reduction in its strategic forces unless the U.S. accepts constraints on strategic defence. The S.D.I. has turned out to be a new bargaining lever. In May, 1987, the prospects of another Big-Power summit appeared brighter.

President Reagan was optimistic about a third summit later in 1987.

Thatcher-Gorbachov Summit: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's five-day visit to Moscow and her prolonged talks with Mr Gorbachov proved to be a damp squib and caused even greater tension and recriminations. This was evident from the Soviet Foreign Office spokesman's accusation that Mrs Thatcher is a devotee of "nucleophilia"--love for everything nuclear. She had, during her Kremlin talks, questioned the reasonableness of the policy of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. While she supported President Reagan's "Star Wars" programmes, Mrs Thatcher believes a good world is a world with nuclear weapons.

Summit of the Rich: The 1987 annual summit of the seven highly industrialised countries held in Venice in June this year concentrated on political issues, the Gulf war, terrorism and disarmament problems. The participants retreated their known policies and decided to strengthen the dollar so as to stabilise the international economy.

TREATIES AND PACTS

* Several international treaties were signed and understandings reached during the past year. Among the important treaties were the following

1. **War Pact:** Thirtyfive nations of Europe, USA and Canada, overcoming the hurdles in negotiations for an accord on preventing war, reached an agreement in September, 1986, on ways to avoid accidental wars in Europe. New rules have been evolved for notifications, inspection and observation of major military exercises. It will now be almost impossible for any country to amass military forces needed to invade or intimidate another State without such operations being detected and challenged.

2. **52-nation Nuclear Pact:** Realising the urgency of an agreement for full cooperation in case of nuclear accidents, 52 countries, including India, signed the conventions to ensure this aim. The accord was reached at the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) conference held in Vienna. These conventions provide a cooperative framework in which all nations may participate to minimise the dangers in the event of another nuclear accident. The conventions were a sequel to the Chernobyl disaster in April last year.

3. **China-Pak N. Pact:** Pakistan has been expanding its military, economic and other ties with China from year to year. The latest extension of their links covers the nuclear field. A few months ago the two countries signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Pakistan and China, both members of the Atomic Energy Agency, will place the joint projects for inspection to meet the safeguards in accordance with international practice. Over the past 20 years China has supplied Pakistan with arms, planes, etc, besides helping Islamabad build a local defence industry. But it has always denied helping Islamabad to make a nuclear bomb.

4. **Accord on N-missiles:** After four years of secret negotiations, the U.S.A., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan reached an agreement in April this year to severely control exports of powerful missiles and the technology used in manufacturing them. The agreement came into effect immediately. U.S. officials are reported to have listed India, the Soviet Union, China and Brazil among the countries that have already built missiles which can be used to propel nuclear weapons quickly and accurately. The agreement is a major step towards preventing the spread of nuclear devices but the U.S.A. has failed to stop some

countries (notably Pakistan) from pursuing their goal of acquiring nuclear weapons.

RUSSIA DESTROYS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

* In an exemplary and unprecedented gesture, the Soviet Union in April ended the production of chemical weapons. Advocating a ban on such weapons, he said an appropriate international convention should be organised this year to have active negotiations on that score.

Mr Gorbachov claimed that other Warsaw Pact countries never produced chemical weapons and never had them on their territory.

Underlining the need for having a new political outlook for the nuclear age, Mr Gorbachov pointed out that only such a mode of thinking could lead all the parties in international relations to take concerted measures to avert the nuclear catastrophe. He reiterated his support for the proposal to create nuclear as well as chemical weapons-free zones in Europe and set up a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe.

NEW STRATEGY FOR AFGHANISTAN

* New strategies are being evolved in respect of Afghanistan. The Americans now believe that the Russians wish to withdraw from Afghanistan but it would take about a year for them to quit. According to the "Washington Times", the Russians are "hanging tough". On the present situation in Afghanistan, the new angle is that while the US steps up its supplies of "Stinger" missiles to Afghan resistance forces, the Soviet Union, with air raids and subversion, is increasing the pressure on Pakistan to do a deal on Moscow's terms.

The U.S. trick is to sustain the resistance in Afghanistan so as to make the Soviets see it is better to get

out. Between 30 to 50 per cent of the \$ 1.35 billion American aid intended for the Afghan insurgents may have been skimmed off by middlemen because the operation is controlled by Pakistanis.

On finding that the Afghanistan situation is likely to be resolved soon, Iran, in a dramatic shift of policy, is now seeking a key role in any settlement. Teheran has proposed that the proximity talks, under which Pakistan and Afghanistan are negotiating through a U.N. official, should be replaced by a conference attended by Iran, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the Afghan resistance spokesmen, but not the Marxist Government of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has suggested a round table conference which would include spokesmen of the Afghan guerrillas.

U.S. AND RUSSIA BACK IRAQ

* A significant and sensational development took place in the Middle East late in June when the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union joined forces to expedite Iran's defeat in the seven-year old Gulf War. Until then, the Super Powers supported Iran or Iraq, and fed either of the contestants with weapons, and their stand vis-a-vis the war remained rather vague. On June 22, for the first time, a U.S. official announced that Washington and Moscow had reached an understanding; both the Super Powers had agreed to join forces to coerce Iran out of the war by ensuring its defeat.

The course of the conflict is likely to undergo a dramatic transformation when weapons start flowing from both the Super Powers to Iraq. The warring operations had threatened the Gulf peace and endangered the flow of vital supplies, especially oil. With one stroke the two Powers virtually quashed the Ayatollah's dream of vanquishing Iraq and toppling its ruler, Saddam Hussain.

ECONOMY CAPSULE

National Scene

REVISED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

* In order to reflect the changed landscape of industries the index of industrial production (IIP) has been revised recently. The new base year is 1980-81 instead of the old one of 1970-71. The weights, the number and the nature of industries have also been changed.

The revised IIP will include 49 items from the small scale sector as against 16 items before. But the total number of items will remain unaltered at 352. With the new base year the annual industrial growth rate works out to 7.3 per cent for the period 1980-81 to 1985-86.

CHEAP MONEY POLICY

* The era of tight money policy ended with the reduction in the deposit and lending rates of interest by the Reserve Bank of India with effect from April 1, 1987. Its twin objectives are: (1) to reduce the cost of bank credit; (2) to impart flexibility to the interest rate policy. All bank lending rates above 15 per cent per annum have been reduced by one percentage point. The bank would now charge 16.5 per cent per annum as the maximum interest on advances as against the earlier rate of 17.5 per cent. The deposits made or renewed on or after April 1, 1987, for one or two years will earn interest of 9 per cent per annum while those with a two to three years' or three to five years' maturity, the interest rate will be 10 per cent per annum. Deposits of five years or longer maturity have been abolished. To impart greater

flexibility to deposits, the depositor will have the freedom to shift his savings to medium-term and short term and vice versa.

The revised interest rates have favourable reaction in industry and trade circles—the chief beneficiaries—they provide a shot in the arm for the depressed share markets and the medium term deposits will increase. The enhancement of the Statutory Liquidity ratio and the Cash Credit Ratio is considered a retrogressive measure. The overall impact of the financial policy will be salutary.

FISCAL POLICIES

* Personalities in the Union finance ministry changed early this calendar year but the basic fiscal philosophy still stays. The three components of the tax structure viz. lower direct taxes, higher indirect taxes and the MODVAT system which governed the last year's budget by Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh are continued this year too, by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who presented the 1987-88 budget in the capacity of the finance minister.

The war against tax evaders and black marketeers continues with a vengeance, as it were, as is evidenced by the increase in tax revenue despite the lowering of the rate of taxation. Better tax compliance instead of rampant tax evasion is indisputably a praiseworthy achievement in India's fiscal history.

Direct taxes contribute only 20 per cent to the total tax revenue. 80 per cent comes from the indirect taxes which impinge upon the low income group. The tax system is thus regressive in character. But given the economic situation where the majority of the population is poor and only

a small minority is rich, the options for progressivity in taxation are limited.

The innovation of MODVAT is, in fact, designed to neutralise partially the tax burden on consumer goods. MODVAT shifts the tax from input to the end product and avoids the cascading effect of the levy. Tax free inputs would mean less cost and hence low price.

Intensive efforts to mop up revenues notwithstanding the overall budgetary deficit, has escalated to a staggering sum Rs 5688 crore for 1987-88. Apprehensions are that even this limit may be exceeded. In any case the deficit financing constitutes a potential price booster and a force causing economic distortions.

DAUNTING EXTERNAL DEBTS

* India's march towards socio-economic transformation, which is vital for the economic health has landed her into a debt trap⁽²⁾. During one and a half decade 1970-84 her authorized external debt nearly quadrupled from 7.9 billion dollar to 30.9 billion dollar. The annual average growth rate was 10.8 per cent during 1970-79 which jumped to 19.1 per cent during 1979-84. Besides the growth in quantum, the composition of debt has changed. With the squeeze of the concessional aid the commercial borrowings have increased adding to the debt servicing burden. The short term loan as a proportion of the long-term one is only 5.3 per cent. The World Bank has cautioned India against indiscriminate borrowings particularly in the backdrop of an enlarging trade deficit to beat the balance of payments problems in the

years to come.

The debt-burden in absolute terms is very taxing, indeed. Compared to some other developing countries, it is the lowest: 15.2 per cent of the Gross National Product. The debt-servicing ratio stood at 8.1 per cent in 1981-82, jumped to 24.4 per cent in 1986-87 and is likely to rise further to 29 per cent and beyond thereafter—far above the safe limit of 20 per cent. According to the World Bank latest report, India's commercial borrowing commitments would increase from \$ 8.3 billion under the sixth plan to \$ 13.9 billion in the seventh plan and further still to \$ 24.3 billion in the eighth plan period.

The growing current account deficit and the slow growth of foreign exchange reserves have aggravated debt repayment problem. It is only to be hoped that India would be able to maintain its "excellent credit rating" in the capital markets of the world.

BANKS & PLANS

* Nationalised banks have been charged with the task of mobilisation of savings and credit expansion with a view to accelerating socio-economic transformation of the country, especially the rural areas. The criticality of this new responsibility is much more today for threefold reasons: one, India's saving rate has reached a plateau and the prospects for a further increase are dim; two, concessional aid from foreign sources has shrunk; three, the demand for investment for the current plan is record high and any scaling down will hinder poverty eradication programmes. Dependence on internal resources is, thus, inescapable and the contribution of the banks in procuring them in an adequate measure is inestimable. The seventh plan places great reliance on domestic resources to finance the plan. Clearly, the onus for this falls on the banks.

It may be recalled that the banks

have already exceeded the prescribed credit limit of 40 per cent for the priority sector. The advances to the small-scale industrial sector during the sixth plan has, however, stagnated around 13 per cent. As against this, the share of credit for the food sector has doubled from 6.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 12 per cent in 1984-85. It may rise to 15 per cent in the current plan period.

The export sector has a relatively smaller share. The banks have helped in poverty alleviation programmes. Twenty million families are to be offered assistance by banks under the various anti-poverty schemes.

EXPORT GROWTH

* India is a victim of chronic adverse trade balance. It almost doubled in 1984-85 compared to five years ago in 1979-80. The gravity of the situation is realized now, as never before, because of the debt servicing and the shrinking aid from abroad. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the export earnings will be eaten up by the past debts.

Aggressive export promotion measures envisaged to meet the yawning gap include increased exportable production, setting up of 100 per cent export-oriented industrial units, quality control, packaging, export credit and finance to recognised export houses, cash compensatory support, duty drawback on exports, export incentives, marketing and organisational structure. Cost reduction of exportable products, provision of raw materials required at low price, low duty on capital goods imports, upgradation of technology and marketing facilities for the 14 identified industries are other elements of export promotion strategy.

The government has set up several specialised organisations for export promotion.

The year 1987-88 may prove to be the "most productive year" for

India's exports, according to Mr N. Vaghul, chairman and managing director of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI). Indian rupee value is declining while D'Mark and Yen are turning strong currencies.

There is however room for optimism in view of the fact that India can partake of the world trade if it grows. At present, our share is minuscule. The exports during 1986-87 (April-January) have been impressive—17 per cent rise over the corresponding period. Imports, on the contrary, have increased only 1.5 per cent. Notwithstanding this promising performance, experts have warned against complacency about exports.

PRICE STABILISATION

* Neither upswing nor downswing but stability. This is the ideal scenario sought to be achieved on the price front. Price stability does not imply fixity in prices but price changes within reasonable limits. As an inflation ridden developing economy, it was felt that imbalances in the demand and supply of food were primarily responsible for the soaring prices and these should, therefore, be tackled first. The bumper food harvests in the wake of the Green Revolution in mid-sixties necessitated (1) foodgrain procurement, storage and public distribution at fair price shops; and (2) declaration of support (or procurement) price before the sowing season. As a result it has been possible to make food grain supply in the open market at the market price and at the fair price shops, at the price fixed by the government. The PDS and the dual price policy for foodgrains have kept prices under control and provided assured supply. Even so, prices have been spiralling up due to other factors.

While the buffer stocks (30 million ton last year) and the PDS have ended the era of food scarcity that once plagued the country, sub-

dization of food and fertilisers has given rise to excessive money supply and inflation which affects the price behaviour in respect of the non food economy. The gain on one front is negated on the other. In fact the food subsidy now poses a big challenge.

RE-VAMPING ECONOMY

* Economic reconstruction is a continuing process and is not always smooth sailing. The installation of the present government, after the sudden demise of Mrs Indira Gandhi, marked the end of the regime of licence, controls and regulation.

Import liberalisation and industrial de licensing policies have replaced import regulation and controls and industrial licensing. While opinion is divided on this change, the Planning Commission has in a recent note commended liberalisation and limiting restrictive approach to a smaller area. The task of industrial management requires political will to adopt an aggressive, imaginative and self confident approach to problems rather than seek ready made solutions from the past.

The principle of austerity in consumption is abandoned in favour of encouraging spending to bolster up production and investment.

Efficiency is the word. Inefficiency characterised by high cost economy, corruption and inflation is to be pushed into the oblivion of history. The dawn of the new era has witnessed institutional and organisational changes amidst mixed reactions.

Economists hold widely divergent views on the state of the economy. While some applaud the proud record of economic growth, economic management, the new economic policies, there are others who blame the economic failures to wrong policies and assail the pseudo-

food self sufficiency, regional inequalities, poverty and ineffective agrarian reforms.

The Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi asserted early this year that the Indian economy was in a far better shape than ever before. According to him, the growth rate during 1986-87 would be around 5 per cent, the inflation rate 6 per cent and the industrial growth rate 8 per cent. While Mr I K Jha, noted economist and member Raja Sabha, shared Mr Gandhi's optimism, the periodical review of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) did not maintain that the overall picture of the economy was bleak. The real problem is of resource utilization rather than resource mobilisation according to Mr Jha.

SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL?

* At the end of the sixth five year plan, the small scale industrial units counted 12.75 lakh showing a 64 per cent rise over 7.79 lakh units recorded in 1979-80. The production in value terms stood at Rs 50,520 crore which was up by 134 per cent from Rs 21,635 crore during the same period. The SSI production is about half that of the total industrial production, the employment generation was 9 million vis-a-vis 6.7 million in 1979-80. The SSI export earnings increased four fold to Rs 2,350 crore in 1984-85 from Rs 538 crore in 1973-74. This is one-fourth of the total exports. 'Small is beautiful' in the words of Schumacher but it is marred by the unsavoury fact that industrial sickness has overtaken the majority of the units in this sector. The Planning Commission has expressed deep concern over the menace and recommended against the takeover or nationalisation of any sick unit unless recommended by the Board of industrial and financial reconstruction.

WAR ON POVERTY MISFIRES?

* Evaluation studies of poverty

alleviation programmes such as IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) reveal that they have misfired. They have not reached the destitute and the down trodden for whom they are meant but have on the contrary benefited the rich. The programmes are not provided with supporting infra-structure. The economic inequalities have widened. Poverty has thus increased, not reduced.

The long chain of intermediaries between the department initiating the programme and the ultimate target group facilitates leakages and diversion of resources away from the targets.

It is found that the individual oriented poverty alleviation programmes are more prone to corruption and malpractices. It is the affluent section which is advanced low interest rate loans under the DIR scheme. The poor and the indigent are left high and dry. The benefit of the programme goes to wrong persons.

Inadequacy of assistance for the uplift of the really poor is yet another weakness contributing to the failure of the programme. The overdues are high in the richer States compared to others.

For the urban poor, the Union government initiated this year a self-employment scheme under which a maximum of Rs 5,000 loan is offered to an individual earning a monthly income not exceeding Rs 600. The scheme is allocated a sum of Rs 150 crore to cover about 3 lakh persons.

The loan is repayable with an interest of 10 per cent per annum in 33 equal monthly instalments. A borrower will actually be paying 75 per cent of the loan with interest.

International Scenario

GLOBAL OUTLOOK

* The world economic scenario has followed a zig-zag growth path of

output during the first half of eighties. With the highest peak at 4.5 per cent in 1978 and the lowest at 0.5 per cent in 1982, the growth rate picked up to touch the 1978 level in 1984, dipped to 2.9 per cent in the following year because of the slow growth in both the developed and the developing countries. Subsequent years will witness recovery in growth rate: 3.1 per cent in 1986 and 3.3 per cent in 1987. A notable feature of the upswing in the global growth rate is that the developing countries will move faster while the industrial countries will be trailing behind.

The oil-importing countries will be saving \$ 15 billion in their oil import bill. The external debt will continue to decline this year as well even though the developing countries will have a modest increase of 4.6 per cent in exports. The adverse balance of payments and the debt-servicing problems will persist unless the recovery phase is strengthened.

OPEC ACCORD

* Stop the price war to save the OPEC (Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries) economy in particular. This clarion call was sounded when the OPEC suffered a precipitous decline in income to \$65 billion in 1986 from a high of \$275 billion in 1980 following a price crash from 32 dollar to 10 dollar a barrel. The OPEC accord was a culmination of the long-term efforts to restore the oil prices to a reasonable level.

The accord fixed the aggregate crude output and also the individual country's share. The total oil production was fixed at 15.8 million barrels per day (mbd) for each of the first two quarters in 1987, 16.6 mbd for the third and 18 mbd for the fourth quarter. The reference price from February 1, 1987 was fixed at \$18 a barrel.

The accord if enforced strictly, will help revive the shattered economy of the OPEC. Oil-importing developing countries like India may not stand to gain substantially.

G-5 MEET

* As expected the Tokyo summit of the G-5—the United States of America, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Japan—along with the two recent entrants—Italy and Canada—ended with a declaration without coming to terms on the crucial issue of \$-Yen exchange rate, thanks to the divergent approach to the problem by the US and Japan.

The Tokyo declaration exhorted closer and continuous coordination of economic policies among the seven industrialised nations so as to secure exchange rate stability, non-inflationary economic growth, market-oriented incentives for employment, productive investment and free international trade within the framework of GATT (General Agreement of Tariff and Trade). It was agreed that the developed countries should make adjustment in agricultural structure in keeping with the world demand for the farm products. Progressive reduction in fiscal deficits, *status quo* in international monetary system and continuance of the floating exchange rate (despite the damage it does to the third world countries) were some of the other decisions.

LOUVRE ACCORD

* How to plug the whopping US trade deficit of 170 billion dollar without resorting to further depreciation of the US currency, the dollar value having already suffered a massive erosion to the extent of 37 per cent, since the Plaza accord of September 22, 1985. It has been suggested that the dollar value be fixed at Yen 140-160 to a dollar.

The contention of the US Administration is that further depreciation will hamper economic growth but would be prepared, however, to continue cuts in fiscal deficits in return for measures which its main trade partners—West Germany and Japan—may take to boost their

economies.

An upshot of the accord is that a freely floating exchange rate system has failed to live up to the expectation that it would insulate a country against external pressures and enable it to follow unhindered domestic policies.

COMMODITY TRADE

* Revitalisation of commodity trade in favour of the developing countries will be the focus of deliberations of the forthcoming seventh UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), scheduled for July 1987 in Geneva. Rightly so because the commodity prices have slumped to the lowest level in the last 40 years. During 1980-86, the developing countries have suffered a loss in commodity export earnings to the tune of 7 billion dollar a year on the basis of the average of 1979-80. It may be recalled that excluding mineral fuels, at least 84 developing countries depend on commodity exports for over 50 per cent of their total export earnings.

The commodity trade has been affected by the demand in the industrialised market economy countries. Due to the world economic recession of recent years, which has been unprecedented in depth and duration since the Great Depression of 1930s, the demand for commodity has declined. The new technological development has also reduced the demand for industrial raw materials produced in the less developed countries. Moreover, growth has tended to be concentrated in manufacturing industries using comparatively smaller quantities of raw materials. Another factor is the growing tendency of raising protection barriers against imports from developing nations.

In view of these factors, most commodity prices are likely to experience downward pressure in the future.

Round-up of Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ADGES: Air Defence Ground Environment System.

AFRICA: Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid.

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

AMRAAMS: Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles.

ANC: African National Congress.

APPEAL: Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All.

AREN: Army Radio Engineering Network.

ARSR: Air Route Surveillance Radar.

ASLV: Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle.

ASPJ: Aircraft Self-protection Jamming System.

ASWACS: (Indian) Airborne Surveillance, Warning and Control System.

AWACS: Airborne Warning and Control System.

CAIR: Centre of Artificial Intelligence & Robotics.

CLASS: Computer Literacy and Studies in School.

COBE: Cosmic Background Explorer.

DRDO: Defence Research and Development Organisation.

GAIL: Gas Authority of India Limited.

GNLF: Gorkha National Liberation Front.

IGNOU: Indira Gandhi National Open University.

ISTRAC: ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network.

LANTRNS: Low Altitude Navigation and Training Infra-red for Night.

LCA: Light Combat Aircraft.

LCRA: Light Canard Research Aircraft.

LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

NEPA: National Environment Protection Authority.

NICSAT: National Informatics Centre Satellite.

NIFT: National Institute of Fashion Technology.

PARA: Parliamentarians' Action for Removal of Apartheid.

PLF: Plant Load Factor.

PTA: Preferential Trade Area.

RATO: Rocket Assisted Take-off.

RDSS: Radio Determination Satellite Service.

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

SETI: Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence.

SFF: Special Frontier Force.

SPG: Special Protection Group.

SROSS: Stretched Rohini Satellite Series.

STARS: Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station.

SWAPO: South West African People's Organisation.

TADA: Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.

TULF: Tamil United Liberation Front.

AWARDS

NATIONAL AWARDS

1987 Republic Day Awards

Bharat Ratna: Not awarded to anyone.

Padam Vibhushan: General A.S. Vaidya (public service), *posthumous*; Dr Benjamin Peary Pal (agricultural sciences); Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (writer and public service); Dr Manmohan Singh (public service).

Padam Bhushan: Twelve eminent persons have been honoured with Padam Bhushan. Prominent among these were: Ananda Shankar Ray (literature); J.F. Ribeiro (public service); Mohammad Yunus (public service); and Nikhil Banerjee (music), *posthumous*.

Padam Shri: Thirty-two eminent persons have been honoured with Padam Shri. Prominent among these were: Mrs Aparna Sen (cine artist and director); Ms Bhagyashree Sathe (chess); Dilip Balwant Vengsarkar (cricket); J.P. Birdi (public service); Kartar Singh (wrestling); and Mohammed Izhar Alam (public service).

Jnanpith Award, 1985

* Gujarati writer Pannalal Patel has been awarded the 1985 Jnanpith award for his remarkable contribution to the Indian literature.

Nehru Literacy Award for 1986

* Dr (Mrs) Madhuri Shah has been awarded the 1986 Nehru literacy award for her outstanding work in promotion and development of adult and continuing education in the country, particularly in the university sector.

Borlaug Award, 1984

* Dr Krishan Lal Chadha, director of the Indian Institute of Horticulture Research has been awarded the prestigious award for "excellence in and service of agriculture".

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards, 1986

* Mr Sunderlal Bahuguna, leader of the Chipko movement, Mr Vilas

Balwant Salunke of Hadapsar, Pune and Mrs Vasantibehn Subodhkumar Roy of Sinhbhum, Bihar have been given the Jannalal Bajaj award for 1986.

Each of these awards consists of Rs one lakh in cash, a citation and a medal.

B.C. Roy Award, 1985

* Health and Family Welfare Minister of Karnataka, Dr H L Thimmegowda has been given the 1985 Dr B C Roy award.

The award is given for contributions to socio-medical relief and carries a cash prize of Rs 5,000 and a medal.

Moortidevi Literary Award, 1985

* Manubhai Pancholi 'Darshak', an eminent Gujarati writer, thinker, educationalist and social worker, has been selected for the Bharatiya Jnanpith's Moortidevi Literary Award for 1985 for his novel of outstanding moral significance 'Zher to Pidhan Chhe Jani Jani' (knowingly have I gulped poison).

The award includes a citation plaque, a cheque of Rs 21,000 and a statuette of Saraswati.

Dhanvantri Award, 1986

* Padamshri Dr Dara K. Karanjawala, renowned urologist of Bombay, has been named the recipient of the Dhanvantri award for outstanding medical man of the year.

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

Nobel Prizes, 1986

For Peace Jewish-American author and human rights campaigner Elie Wiesel for his "belief that the forces fighting evil in the world can be victorious".

For Literature Nigerian poet and playwright Wole Soyinka. He has been given the prize because "he in a wide cultural perspective and with poetic overtones fashions the drama of existence".

For Economics James McGill Buchanan of U.S.A. for his "develop-

ment of bases for the theory of economical and political decision-making".

For Physics The award has been given jointly to Mr Ernst Ruska of West Germany and Mr Gerd Benning and Mr Heinrich Rohrer of Switzerland.

For Chemistry The award has been given jointly to Mr Dudley R. Herschbach and Mr Yuan T. Lee of USA and Prof John C. Polanyi of Canada.

For Medicine Mr Stanley Cohen of USA and Italo-American Ms Rita Levi-Montalcini.

1985 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding

* The former Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, has been given the 1985 Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding posthumously.

The award has been given to Mr Palme for his relentless campaigns for peace and disarmament.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs 15 lakh, a citation and a scroll of honour.

Pulitzer Prizes, 1987

For Drama 'Fences', a play by August Wilson.

For Fiction Peter Taylor for his novel "A Summons to Memphis".

For Non-fiction David K. Shipler, reporter of New York Times for his book, "Arab and Jew Wounded Spirits in Promised Land".

For Poetry Rita Dove, Professor at Arizona State University for her volume "Thomas and Beulah".

For investigative reporting John Woestendiek of The Philadelphia Inquirer for his prison reporting including an account proving the innocence of a man convicted of murder.

A second award went to Daniel R. Biddle, H.G. Bissinger and Fredrick N. Tulskey of same newspaper for their series "Disorder in the court", involv-

ing scandals in the Philadelphia court system.

For Public Service The Pittsburg Press for its revelation of the inadequacy of the US federal aviation administration's medical screening of airline pilots.

Magsaysay Award for 1986

For journalism A Philippine radio station owned by the Roman Catholic Church.

For community leadership John Vincent Daly, an American and Paul Jeong Ku Jai, a South Korean.

For Public Service Pakistani couple Mr Abdul Sattar Edhi and Mrs Bilquis Bano Edhi.

Booker Prize, 1986

* Kingsley Amis has been awarded the Britain's top literary award for his novel "The Old Devils". The novel was praised for its "brilliant comic insight".

"Beyond War" Awards

* Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, President Miguel De La Madrid of Mexico, former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden and Prime Minister Andreas Papandriou of Greece have been awarded the "Beyond War" peace prize for the five continent peace initiative.

The initiative, known popularly as the New Delhi declaration, was a world-wide appeal on January 28, 1985, to end the threat of war and a nuclear holocaust.

Indira Gandhi Peace Prize

* The first Indira Gandhi Prize for peace, disarmament and development has been given to Parliamentarians Global Action—a worldwide network of 600 legislators in 36 countries working for a more just and secure international system.

Parliamentarians Global Action was identified for the award in recognition of its dedicated, dynamic and tenacious espousal of nuclear disarmament.

nament and its imaginative efforts to nobilise parliamentary and popular opinion all over the world on behalf of peace, development and international co-operation

The award carries a cash prize of Rs 15 lakh and is administered by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust

FILM AWARDS

Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 1985

* Veteran film-maker V Shantaram has been chosen for the Dadasaheb Phalke award for 1985 for his contribution to Indian cinema

The 1984 award had been won by Satyajit Ray

34th National Film Awards

Best feature film Tabarana Katha (Kannada)

Indira Gandhi award for the best first film of a director Yeh Woh Manzil to Nahin (Hindi)

Best film providing popular and wholesome entertainment Samsaram (Adhu Minsaram, Tamil)

Best film on social issues Doore Doore Oru Koodu Ottam (Malayalam)

Best actor Charu Hasan (Tabarana Katha)

Best actress Monisha (Nakhakshathangal, Malayalam)

Best supporting actor Suresh Oberoi (Mirch Masala, Hindi)

Best supporting actress Manjula Kuanar (Bhanga Silata, Oriya)

Best child artiste Aniket Sengupta (Phera, Bengali)

Best director G Aravindan (Oridath, Malayalam)

Best cinematography Venu

Best screenplay Buddhadeb Dasgupta (Phera)

Best art direction P Krishna-murthy (Madhavacharya, Kannada)

Best music direction Dr M Balamurali Krishna (Madhavacharya, Kannada)

Best male playback singer

Hemanta Mukherjee (Lalan Fakir, Bengali)

Best female playback singer Chithra (Nakhakshathangal, Malayalam)

Best costume designing Parbhat Iha (Pannati, Hindi)

Special jury award John Abraham (Amma Ariyan, Malayalam)

Best regional feature films Assamese Baan, Hindi Mirch Masala, Bengali Phera, Kannada Shanka Nada, Malayalam Uppu, Oriya Majhi Pahacha, Tamil Mouna Ragam and Telugu Swami Muthyam

Best non-feature film 'The Land of Sand Dunes' producer Gautam Chose

No film qualified for the Nargis Dutt award for the best film on national integration, best children's film, best lyrics or best feature film in Marathi

BOOKS

Manvini Bhavai

* The epic novel, written by the 1985 Jnanpith Award winner, Mr Pannalal Patel, portrays the Indian rural saga with all the realism that confronts the famine within and without and, on the other hand, it reveals the indomitable spirit of man which in the face of any calamity never says die

The novel has been placed in the same class as the great Gujarati classic 'Saraswatichandria' by Govardhanram

Spycatcher

* Written by Peter Wright, a key official of the British Secret Service for nearly 25 years until his retirement

The book became the centre of controversy with the British government blocking the publication of the book for two years

Spycatcher is a spy memoir of the author and tries to debate upon the role of intelligence agencies and

their accountability to democratic governments

The Interpreters

* Written by Wole Soyinka, winner of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Literature, the novel is a multi-pronged satire against the sickness of Nigerian (or African) urban society.

The author achieves its aim with a singular deftness and pointedness mainly by the power of his uncanny linguistic suppleness

The Old Devils

* Written by Kingsley Amis, winner of the 1986 Booker Prize, the novel is set in present day South Wales and introduces a group of elderly, retired couples who drift through a miserable drink-sodden existence. The pattern is, however, disrupted by the home coming of a professional Welshman who stirs up the settled community he once left behind in pursuit of success

Zher to Pidhan Chhe Jani Jani

* Translated into English the novel reads 'Knowingly have I gulped poison'

This book has been written by the eminent Gujarati writer, Mr Manubhai Pancholi 'Darshak'. He has been awarded the 1985 Bharatiya Jnanpith's Moortidevi Literary Award for this novel

Conceived in a global perspective of war and peace, the novel projects certain characters of classic stature. Deliance of violence in thought and deed and a moral approach to human endeavour are strong under-currents that make this novel a masterpiece

DAYS; YEARS

1987 declared Year of Shelter for Homeless

* The year 1987 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Shelter for Homeless

The U.N. aim is to focus the attention of all member countries on a

frequently neglected aspect of economic development growth which has too often been defined in terms of increases in the national product—an approach that has led to an excessive preoccupation with investment in industry and agriculture

February 28 to be observed as Science Day

* The Union government has decided to observe February 28 every year as "National Science Day". The main purpose is to create more awareness about importance of science

It was on this day in 1928 that the world renowned scientist, C V Raman, discovered the "Raman effect".

DEFENCE

INS Viraat Joins Indian Navy

* India's second aircraft carrier, INS Viraat joined the Indian Navy on May 12, 1987. The aircraft carrier has been purchased from Britain and was known as HMS Hermes before it was bought by India.

The carrier has been thoroughly refitted with latest and most upto-date equipment. A novel feature of the ship is its general-purpose computerised network to take care of maintenance, management, inventory, personnel and operational data system. This network is supplemented by a closed circuit TV which is being provided for the first time in any Indian naval ship. It also has a good nuclear, biological and chemical defence and damage control.

The 28,000 ton aircraft carrier has a speed of 28 knots and can carry 1,350 men and officers in its operation as an aircraft carrier. It has got the most upto-date command control and communication network to enable it to assume duties of anti-submarine warfare control ship. It is equipped to carry out air defence reconnaissance and strike missions. The ship will be carrying five Sea

Harriers and nine Sea King Helicopters. However in case of an emergency it can carry upto 37 aircraft.

"Sea Bird"—India's biggest Naval base

* The foundation of India's biggest naval base, christened "Sea Bird" was laid by Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on October 23, 1986. The base is being built at Karwar in Karnataka.

The whole base will be spread over 8000 acres of land and will cost Rs 350 crore. It will have an exclusive naval air station, a ship-building yard and berthing facilities for the biggest vessel the Indian Navy has or is likely to get in the foreseeable future. The base is expected to be fully operational by 1995-96.

Indian Airforce receives two MIG-29 squadrons

* India has received two squadrons of MIG-29 fighter aircraft from the Soviet Union thus giving the Indian Airforce a lethal punch. These aircraft were received in batches in semi-knocked down condition and were assembled at the Nasik unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The aircraft were test flown by Soviet pilots.

The IAF has christened the MIG-29 'Baaz' (eagle).

The MIG-29 incorporates the latest in avionics and is considered to be one of the most advanced front-line combat fighters in the world. Its sustained rate of turn is said to be among the major improvements over earlier Soviet fighters.

The aircraft is fitted with large pulse doppler look-down shoot-down radar which gives it day and night all-weather operating capabilities against low flying targets and freedom from outmoded ground control interception techniques.

According to experts MIG-29 is more than a match for the F-16s fighting falcons supplied to Pakistan by the United States.

Arkonam naval air base in five years

* The Rs 100-crore Naval air station at Arkonam near Madras, is expected to be commissioned by 1991, enabling the Indian Navy to set up a full-fledged Naval air base in the southern region. It will be the fifth air station for the Navy, which already has stations at Cochin, Goa, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair.

Arkonam was selected in view of the infrastructure facilities available in the area and the easy accessibility to the sea.

EDUCATION

APPEAL launched

* "APPEAL", which stands for the Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All, was launched by UNESCO's Director General, Dr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow on February 23, 1987 at New Delhi.

"APPEAL" is the offshoot of the conference of Education Ministers and planners of the Asia-Pacific region at Bangkok, which was held in March 1985, that wanted UNESCO to launch a regional programme to eradicate illiteracy and universalise primary education by the year 2000. The recommendation was adopted by UNESCO's general conference at Sofia in October the same year.

"APPEAL" will seek to enhance the national capabilities of member States towards the goal of education for all by 2,000 A.D. Education of women and the disadvantaged section will get special emphasis. The programme also underlines the need to improve the quality of education along with its expansion.

EXPEDITIONS

Voyager—first aircraft to fly around the world without refuelling

* The Voyager became the first airplane to fly around the world without refuelling when it touched down on a dry lake bed at Edward Air Force Base in U.S.A. on December 23.

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The Competition master

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SEPTEMBER '87

COVER FEATURE

CENTRE AND THE STATES New Strains in Federalism

Ours is a land of visions.



Only, some of us can't see it.

India. The land of diverse cultures. Rich, varied traditions. But there are 11 million people who can't see the beauty and wonder of this land. They suffer from cataract. They live in a world that grows darker day by day. And 2 million are added to this number every year.

We, at LKS, take care of over 45,000 people's eyes every year. People of all communities, people from different walks of

life. During 1986 alone, we have operated upon 1600 cataract patients and have been able to make 25 villages cataract-free. But still a lot needs to be done.

And you can help...

As little as Rs. 100 from you can enable us to perform a cataract operation and clear the darkness from someone's life.

Help us, to help them.



Lok Kalyan Samiti

A voluntary, non-political, non-profit, health and family welfare organisation.

Set your sights on the nearly blind. Give.

To
The General Secretary
Lok Kalyan Samiti,
Sucheta Bhavan,
11-A, Vahnu Digambar Marg,
New Delhi-110 002.

For Rs. 100 per cataract operation, I would like to sponsor:

- 1 operation
- 2 operations
- 4 operations
- 6 operations
- 12 operations

Payable • yearly

- half yearly
- quarterly
- bi-monthly
- monthly

I am enclosing herein a crossed cheque/demand draft in favour of "Lok Kalyan Samiti" for Rs. _____

Please send me details with photograph/s of the person/s I am sponsoring.

Name : _____ Age : _____

Address : _____

Tel : _____ Profession : _____

Date of birth : Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

Marital Status :

If married, date of marriage : Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

Income tax exemption under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

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1986.

The aircraft took off on December 14, 1986 and completed its journey in nine days. The specially-designed plane scrapped a wing on take off but this did not pose much problem.

In its nine-day journey the plane encountered a tropical storm and had to guide around a typhoon over the South China Sea.

Flying at the speed of a World War I bi-plane, the pilots of Voyager broke the record set by a jet, for non-stop, unrefuelled flight, on December 18, when they crossed the African continent. This record was set by an Air Force Pilot, Maj Olyde Driessens, in 1962. He flew non-stop from Okinawa to Madrid.

The plane was piloted by Dick Rutan and Jeana Yeager.

Trishna Expedition

'Trishna' was the first Indian yacht which sailed around the world in fourteen and half months, and arrived at Port Blair on December 10, 1986.

The expedition was led by Major J.S. Rao. The other members were Maj A. Bhattacharya, Maj S.M. Mathur, handicapped sailor Major A.K. Singh, Capt S. Shekhar and Capt C. Bharti.

Trishna had set sail from Bombay in September 28, 1985 and swam a distance of more than 30,000 nautical miles. This is the first time that a sailing expedition to circumnavigate the earth was undertaken by Indians.

The Sixth Antarctic expedition

* The sixth Antarctic scientific expedition of India returned on March 22, 1987. A 12-member team was left behind by the expedition to carry forward the various scientific assignments given to them.

The wintering team left by 5th expedition and which was led by Dr Vinod Dhargalkar returned with this expedition.

Among the assignments undertaken by the sixth expedition were oceanographic studies, biology, fresh-water availability, meteorology and non-conventional energy with special reference to the wind energy.

The 90-member expedition was led by Dr A.H. Parulekar of National Institute of Oceanography.

INSTITUTE

India's first fashion institute

* India's first fashion institute, to be known as National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is being established at Samrat Hotel, a five-star hotel in New Delhi.

The initial investment is being made by the government but local manufacturers are expected to pitch in. The government has made a provision of Rs nine lakh to promote fashion in the seventh five-year plan.

There are more than 6000 companies, big and small, exporting garments from India but they account for only a small percentage of international trade. Indian garments invariably lose out to foreign competitors because of poor quality and lack of innovative design. The institute is to lend professionalism to the industry.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

RAPS-I put back into operation

* RAPS-I, the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, was put back into operation on May 22, 1987 after a two-year shutdown.

The 235 MW unit is 13-year-old and had been down for the last five years due to leaks in the end shield. The unit will run on low power (30 MW) for some time so that the effectiveness of the repair effort can be observed.

End shield is part of the huge calandria where nuclear fission takes place. The one at RAPS-I turned brittle because of constant exposure to radiation and developed cracks. When leakage from these cracks was

noted the unit was shut down in 1981.

The unit was repaired and run in early 1982 but it had to be shut down again a few weeks later on March 4, 1982. For three years engineers and scientists worked to devise the right plug for the leak and the unit was successfully brought back into operation in February 1985. It worked for a few weeks but the problem cropped up again forcing yet another closure in May 1985.

It is not known yet whether the engineers have finally been able to overcome the problem. There is also a strong suggestion to abandon the unit but the authorities are trying to persist with it as far as possible.

India's first N-cemetery

* India's most expensive graveyard is ready to receive its first coffin in a couple of months. It took eight years and Rs 200 crore to build the graveyard, a cavernous underground vault made of thick concrete lined with steel. The unusual cemetery is not meant for bodies and in fact, no human beings are supposed to come anywhere near it. It is the burial ground for the deadly radioactive nuclear wastes that have accumulated since the country's first nuclear reactor "Apsara" went into operation in 1956.

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), which is very soon commissioning India's first nuclear cemetery, calls it "Solid Storage Surveillance Facility (SSSF)". Located at a short distance from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS), the SSSF's deceptive superstructure hardly gives the impression that it is the repository of the deadliest wastes ever produced by man.

India's first Neutron reactor

* India's first neutron reactor now being built at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam, is expected to go critical by March, 1988. The reactor has been named "Kamini".

The reactor has been completely designed and fabricated indigenously and is first of its kind in the world. It will be using Uranium 233-aluminium alloy as fuel.

Besides providing power the reactor will be used for neutron radiography of fuel pins and sub-assemblies and characterisation and development of critical components like control valves.

Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre

* The Reactor research centre at Kalpakkam, where the fast breeder test reactor was developed has been renamed as Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre.

OIL

Foundation stone of Karnal refinery laid

* Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi launched the Karnal Refinery project at Karnal in Haryana on March 30, 1987.

This refinery will be 13th refinery of India and seventh of Indian Oil.

This refinery will be located at Baholi about 20 kms from Karnal in Haryana and will be spread over 870 hectares of land. It will process six million tonnes of crude oil received from Bombay High as also imported. The crude oil will be received through a 315 km branch line from Chalesu (Rajasthan) on the existing 1219 km Salaya-Virangam-Mathura pipeline of Indian Oil. The total cost of the project is expected to be Rs 1500 crore.

For the first time the hydro cracker technology was being introduced in the country, through this project. This technology helps in giving high yield of much needed middle distillates like kerosene and diesel oils. The project will also manufacture adequate cooking gas for meeting the requirements of 8 lakh households.

The refinery is expected to go

into production in five years.

PERSONS

Abbas, K.A.

* K.A. Abbas who was a veteran film maker, writer and journalist, died on June 1, 1987 following a heart attack.

He produced over 25 films including the President's gold medal winner "Shehrai Sapna", "Do Boond Paani", "Naxalites" and "Saat Hindustani". He also made the first children's film "Hamara Ghar".

'Agyeya', S.H. Vatsyayan

* Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayan 'Agyeya', who died on April 5, 1987, was an eminent Hindi litterateur and Jnanpith award winner.

Amte, Murlidhar Devidas

* Popularly known as Baba Amte, an Indian lawyer who has made the lives of thousands of lepers and other social outcasts productive and respectable, he had been awarded the 1985 Ramon Magsaysay award for public service.

Bahuguna, Sunderlal

* Leader of the Chipko movement, he had been awarded the Jamnalal Bajaj award for 1986 for his outstanding contribution to constructive work.

Buchanan, James McGill

* He is the winner of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Economics. 67-year old Mr Buchanan is a Professor at George Mason University in Virginia, USA. He was given the award for his contribution in a field called new political economy or "public choice"—an area on the boundary of economic and political science studies.

Cariappa, Field Marshal K.M.

* He is the second former General of the Indian Army to be conferred with the honorary rank of Field Marshal in recognition of his most valuable services to the armed forces and the nation.

General Cariappa was the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army. On Jan 15, 1949 he succeeded Gen Sir F.R.R. Bucher as Commander-in-Chief and held the post till January 15, 1953.

Camdessus, Mico

* He is the new Chief of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Before being appointed to this post he was head of the French Central Bank.

53-year old Mr Camdessus, is a top civil servant in the French bureaucracy with a distinguished academic record. The Third World countries, especially the heavily indebted among them, are pleased with his appointment as he is considered to be quite sympathetic to the debtor countries.

Charan Singh

* Former Prime Minister of India who died on May 29, 1987 was a peasant leader. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1929. He was twice Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and had the credit of founding one party after another when coalition politics held sway in the north after the 1967 elections. The last party formed by him was Lok Dal.

Gavaskar, Sunil

* Sunil Manohar Gavaskar has become the first cricketer in the history of cricket to score 10,000 runs in Test cricket. This milestone was achieved by him on March 7, 1987 playing against Pakistan at Ahmedabad.

Gavaskar's achievements are phenomenal in the last sixteen years he has crossed one landmark after another and has become a batting legend in his own lifetime.

His 10,000 runs include 34 hundreds in 124 Tests which in itself is world record.

Jaidev

* Noted music director Jaidev who mystified millions of music lovers through the clarity and avocateness of his compositions, died on

bruary 6, 1987 at the age of 68

He was thrice winner of the National Award for the best music director—"Reshma aur Shera", "Gaman" and "Ankahee". In all he had composed music for about 26 films including the first Nepali feature film "Maiti Char".

a Fontaine, Air Chief Marshal Denis Anthony

He is the Chief of Air Staff of Indian Air Force. He succeeded Air Chief Marshal L M Katre who died following a heart attack.

Born in Madras on September 17, 1929, Air Chief Marshal La Fontaine was commissioned in the IAF in 1950.

Winner of the PVSM, AVSM and VM, he is the 13th Chief of Air Staff. **lorgay, Tenzing**

Tenzing Norgay was the internationally renowned mountaineer who along with Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand made the first successful ascent of Mt Everest. He died on May 9, 1986, at the age of 77.

Nicknamed the 'Tiger of the snows', he was born in a poor shepherd family living in the small village of Tsa Chu at the foothills of Mount Annapurna. Conquering the Everest was his childhood dream and it became a reality on May 29, 1953.

Tenzing was decorated by India, Nepal, Britain, Soviet Union, France, Italy and the United States.

Palme, Olof

The former Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr Olof Palme has been awarded the 1985 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding, *posthumously*.

He was an earnest crusader for world peace and disarmament and was among the world leaders who called for a ban on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Patel, Pannalal

He is the winner of the 1985 Jnanpith Award for his contribution

to Indian literature.

Pathak, R.S.

* Mr Justice Raghunandan Swarup Pathak is the new Chief Justice of India. He succeeded Mr Justice P N Bhagwati on December 21, 1986.

Patil, Smita

* Smita Patil, one of the most brilliant actresses of Indian cinema, died on December 15, 1986 at the age of 32.

She began her career as an announcer of Marathi news on TV. Her talents were discovered and exploited by director Shyam Benegal, who gave her the first role in 'Nishant' in 1974. Smita became popular through 'Manthan' and won her first national award in 1977 for her role in 'Bhumika'.

She was honoured with Padam Shri in 1986. In 1985, the film-maker, Costa Gavras felicitated her in an exclusive exposition in Paris—an honour she shares only with Satyajit Ray from India.

Roy, Mrs Vasantibehn Subodhkumar

* Daughter of well known freedom fighter Mr Nibaran Chandra Dasgupta, Mrs Roy has been awarded the 1986 Jannalal Award for her outstanding contributions to the welfare and upliftment of women and children. She and her husband Subodhkumar Roy have set up 'Tokyatan' for initiating Gandhian Work.

Salunke, Vilas Balwant

* He is one of the recipients of the Jannalal Bajaj awards for 1986. Born in 1937 he is an engineer by profession. His main thrust of efforts was on reducing the severity of the impact of drought, stabilising the income of the people and restoration of ecological balance. His experiments in Naigon village on water conservation proved to be a big success.

Soyinka, Wole

* Nigerian poet and playwright, Mr Wole Soyinka was in the news for being awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize

for literature. He is the first black African to gain the World's most prestigious literary award in its 85-year history.

Mr Soyinka, who writes in English, can very effectively fuse poetry, memory and prophecy, highlighting the plight of modern man face-to-face with the glamour and glory of the technological age.

Sundarji, Gen Krishnaswamy

* He is the Chief of Army Staff of Indian Army. Born on April 30, 1928, General Sundarji was commissioned in the Mahar Regiment in 1946. He is a graduate of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth (USA) and the National Defence College, Delhi.

Considered the Indian Army's foremost strategist, he was the Vice-Chief of the Army Staff before he became the Army Chief.

Wiesel, Elie

* Jewish-American author and human rights campaigner, Mr Elie Wiesel is the winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize.

PLACES

Arunachal Pradesh

* Arunachal Pradesh, also known as the land of Dawn lit mountains, became the 24th State of India on February 20, 1987.

A thinly populated hilly tract on the north east boundary of India, it is bordered by Bhutan on the west, Tibet and China on the north, Burma on the east and Assam on the south. It has got a total area 83,743 sq km and has a population of 6,31,839. The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is Itanagar.

Arunachal was originally known as the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) and was placed under the administration of Union Government in 1948. It was declared a Union Territory under the name of

Arunachal Pradesh on January 20, 1972

The population of Arunachal is predominantly tribal. All the tribes belong to Scheduled Tribes. The tribal people are colourful and hospitable and fond of music and dance.

The languages spoken are Nissi, Adi, Wancho, Nocte, Bengali and English. Literacy rate of the State is 20.9%.

Chernobyl

* This place is situated about 132 kms from Ukrainian capital of Kiev, in USSR, where a major nuclear accident took place in the Nuclear Power Station in the last week of April, 1986.

A fire was reported to have broken into the nuclear power station resulting in the leakage of radioactive material. This radiation is believed to have spread up till Sweden. The accident has been termed as one of the worst nuclear accidents till date. It is estimated that more than 1000 people have been affected.

Goa

* Goa became the 25th State of Indian Union on May 30, 1987.

Goa is a hilly terrain. The capital of the State is Panaji, a small picturesque town.

Goa has a 120 km coastline which is dotted with very beautiful beaches and beauty spots. The charm and irresistible beauty of the beaches have made this place a tourist paradise. The port of Mormagoa, a natural harbour situated on the southern side of Zuari river is one of the best on the west coast of India.

The total area of Goa is 3,814 sq km. The per capita income is Rs 3,800 which ranks highest in the country. It represents composite culture and has often been described as the best model of secularism.

The State has got rich deposits of iron-ore. The main industry is fishing

and tourism.

Goa was liberated from Portugal on December 9, 1961 after 451 years of colonial rule. It has got two representatives in the Lok Sabha and one in Rajya Sabha. The strength of the Assembly is 40.

Hun

* This is the new capital of Libya. The capital was moved from Tripoli to Hun on January 1, 1987.

Hun is a desert settlement at the fringe of At-Jufraq Oasis, some 500 km south-east of Tripoli. It is 250 km away from the Gulf of Sirte.

Jaffna

* Jaffna is the second largest town in the northern-most Sri Lanka. The Jaffna district was in the news recently when the Sri Lankan Army launched a major offensive to capture the area from the Tamil militants who had established a complete control of the area.

Several thousand civilians were reported to have been killed in the army operation. The offensive was launched by the government of Sri Lanka despite repeated requests from Indian government against doing this and trying to solve the Tamil ethnic issue by negotiations.

Jaffna, which has been for many centuries the capital of a Tamil kingdom is an important administrative and commercial town of Sri Lanka. Its chief industry is tobacco production. It is a highly distinctive town densely populated with industrious Tamils of Indian origin.

Karwar

* Situated in North Kanara district of Karnataka, Karwar is being developed as country's biggest naval base. The project when completed will convert the sandy beaches and forest lands into concrete jungle of office buildings, control towers and ammunition depots.

The 3,300 hectare land on which the base is to be built is rich in rosewood, teak, etc. The Coast is also the

best fish breeding centre in Asia.

Mizoram

* Mizoram became the 23rd State of India on February 20, 1987.

In the local language Mizoram means the land of Mizos—Mizo itself means high-lander. Before independence it was known as Lushai Hills District. In 1954 by an act of Parliament the name was changed to Mizo Hills District. In 1972 it was made a Union Territory and named Mizoram.

Mizoram occupies the north east corner of India. It is bounded on the north by the District of Cachar (Assam) and the State of Manipur, on the east and south by Chin Hills and Arakan (Burma), on the west by the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh and the State of Tripura.

The total area of Mizoram is 21081 sq km and it has got a population of 4,93,757. Mizo and English are the languages of the State. The literacy rate is 59.50%. The capital of Mizoram is Aizawl.

The Mizos belong to the Mongolian race. They seem to have settled at first in the Shan State of Burma. Later they moved westwards into India.

With independence Mizoram became a district of Assam. Because of neglect by the authorities, the Mizos felt that it was a bad bargain for them to continue as part of India and started agitations. The conversion of Mizoram into a Union Territory did much to pacify the people but the insurgency continued. It was only in 1985 that the Mizo leader Mr Laldenga could come to an understanding with the government of India thus resulting into signing of Mizoram accord between him and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

PROJECTS

Balasore missile range cleared

* The Union Government has given final clearance for the setting up of an instrumented test range as a national facility for testing missiles.

and rockets for the country's space programme as well for defence preparedness in Balasore district of Orissa.

The site, which will be developed as India's Cape Canaveral might be used for the launching of the Polar Satellite Launching Vehicle (PSLV) planned by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), if the PSLV is ready by the time the National Test Range comes up in about four years. The outlay on the range would be several hundred crores.

Balasore site has been found to be the only site in India where such a range could be set up. It has a protected bay in an arch that is surrounded by hillocks. This gives the range facility to set-up technical instruments on hill tops to monitor the performance of missiles and payloads. It is away from busy sea lanes and air routes. There is no prospect yet of an oil find in the area and Balasore is easily approachable by rail and road. Besides, a captive airstrip is there.

IBJ pipeline contract for Spie Capag

The Indian government has awarded the contract for constructing the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline to the French-Japanese consortium led by Spie Capag.

The pipeline, which will be owned by Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) will be 1,730 km long and is expected to cost Rs 720 crore. The whole project including gas turbines, compressor stations etc will be costing Rs 1,700 crore.

The whole pipeline is expected to be completed by March 1989.

This pipeline, when completed, will be supplying gas to six gas based fertilizer plants being constructed in Hazira (Gujarat), Bijaipur (Madhya Pradesh), Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan), and Jagdishpur, Shahjahanpur and Babria in Uttar Pradesh.

Narmada Project

* The dream of the Narmada project has ultimately turned into

reality for which Gujarat was anxiously waiting for years. On June 2, 1987 Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, accorded sanction to this gigantic and multi-purpose project.

The project will consist of a gravity type concrete dam of 455 feet height to be constructed under the Sardar Sarovar Scheme. The dam will be the biggest of the country.

In all 34.28 lakh hectare of land will be covered under it for irrigation of which 17.22 lakh hectare of land will be benefited with all weather irrigation facility.

At present 72 per cent of irrigated areas of Gujarat are facing scarcity very often. About 38 per cent of total drought prone area will be benefited by this project. The drinking water problem of 131 urban areas and 4720 villages is also accepted to be solved.

The project is expected to be completed within 17 years. World Bank has agreed to give assistance to the tune of 450 million dollars.

Besides irrigation facility the project is going to generate 1450 MW electricity.

Tehri dam project

* The Tehri hydro-complex, to be built by the Soviet Union on a turnkey basis, will be the third highest dam in the world after Soviet Union's Central Asian based Ragun and Nurek dams. While Ragun and Nurek dams are 335 metres and 300 metres high respectively, Tehri will be 260 metres high.

"Gidroproyekt", the Soviet Union's leading hydro power station designers are undertaking the job. The organisation has already won world fame for building the Aswan dam for Egypt.

The power at Tehri will be produced by an underground hydro-electric power plant with four turbines of 250 megawatts each.

First Windfarm of India

* India has made a breakthrough in alternative energy sources by

successfully installing Asia's first commercial windfarm on the southern coast of Kutch in Gujarat.

Set up at a cost of Rs 1.65 crore, it consists of 21 wind turbine generators erected on a stretch of 1.6 km length. These would generate 1.1 MW of power which would be fed to the Gujarat Electricity Board's State grid.

The farm has been set up by the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd (GIIC), Ahmedabad and the Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB), Baroda, in technical collaboration with two Danish firms.

Two new fertilizer plants approved

* The Central Government has given the green signal for two new fertilizer plants with a stipulation that they will follow international competitive bidding procedure for procurement of plants, machinery and equipment.

The plants will be located at Kakina in Andhra Pradesh and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan. These two plants form part of the series of plants approved for the seventh plan.

RESEARCH

Breakthrough in superconductivity

* A significant and major achievement in scientific research relating to high temperature superconductors by the development of new materials has been recently made by the scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, working in collaboration with the India Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam.

This is part of the on-going race for finding materials which become superconducting at room temperature.

A superconductor is a material which exhibits zero resistance to the passage of electric current below a critical temperature—there is no loss of current during transmission. Many metals exhibit this property at the temperature of liquid helium, that is

about -270°C

What distinguishes the work of the Madras group of scientists (working in the IIT and the IGCAR) is that a variety of new materials, as many as 20, have been developed by them based on the rare earth-barium-copper oxygen system and proved to be superconductors even at 95°K (kelvin is a unit of absolute temperature of the triple point of water)

Many of the elements in the new alloys are abundantly available in India. Studies on the newly developed materials have shown that the presence of their magnetic element does not destroy superconductivity.

A wide range of applications could result from the findings if taken to the logical end. For instance, it would be possible to make wires with these materials to reduce transmission losses in electricity transfer and also to produce huge magnets for industrial applications. Again, the superconducting materials could be employed in the manufacture of supercomputers.

Other interesting aspects are the higher the critical temperature of a material for superconductivity the better can it be used economically in practical applications, and this explains the worldwide interest in this thrust area. The ultimate goal is to achieve a room temperature superconductor (critical temperature of 300°K or 27°C) and the spate of developments in the past few months makes this a distinct possibility.

Successful first flight of LCRA

* The National Aeronautical Laboratory's all-composite Light Canard Research Aircraft (LCRA) made a successful flight on February 27, 1987.

The airframe of LCRA, built by a small group of engineers and technicians at NAL, is made entirely out of rigid foam and fibreglass composites. This technology, it is claimed, is similar to that used by Rutan Aircraft in the USA for the Voyager, which

created aviation history by flying non-stop around the world.

The LCRA, it is pointed out, constitutes the first project in a new programme initiated at NAL on flight experiments. The two objectives of the programme are to master the new technology of fabrication using composite materials so that light aircraft for other applications (e.g. remote sensing) can be designed and secondly, build and to secure flight vehicles which can be used as test-beds for technology developed in NAL in such areas as aerodynamics, structures, materials and controls.

SPACE RESEARCH

ASLV mission fails

* The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) mission, to deploy a 150 kg satellite into orbit, failed on March 24, 1987. The five-stage ASLV, standing 23.5 metres tall and weighing 40 tonnes, crashed into the Bay of Bengal two minutes and forty seconds after lift-off from the Sriharikota (SHAR) island.

The ASLV is conceived as the ISRO's second generation launch vehicle following the launching of a series SLV-3 rockets between 1979 and 1983. Had the launch been successful it would have not only enhanced ISRO's capability to launch heavier satellites but also usher in many high-technology areas hitherto unfamiliar to India.

Essentially, the ASLV is an attempt to upgrade the SLV-3 by means of a few technological innovations. The aim is to enhance the payload capability to 150 kg from the 40 kg satellites launched by the SLV-3.

If successful, the ASLV would have launched the SROSS (Stretched Rohini Satellite Series) satellite into a 400 km near circular orbit.

The ASLV is a five-stage rocket—its configuration being strap-on motors (which form the zero-stage), the first, second, third and fourth stages. The zero-stage and the subse-

quent four stages make the five stages of the vehicle. On top of the fourth stage is the satellite SROSS. The stages are connected by interstages, housing instrumentation, control and separation systems. The equipment bay, which is the "brain" of the vehicle, is located between the third and fourth stages. It houses guidance control electronics, inertial guidance system, telemetry, telecommand, etc. The information gathered by the instruments aboard the vehicle is radioed to the ground by telemetry. The communication, in the reverse direction, is from the ground to the vehicle, ensured through telecommand.

ISRO's analysis of ASLV failure

After making a preliminary analysis of the data, the specially constituted technical teams relating to the failure of the ASLV came to the conclusion that the use of untested strap-on technology possibly led to the crash of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV).

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) had used the "strap-on" technology for the first time. It had consisted of two solid fuel boosters strapped on to the first stage of the rocket.

The analysis of data has revealed that noise from the boosters during ascent of ASLV was a probable cause for ignition failure of the first stage and subsequent loss of ASLV. High acoustic vibrations from the 16 decibel noise generated by the booster exhausts probably "disarmed" the ignition system of the first stage.

This problem might have been identified if ISRO had tested the entire cluster configuration on the ground before the actual launch. Instead ISRO was content with the testing of the boosters and the motor individually.

Next ASLV to be launched

1988: Not discouraged by the failure of first ASLV the Indian space scientists have decided to carry on the

endeavour to conquer space. The next ASLV launch has been decided to be made in 1988. The shortcomings surfacing, following the unsuccessful launch of the first ASLV, will be rectified and incorporated in the next ASLV mission.

INSAT-ID to be put into orbit in 1990

* The Indian satellite INSAT-ID will be the first commercial payload to be carried by the US shuttle after the flights resume. The satellite will be launched in October, 1990.

Space shuttle flights have been formally scheduled to resume on February 18, 1988.

Other scheduled commercial payloads the shuttle will carry include Eureka, a European Space Agency scientific satellite to be launched in 1991, three Geostar navigation satellites, two international maritime satellites, and three Intelsat communications satellites.

Ariane to carry INSAT-IC

* India's INSAT-IC satellite will be launched by the European Ariane launcher of Ariane Space Centre of France at the beginning of 1988.

The satellite was earlier to be launched aboard the American space shuttle Challenger, which was destroyed on January 28, 1986.

INSAT-IC will be second satellite to be launched by the Ariane rocket of European Space Agency (ESA). The first was the experimental communication satellite APPLE.

Energia—New Soviet Space Rocket

* The Soviet Union has taken its successful space programme one stage further with the launch of a powerful new generation rocket designed to carry shuttles into orbit. The rocket has been named Energia.

Energia was blasted into space on May 15, 1987 fired by what Soviet officials described as the most powerful engines in the world. The launch marked a major step forward in Soviet efforts to put into orbit manned space shuttles similar to

those developed by the United States. This move is crucial to Soviet Union's aim of creating the world's first permanently manned space station.

Energia is an eight-engine, 170 million horse-power two-stage rocket which can put both re-usable craft and large space vessels into orbit.

The rocket is also capable of helping Soviet Union build battle stations in space which could be armed with lasers, small missiles and anti-satellite weapons. According to western experts only three or four Energia payloads would be enough to set-up an effective anti-satellite network in orbit. Once such a system is in orbit any satellite within a few orbits can be attacked.

However, Soviet Union has said that Energia will be used to broaden peaceful space exploration.

Soviet Space Module—Kvant

* Soviet Union launched a space research module "Kvant" on March 31, 1987. It carried a powerful ultra-violet telescope built in cooperation with Swiss scientists and the world's first orbital observatory developed by the Soviet and European astronomers. The module docked with the space station Mir on April 12, 1987.

The module had failed to dock with the orbiting space station Mir in its first and second attempts and at one time the mission was almost abandoned. The module failed to seal itself by just a few centimetres.

On April 12, 1987 the two cosmonauts living aboard Mir—Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveykin—stepped out of Mir in special suits to inspect Kvant's docking unit. On inspection they found a bag wedged inside. They removed this bag and complete docking was made possible.

The origin of the bag still remains a mystery. A more serious hypothesis were that the cloth had got stuck

inside the unit when a progress cargo vessel docked with Mir to deliver supplies last month. The other argument was that it was a piece of "space debris" left floating in orbit from a previous voyage.

Giant telescope for looking 14 billion years into past

* A giant space telescope, which is scheduled for launch into orbit in 1988, will expand man's view of the universe more than 350 times and, like a time machine, allow humans to look 14 billion years into the past.

The 13-metre long and 11 tonne telescope will orbit the earth at 500 kilometres. Named after the US astronomer Edwin Hubble, it will allow astronomers to look at galaxies which are 14 billion light years away. Light coming from these galaxies would have taken 14 billion years to reach the telescope and astronomers studying these galaxies would also be looking 14 billion years into the past.

Cosmologists believe the universe is about 15 billion years old. "The Hubble telescope might provide with view of galaxies at the time that they were formed."

The Hubble system will have a life-time of 15 years but any telescope part could be replaced by astronauts and it absolutely necessary the whole telescope could be retrieved and brought back to earth.

Special devices on the telescope will scan the galaxy for planets outside the solar system, belonging to stars other than the sun, study galactic centres and monitor the chemical composition of distant and very faint objects in the universe.

World's largest radio telescope at Khodad

* The world's largest radio telescope—which would help Indian astronomers record the birth and death of stars and provide vital clues on the formation and evolution of galaxies—will be built at Khodad, a

tiny village situated about 80 km from Pune

The Union Government has cleared the Rs 22-crore venture, called the Giant Indian Radio Telescope. The telescope would be designed completely indigenously and built by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay. The telescope is expected to be commissioned in 1992.

MISCELLANY

ISI renamed BIS

* The Indian Standards Institution (ISI) is now renamed "Bureau of Indian Standards" as it has received a statutory status under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. This has been done to promote harmonious development of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

The new act repeals the existing ISI Certification Marks Act, 1952, but incorporates all its provisions. More stringent penalties are envisaged for violations.

The act also incorporates provisions to enable the Bureau of Indian Standards to fulfil its obligations as a signatory to the standards code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Governors' salary doubled

* The Lok Sabha has passed the governors (emoluments, allowances and privileges) amendment Bill doubling the monthly emoluments of Governors to Rs 11,000 with retrospective effect from April 1, 1986.

There has been no raise in the emoluments of Governors since 1950.

New Name for World Wildlife

* The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will henceforth be called Worldwide Fund for Nature. Announcing this at the WWF silver jubilee celebrations the authorities said this was to emphasise the "breadth of our

mandate" for conservation of nature in all its forms.

India given Ocean mining rights

* India has been recognised as a "pioneer investor" and given exclusive rights to explore and commercially exploit 52,300 square km in the Indian Ocean under a formula agreed to by a United Nations Commission.

To qualify as a "pioneer investor", a country must have spent at least \$ 30 million on sea-bed activities as of January 1, 1983. However, developing countries, except India, for which a separate provision was

made, have two more years to qualify.

Waterways Authority of India set up

* The Union government has constituted an Inland Waterways Authority of India to facilitate development of inland water transport in the country.

Mr Xavier Arackal has assumed charge as chairman of the authority.

The authority, as the apex body, will be responsible for the planned development, maintenance and regulation of the national waterways for inland water transport.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

Dr Gopal Singh He is the first Governor of Goa, the 25th State of the Indian Republic.

Pratap Singh Rane He is the first Chief Minister of Goa.

Lt Col Sitiveni Rabuka He is the military officer who staged a bloodless coup in Fiji on May 14, 1987.

Lee Han Kye He is the Prime Minister of South Korea.

Rashid Karami Prime Minister of Lebanon who was killed in a 'copter blast on June 1, 1987.

Gunnar Myrdal The Nobel-Prize winning Swedish economist who died recently.

Dr Timoci Bavard Prime Minister of Fiji who was overthrown in an army coup on May 14, 1987 by Lt Col Sitiveni Rabuka.

K C Pant He is India's Defence Minister.

E.K. Nayanar He is the Chief Minister of Kerala.

Jyoti Basu Chief Minister of West Bengal.

C V Ranganathan India's Ambassador to China.

R.D. Pradhan He is Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, the 23rd

State of the Indian Republic.

Laldenga He is the Chief Minister of Mizoram, the 24th State of the Indian Republic.

Hiteshwar Saikia Governor of the new State of Mizoram.

Dr MR Srinivasan Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He succeeded Dr Raja Ramana.

KPS Menon India's Foreign Secretary. He succeeded Mr A P Venkateshwaran.

Najibullah President of Afghanistan.

Raghunandan Swarup Pathak He is the Chief Justice of India.

Mrs Pratibha Devi Singh Patil She is Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

A D F Goodall He is British High Commissioner to India.

Mikhail Gorbachev He is General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

Yitzhek Shamir He is the Prime Minister of Israel.

Perez de Cuellar He is Secretary General of the U.N.

Devi Lal He is the Chief Minister of Haryana State.

SPORTS Round-up

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

HONOURS

Arjuna Awards

1985: Athletics RS Bal, Asha Agarwal and Adille Samariwala Billiards and Snooker Geet Sethi Chess Vishwanathan Anand Cricket (women) Shubhangi Kulkarni Gymnastics Sunita Sharma Hockey (Men) M Somayya, Women Prem Maya Kho Kho Surekha Bhagwan Kulkarni Mountaineering Phu Dorjee Shooting (men) Ashok J. Pandit, Women Soma Dutta. Swimming (deaf and dumb) Tarannath Narayan Shenoy Table Tennis Kamlesh Mehta Tennis Anand Amrithraj Weightlifting Mehar Chand Bhaskar Wrestling Mahabir Singh Adventure sports Gulshan Rai

ARCHERY

Federation Cup Championships:

Men Abhinav Gupta (Delhi)
Women Matse Dor (Meghalaya)

Junior National Championships:

Men Bengal
Women Bengal

ATHLETICS

26th National Championship:

Men team title Services
Women team title Railways
Fastest man. Anand Shetty (Heavy Engineering)

Fastest woman. Ashwini Nanchappa

National Junior Games: Delhi

Inter-State Championships:

Charminar Trophy of Overall Supremacy. Kerala
Men's team title. Delhi
Women's team title: Kerala

Inter-University Championships:

Team title
Men's Punjabi University
Women's Calicut University

School National Games: Kerala

National Marathon:

Men Hari Singh (Railways)
Women Asha Agarwal (Railways)

BADMINTON

National Championships:

Men's Singles Syed Modi (Railways)
Women's Singles Madhumita Bisht (Railways)
Team Titles

Rahimtolla Cup Railways
Chadha Cup Maharashtra

Junior National Championships:

Boys Ajay Gandhi (Maharashtra)
Girls Aparna Habbu (Karnataka)

BALL BADMINTON

Women's National Championships Karnataka

BASKETBALL

National Championships:

Men's Rajasthan
Women's Railways
Junior's Kerala

Federation Cup:

Men Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (Bangalore)
Women Southern Railways (Madras)

BILLIARDS

National Championship:

Seniors Geet Sethi
Snookers: Geet Sethi

BOXING

National Championships:

Light flyweight: Kishan Lal Ghosh (Services)

Flyweight Joseph Prabhu (Services)

Bantamweight Deva Hansad (Steel Plants)

Featherweight John Williams (Services)

Lightweight Simon Frances (Steel Plants)

Light welterweight Divan Kumar Thapa (Services)

Welterweight Phad Padmaker (Services)

Light middleweight Devi Chand (Services)

Middleweight K Sathyanarayana (Services)

Light heavyweight Palwinder Singh (Railways)

Heavyweight P Bhasker Sen (Railways)

Super heavyweight Jaipal Singh (Steel Plants)

Team title Services

Inter-University Championship: Panjab University

BRIDGE

National Championships:

Holkar Trophy (National Masters Pairs Events) Kamal Mukherjee and Santanu Ghose (Calcutta)

Singhania Trophy (team of four progressive events) Mukul Chatterjee's four of Calcutta

Arvind Lalbhai Trophy (Mixed pair) Subash Gupta and K. Nadar

CHESS

National "A" Championship: V. Anand (Tamil Nadu)

National "B" Championship: Manuel Aaron

National Junior Championship: Dibyendu Barua (TISCO)

Women's National Championship: Bhagyashree (Maharashtra)

CRICKET

Ranji Trophy: Hyderabad

Duleep Trophy: South Zone
Deodhar Trophy: North Zone
Wills Trophy: Bombay
C.K. Nayudu Trophy: West Zone
Vijay Hazare Trophy: North Zone
Vizzy Trophy: North Zone
Cooch-Bihar Trophy: West Zone
Rohinton-Baria Cup (Inter-University Championship): Bangalore University
Vinoo Mankad Trophy (Under-16 Tournament): Delhi
Irani Trophy: Rest of India
Women's National Championship: Railways
Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup: Nirlons XI

CYCLING

National Championships:

Men Maxwell Trevor (Railways)
Women Jasmin Artha (Maharashtra)
Overall title
Men Bihar
Women Maharashtra
Junior's Delhi

Inter-University Championships: Punjabi University

EQUESTRIAN

National Championships:

Best Riders (OMC's Challenge Trophy) ES Ahluwalia
Individual tent pegging (King of Afghanistan Trophy) Ummed Singh
National show jumping (Tata Challenge Cup) Major R S Walia
Jumping intermediate grade-a (not competition) (The Times of India Challenge Cup) Mahabir Singh

FOOTBALL

National Championship (Santosh Trophy): Punjab
Airlines Gold Cup: East Bengal
Women's Championship: Kerala and West Bengal
Nehru Gold Cup: Soviet Union
Durand Cup: Mohun Bagan
Federation Cup: Mohun Bagan
Junior National Championship: Punjab

Stafford Cup: East Bengal Club (Calcutta)
I.F.A. Shield Tournament: Penasol Club (Uruguay)
Rovers Cup: Dempo Sports Club (Goa)
Subroto Cup: Government Higher Secondary School, Kokrajhar (Assam)
Santosh Trophy: Bengal
D.C.M. Tournament: Metalist Kharkov Club (Soviet Union)
Sanjay Gandhi Gold Cup: East Bengal Club

GOLF

Udhampur Open Championships: Basad Ali
Women's Open Championship: Nomita Iall
National Amateur Championship: Rajiv Mohatta
Charminar Open Championships: Lu Hsichuen
D.C.M. Open Tournament: Rohtas Singh
Junior National Championship: Karan Atwal (Delhi)
Wills Open Championship: Basad Ali

GYMNASTICS

National Championships:

Men's title Balaram Sheel (Orissa)
Women's title Anju Dey (Bengal)
Team titles
Men Railways
Women Bengal
Inter-University Championships: Guru Nanak Dev University

HANDBALL

National Championships:

Men Services
Women Maharashtra

HOCKEY

National Championships (Rangaswamy Cup): Railways
Women's National Championship: Railways
Junior National Championship: Uttar Pradesh
Jaipal Gold Cup: A.S.C., Jalandhar
Sanjay Gandhi Tournament: E.M.E.,

Jalandhar

Bombay Gold Cup: Army Services Corps (Jalandhar)
Dhyan Chand Trophy: Services
Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup: Punjab Police
Beighton Cup: B N Railways
Aga Khan Cup: Mahindra and Mahindra
Kuppuswamy Cup: E M E (Jalandhar)
Jawaharlal Nehru Trophy: Indian Airlines
Nehru Gold Cup: B S F, Jalandhar
Inter-University Championships:

Men Panjab University
Women Guru Nanak Dev University
Murugappa Gold Cup: Southern Command
Scindia Gold Cup: M F G, Bangalore

JUDO

National Championship:

Men team title Delhi
Women team title Delhi
Junior's (Boys) Delhi

KABADDI

National Championship:

Men Services
Women Railways

KHO KHO

Federation Cup:

Men Maharashtra
Women Bengal

National Championship:

Men Karnataka
Women Maharashtra

National Junior Championship: Tamil Nadu

POWERLIFTING

Junior National Championships: Kerala

National Championship:

Men Posts and Telegraphs
Women Bengal

ROWING

National Championship:

Men Tamil Nadu
Women Bengal

SHOOTING

National Championships:

Shooter: Harinder Singh Bedi
Trap: Mansher Singh
Team title: Delhi

WUASH

National Championship:

Men: Meherwan Daruwala (Mumbai)
Women: Bhubaneswari Kumari (Delhi)

SWIMMING

National Championships:

Fastest Swimmer (Men): Sanjib akraborty (Railways)
Fastest Swimmer (Women): Anita Red (Maharashtra)

TABLE TENNIS

National Championships:

Men's singles (Pithampuram Cup): Nimesh Mehta
Women's singles (Travancore Cup): Varsha Chulan (Maharashtra)
Mixed doubles (Susan Barna Cup): S. Suresh and Indu Puri
Men's doubles (Susan Barna Cup): Anand and Vishwanath (Karnataka)
Women's doubles (Khurana Cup): Nivoti Roy and Shridhar Sharma (Maharashtra)
Team Events

Men: Maharashtra
Women: Petroleum Sports Control Board

TAB Cup Junior National Championship:

Boys' singles: Indip Devarah (Assam)
Girls' singles: Chaitali Das (Bengal)

TABLE TENNIS

National Championships:

Men: Zesham Ali
Women: Nandini Rangarajan

TABLE TENNIS

National Championships:

Men: Andhra Pradesh
Women: Railways

Federation Cup Tournament:

Men: Uttar Pradesh
Women: Tamil Nadu

WEIGHTLIFTING

National Championships (Burdwan Shield):

Men: Railways
Women: Kerala

WRESTLING

Senior National Championships:

Freestyle: Railways
Greco-Roman Style: Railways

National Junior Championships:

Freestyle: Delhi
Greco-Roman Style: Delhi

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

ATHLETICS

World Cup Marathon:

Men: Ahmed Sabh (Djibouti)
Women: Kathrin Dörre (East Germany)

BADMINTON

Thomas Cup: China

Uber Cup: China

Danish Open Championships:

Men's title: Morten Frost (Denmark)

Women's title: Kirsten Larsen (Denmark)

All-England Championships:

Men's title: Morten Frost (Denmark)

Women's title: Kirsten Larsen

Indira Gandhi Grand Prix Championships:

Men's title: Steve Baddeley
Women's title: Helen Troke

World Championships:

Men's title: Yang Yang (China)
Women's title: Han Aiping (China)

BASKETBALL

Men's World Championship: U.S.A.

Women's World Championship: U.S.A.

Asian Confederation Championship: China

Asian Women's Championships: China

Asian Junior Championships:

Boys: South Korea
Girls: China

BILLIARDS

World Amateur Championship:

Geet Sethi (India)

Asian Championship: Geet Sethi

World Snooker Cup: Ireland

BOXING

World Boxing Championships: Cuba

King's Cup Amateur Championships: Soviet Union

World Super Flyweight title: Gilberto Roman (Mexico)

World Boxing Council Super Welterweight Championship: Thomas Hearns

World Welterweight title: Mark Breland (U.S.A.)

World Heavyweight title: Michael Spinks

World Super-featherweight title: Julio Cesar Chavez

World Featherweight title: Steve Cruz

World Middleweight title: Sugar Ray Leonard (U.S.A.)

World Bantamweight: Park Chaw Young (South Korea)

World Light Middleweight: Mike McCallum (Jamaica)

CHESS

World Chess Champion: Garry Kasparov (USSR)

Chess Olympiad: USSR

World Oscar Award: Anatoly Karpov (USSR)

World Team Championship: Soviet Union

International Masters Tournament: Praveen Thipsay

Asian Women's Championship: Anupama Abhyankar (India)

Women's Grandmasters Tournament:

ment: Nana Alexandric and Ainur Sofieva

Women's World Title: Maya Chebur Donidze (USSR)

Asian Team Championship: Philippines

Commonwealth Champion: D V Prasad

CRICKET

World Cup: India

Asia Cup: Sri Lanka

Benson and Hedges World Championship of one-day Cricket: India

Australasia Cup: Pakistan

Champions Trophy: West Indies

Four-Nation Tournament: England

Rothmans International Cup: West Indies

World Series Cup: England

FOOTBALL

World Cup: Argentina

Merdeka Cup: Malaysia

Asian Cup: Saudi Arabia

European Championship: France

GOLF

International Junior Championships: Charanjiv Milkha Singh

Indian Open Championships: Brian Tennyson

Master's Championship: Jack Nicklaus (U.S.A.)

HOCKEY

Indira Gandhi Gold Cup: Holland
Emirates International Championships: India

Four-National Tournament: Soviet Union

Azian Shah International Tournament: India

10-Nation Hockey Tournament: Australia

Junior World Cup: West Germany

Champions Trophy: West Germany

Women's World Cup: Holland

World Cup: Australia

Asia Cup: Pakistan

JUDO

South Asian Championships: India

MOTORING

Kenya Safari Rally: Hannu Mikkola (Finland) in Audi 200 Quatero

Himalayan Car Rally: Aerwig Nelissen (Belgium)

SQUASH

World Junior Championship: Jansher Khan (Pakistan)

Asian Championships: Pakistan

World Championship: Jahangir Khan

TABLE TENNIS

World Championships:

Men (Swaythling Cup): China

Women (Marcel Corbillon Cup)

China

Men's Singles (St Bride's Vase)

Jiang Jialiang (China)

Women Singles (G Gerst Prize)

He Zhilie (China)

Asian Cup: Chen Longcan (China)

TENNIS

Wimbledon Championships:

Men's singles Boris Becker (West Germany)

Women's singles Martina Navratilova (U.S.A.)

Davis Cup: Australia

World Team Cup: France

U.S. Open:

Men Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)

Women Martina Navratilova (U.S.A.)

French Open Championships:

Men's singles Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)

Women's singles Steffi Graf (West Germany)

Women's Federation Cup: U.S.A.

VOLLEYBALL

Asian Championship: Japan

Women's World Championship: China

WRESTLING

World Cup:

Freestyle Soviet Union

INTERNATIONAL GAMES

X Asian Games

With the barest possible margin of one gold, China (94), against South Korea's 93, retained their position as the top sporting nation of the 10th Asian Games which concluded at Seoul on October 5, 1986. The medal tally of first three countries was as follows:

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
China	94	82	46
South Korea	93	55	76
Japan	58	76	77

India's Show: On the whole the Indian show was a very poor. P. Usha, the country's track queen provided the only golden glow. She won three gold and one silver medal. 33 year old police officer Kartar Singh was the other competitor to salvage some pride for India by winning the freestyle heavyweight wrestling gold.

Khazan Singh became the first Indian to win any medal in swimming. He got silver in 200 metre butterfly stroke.

Once a world hockey power India had to be content with a bronze in men's section. The gold went to South Korea and silver to Pakistan. The women's hockey team also finished third.

The other gold medal winners for India were Shiny Abraham Vandana Rao and M.D. Valsamma.

Commonwealth Games

The 13th Commonwealth Games held at Edinburgh were boycotted by 32 countries out of 51 member nations in protest against Britain's refusal to impose tough economic sanctions on racist South Africa.

England with a tally of 52 golds headed the medal tally of the games and were followed by Canada with 51 golds. Australia which was the top sporting nation of Brisbane games was relegated to the third place.

Role of the Police

Maintenance of law and order is the State's primary duty; the entire social, economic and political structure of a country is gravely endangered if, instead of order, there is disorder. An inefficient police force is responsible for countless problems. The proposition for discussion is: "India's police is inefficient, ineffective and also corrupt."

Mr A Sir, the proposition before the House is so obvious that I don't think any rational and impartial person will differ from it. I submit that many of the problems this country faces, such as communal riots and the rising crime graph, are due to the ineffectiveness of the police force. The sense of fear and insecurity, the countless complaints of defiance of laws, both in cities and the countryside, can all be explained in terms of the endless police lapses. If the police had done its duty and if all policemen had been honest, conscientious and hence dependable, this country would have presented a totally different picture. Unfortunately, the police is one of the country's major weak spots—corrupt, partisan and far from the reliable force it should be. The Government of India and the State administrations frequently reiterate their determination to maintain peace and ensure the safety and security of all law-abiding citizens. But the police badly lets down the administration. It is unable to ensure peace and apprehend the lawless elements who freely roam the streets, commit crimes of all sorts, including murders in broad daylight, and escape scot-free. Policemen instil no fear in the minds of the criminals

because of their vulnerability to the lure of money and their disinclination to be firm. Let me take the glaring case of the murders of 15 persons in New Delhi, the national capital, on June 13 this year. A couple of young men, believed to be terrorists, went about freely, shooting down people at will, for about 40 minutes without any policeman checking or catching them. Such desperate elements expose once and again the chinks in the internal security network. Thousands of crimes, including murders, remain untraced and the guilty men have the last laugh. The police tend to perpetuate unwarranted excesses and atrocities on innocent people. They lack a sense of accountability. In the face of such disgraceful crimes, who can convincingly defend the police?

Mr B My predecessor's arguments seem to be plausible, undeniably the incidence of crime has been increasing and many of the offences remain untraced. But if we examine the situation closely and impartially, we would come to the conclusion that it is unfair to put all the blame for the mess in the country on the police. In Western countries, the U.S.A., Britain and West Germany, the police is effective, honest and dependable because of the wholehearted cooperation of the people. Crime exists in all countries, but in the progressive regions whenever a law is flouted the people fully cooperate with the police in bringing the culprits to book. This is regarded as a citizen's duty. Evidence and witnesses are readily available; the charge against the lawbreakers is soon established in

court, and the guilty persons are sentenced. Here in India the people are afraid of giving evidence even when the crime has been committed in their presence and they are eye-witnesses. Moreover, there is political interference with the course of investigation at various stages. The cynic who said such interference makes something monstrous even more monstrous had a point. There is more to it than meets the eye. A class of selfish politicians, especially those in power, shield the criminals. They are in league with them, some even share the loot in cases of robbery, theft, purse-snatching and pilfering of innocent men and women's property. This is also true of economic offences, such as smuggling of gold, luxury goods and black marketing. We have all heard of cases of smuggler kings being set free under the pressure of influential politicians who depend on these lawless elements for financing their election campaigns. Elections are an expensive business and funds in large quantities flow in from smugglers whenever needed by their patrons. Many politicians are hypocrites. In hardly any other country are elections financed by black money supplied by smugglers. As for the charge of corruption, it is indeed true that policemen become soft and look the other way when the guilty people offer them substantial sums of money. Palm-greasing is common. For the mounting corruption among the police, two factors are mainly responsible—their relatively low emoluments wholly inadequate because of inflation and the general climate of corruption in the country. When almost every

other person takes bribe in one form or other, why pick on the police who come into contact with the public every day and at almost every corner? There is stink everywhere, and policemen are after all human and a part of the society. How can we expect the cops, who are born amidst us to behave as angels? These are also the legal technicalities which hinder police work.

Mr C I would like to draw the attention of this House to certain facts which Mr B, in his eagerness to defend the police whose conduct (or rather misconduct) is indefensible. Policemen have in fact come to symbolise brutality and persecution. We have all noticed that whenever there are continuing acts of lawlessness, the champions of the police talk of the demoralisation of the force because of arbitrary decisions of Ministers and bureaucrats. The public are criticised for not appreciating the difficulties which the police have to face in performing their duties. In my view, such arguments are merely a cover-up for inefficiency and failure to perform duties earnestly and diligently. The number of honest and duty-conscious policemen in this country does not form more than one per cent of the forces entrusted with maintenance of law and order. Sir, I also wish to draw your attention to the numerous cases of misbehaviour of the police towards under-trials the general public, especially the illiterate masses. Policemen are notorious for rudeness, discourtesy and extortion of bribes from criminals under their custody and others. Actually, the police has become a State in itself. It is a tool of tyranny and of oppression against the weak. Villagers and other people of lower strata suffer heavily at its hands. Only those who have high contacts are safe. Worse, numerous

policemen have also been guilty of ill-treating people, men and women, during the periods of custody and investigation. Several enquiries have been ordered in recent years into cases of persons who die as a result of torture by policemen. Then there are barbarians in the force who rape women when the latter happen to fall in their custody for some offence, or even on suspicion. Many policemen apparently act as beasts and there can be no valid defence of their misbehaviour

Mr D India's much-maligned police has few defenders and its case largely remains unheard. But we should not jump to conclusions simply because the main in the street has a prejudice against the red-turbaned and lathi-equipped guardian of law and order. A retired senior police officer, referring to the tremendous increase in police budgets and the immense expansion of their numbers, wrote recently, "The main cause of the increase in police manpower and armed police battalions is the increasing determination of the governments, both at the Centre and in the States, not to maintain law and order but to play politics." It is also interesting that the various governments use the power of transfer and suspension in order to compel compliance with their wish to shield certain lawless elements. Men in power at times direct police officers not to arrest or harass certain persons who are their political supporters. Why, I ask, do governments try to be soft towards rioters and those who indulge in arson, etc, even when there is clear evidence to get them convicted by courts of law? It has been a common experience that police officers who are strict and honest and who do not oblige Ministers and senior officers are transferred to out-of-the-way places

and thus "taught a lesson" for not obeying the orders of the political bosses. Because of this threat, thousands of police officers play safe by carrying out the directives of politicians who are determined to promote the interests of their parties by keeping on the right side of gangsters. In order to find a politically safe method to resolve the problem of law and order, the State authorities ask for more and more CRPF battalions. I would also like to remind the audience about the faulty methods of recruitment and training of the police. In advanced countries, policemen are recruited on the basis of merit, physical fitness and suitability to perform the duties of public servants—firmness against criminals but courtesy towards the general public. The police recruits in this country are not instructed to win the people's confidence by being helpful. In India the very source is tainted; aspirants for the posts of Sub-Inspector and other middle-level officer, have often to pay Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000 to secure appointment. Having been recruited by bribing the selectors, policemen themselves become corrupt and make money on the sly through all available means. After the police strike in certain parts of the country in 1980, Mrs Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister, formed a committee to revise the training procedures of the police so as to convert it into a force which would be responsive to the calls of a democratic structure. But that committee remained on paper. Is it any surprise that the police continues to follow the repressive traditions of British rule during which the policemen freely used their batons and rifles against freedom fighters and demonstrators demanding political independence and raising "Quit India" slogans?

ECONOMIC SCENE

WHITHER RURAL CREDIT?

Q. "The banking system has made significant progress in boosting the rural economy after the nationalisation of the major commercial banks in 1969." **Comment.**

Ans. The historic nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 has made, at least, three positive contributions for the uplift of the rural economy. They are: (1) commercialisation of agriculture which, for ages, has remained a way of life and only a means of subsistence for the proletariat millions (2) Institutionalisation of credit which, earlier, was predominantly supplied by the village money lender (or relatives) who charged usurious rates of interest and had no compunction to indulge in even mal-practices in loaning transactions (3) Adequacy of credit flows both for production and consumption needs

Though the progress of the rural banks has, since the takeover of banks, been impressive, it marks only quantitative rather than qualitative change. The transformation of the rural economy involving radical changes in property relations like land reforms and broadening the social base remain unresolved problems.

The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have failed to bring within their fold the landless farm labourers, subsistence farmers and "freed" bonded labour because they have no collateral to offer except their freedom. As such, they serve the viable and affluent sections of society engaged in productive activity in farming, industry or services in the rural or

urban areas.

The public sector banks advance loans to the priority sector under differential interest rate scheme. The rate of interest chargeable is four per cent per annum. At end-September 1986, the rural loans touched the level of Rs 22,018 crore which works out to 43.3 per cent of the banks' aggregate credit. It is more than the stipulated target of 40 per cent.

It is deplorable that the landlords and rich farmers should have nearly monopolised the bank credit meant for the weaker sections of society. They take loans from cooperative and commercial banks at low interest rates and pass on the money so received to tenants or wage earners at higher rates of interest.

The professional money-lender has yielded place to agriculturist money-lender whose share in the total borrowing had risen to 36 per cent by the mid-sixties. It needs no emphasis that the mal-practices indulged in intercepting or appropriating credit must be stopped and at the same time, it should be ensured that the credit reaches the target group—the peasants of small means.

A bright side of the banking operations is that the savings generated in the rural sector are not siphoned off to urban areas but are re-cycled in the rural economy itself for its development.

Rural banking has, however, not grown to an appreciable extent to tide over the social barriers and the economic stagnation.

WHY INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS?

Q. Account for the growing

sickness in small scale industries.

Ans. A diagnostic survey of the small-scale industries (SSIs) by the development commissioner, SSIs, has revealed some of the major causes of their sickness. The survey sample covered 6,000 units of which 373 or 6.1 per cent were actually sick. The factors contributory to their unhealthy state may be enumerated as follows:

1. **Mis-utilization of funds:** The bank credit is utilized for building fixed assets rather than working capital. This tilt in favour of the fixed capital formation is intended to secure larger benefits unrelated to the size of productive activity. Sickness is more pronounced in units which have obtained term loans and assistance for creating fixed assets than in units which have obtained assistance for working capital.

2. **Imbalances in financial structure:** This weakness is due to the ignorance of the entrepreneurs which can be rectified if detailed reviews are made of the existing mechanism of project preparation and evaluation.

3. **Lack of training:** Management training in costing is grossly lacking. Training programmes should be strengthened to impart training to a large number of supervisors.

4. **Organisational deficiency:** For want of committees at district industrial centre level the performance reports of the unhealthy units is not reviewed nor any preventive action taken.

5. **Nebulous concept:** Since the concept of industrial sickness is nebulous and no single definition of what constitutes industrial sickness is adopted by the development agencies, the programme of rehabilitation

cannot be taken up in a coordinated and effective manner. The survey has suggested that the definition given by the all-India small scale industries board be adopted. According to it a small unit is sick when it incurs cash losses during the previous accounting year and is likely to continue during the current accounting year and there is either erosion in its net worth to the extent of 25 per cent or more or any erosion in its paid-up capital.

Distinction must be made between viable sick units and unviable sick units. The Governor, Reserve Bank of India, has urged the banks to quickly identify the former category of units and nurse them back to health. The others may be closed down as there is no point in throwing good money into them. It may, in passing, be stated that the "closure" of sick units involves human problem, namely of unemployment which needs tactful handling in a country like India where unemployment has already assumed menacing proportions. Any further aggravation, however necessary or justifiable on economic grounds, may be inadvisable.

BIG-7 SUMMIT

Q. Write a short note on the Venice summit of the 'Group of Seven' industrialised countries.

Ans. The thirteenth summit of the 'Group of Seven' (called briefly G-7) held recently at Venice since the first one at Rambouillet, France, in 1975, has added only one more communique. It has not made any enduring impact on the problems facing both the developed and the developing nations. The problems of the rich nations such as exchange rate stability of the US dollar, reduction in the US budgetary and trade deficits, abandonment of fiscal austerity in West Germany and stimulating demand in Japan still remain.

The downward slide in the US dollar continues. The pledge taken 12 years ago to forge cooperation with each other for global development remains a pious wish.

The developing countries rest content with the poor aid performance by the donor countries, low and falling commodity prices and the debt burden which is a big drain on the scanty resources. As the heads of States and governments return to their capitals and engage themselves with the domestic problems, concern about others recedes into the background. This has been the fate of the annual ritualistic summits held earlier.

French President Mitterand reportedly suggested a 3-point programme to help the debtor nations. It envisaged (1) augmentation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) resources for assistance to the developing countries; (2) debt re-scheduling by extending the periods of grace and repayment (from five to ten years) by the creditor governments; and (3) extension of soft-lending facility to the poor countries.

The problem of global farm surpluses and its "equitable, effective and durable solution" was recognised as a "shared responsibility" of the G-7. Though it was for the first time ever high on the agenda, it failed to attract any initiative from the summit. Perhaps, it was believed that the earlier agreements may be executed first rather than entering into new accords.

ECONOMY IN TRANSITION

Q. Make a rapid review of India's economy in transition.

Ans. 1. GDP: A good index of the 'economy in transition' is the noticeable change in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product. The growth profile of the economy over the last decade and a half ending

with 1985-86, shows that the annual growth rate averaged 3.9 per cent with primary sector growing at an average rate of 2 per cent a year; the secondary sector at 4.3 per cent a year and the services sector at 5.9 per cent a year. The sectoral contributions appear to be continuing at the same rate, although the overall growth rate has risen to five per cent.

As a result, the share of the services sector stands at 40 per cent in the economy followed by the primary sector at 37 per cent in 1986-87 as against 50 per cent in the late 1960s. The share of the secondary sector (manufacturing) increased only marginally from 20.7 per cent in 1970-71 to 21.9 per cent in 1985-86.

The fact that the services sector claims the "largest" share, the overall growth target of the seventh plan would be "achieved" according to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, even though the agricultural and industrial sectors may fall short of the targets.

2. Agriculture: The foodgrain output for 1986-87 is unlikely to reach the target of 160 million tonnes. On the outside, it may touch the 150 million ton mark, thanks to inadequate monsoon rains.

3. Industries: The growth rate in industries may be over 7 per cent in 1986-87 which is much below the 1985-86 level of 8.7 per cent and well below the stipulated target.

4. BOP: As in the past, the economy will have a trade gap. The hope of a diminution in the yawning deficit has been "dimmed" because of the spurt in imports towards the fag-end of 1986-87: imports increasing 9 per cent as against 1.5 per cent estimated before which had generated much optimism. The situation in the current fiscal year is unlikely to improve mainly because of the rise in crude price, increase in oil demand and low domestic production. A big chunk of the export earnings may be "eaten" up by way of debt service payments.

Argumentative Questions on Social and Economic Problems

IDEALS AND IDEOLOGIES

Q. "High ideals and alluring ideologies are futile; it is realism that ensures success." Give arguments for and against this view.

Ans. High aims and ideals to have a place in life, after all, we should have specific and of course wholly unexceptionable goals towards which we should constantly strive. But ideologies belong to a world of visions and are mostly impracticable. Those who seek to thrive merely on visions are soon disillusioned. They find that ideals get shattered on the hard rocks of realism. There is a vast difference between theory and practice. Theoricians and idealists argue in vain, it is the realist and the pragmatist who march ahead.

Arguments For the View

1. The age of visions and of high ideologies is gone. This is the age in which the practical, experienced man succeeds, leaving others way behind. We should accept what comes and not ceaselessly seek things which are beyond our reach. High ideals are among the things that are mostly unattainable in the world of today.

2. A cynic remarked recently that ideologies are no better than nummified relics of dead philosophers. Ambitious young men have soaring ideals. They live in a world of their own, far removed from the mundane world of the common man. To people burdened with the cares of day-to-day life, idealistic sermons urging perfection in human conduct despise the obstacles have little

appeal.

3. This is the age of sophisticated technology and of computers. The sticklers for ideology would perhaps oppose the introduction of such devices since they tend to turn man into a machine through mechanisation, thus killing initiative, self-reliance and intellectual development. These are highly commendable but apparently unattainable ideals.

4. The younger generation of today has already discovered the futility of high ideals which, they find, cannot guarantee them either good jobs or bright prospects or any of the benefits of modern science. The solution of the complex problems confronting mankind does not lie in arm-chair, ideological discussions but in squarely facing the challenges.

5. Bernard Shaw's quip in "Man and Superman" does carry a grain of truth, and it is not applicable to Englishmen alone. "An Englishman does everything on principle; he fights you on the patriotic principle; he robs you on business principles, he enslaves you on imperial principles, he supports the King on royal principles and cuts off his King's head on republican principles."

Arguments Against the View

1. Ideologies, in essence, are the ideas which man has developed over a period of time and unless people pursue them earnestly, neither long-term gains nor salvation can be assured. Man does not live by bread alone. Without ideals his life would be an empty shell and mere drudgery. People need something with which to "poetise" and idealise their life.

2. Ideas and ideals, it is wisely said, go booming through the world louder than cannon. Thoughts are mightier and more effective in activating people on the battlefield than transitory allurements of higher emoluments and perks. Revolutions have been staged in history through inspiration; well-chosen words and stirring calls to action by leaders have done wonders. Principles have achieved more victories than horsemen and weapons.

3. People leading their life without ideals are like the abandoned refugees moving aimlessly in boats wherever the river currents may take them, they are like straws in the wind, blown here and there to no purpose.

4. Critics quote the Indian Constitution according to which ours is a Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic, but actually India is neither Socialist nor Secular, nor even democratic in the real sense. Inequalities, injustices and undemocratic practices are to be found everywhere. But the fault is not of ideology, but of man. If he betrays the ideals, he betrays the country. There need be no doubt that gradually India will be able to become a polity governed according to the ideologies enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

5. Without any goals, Government and people would be going in different, often contradictory, directions, just drifting aimlessly. Civilisation itself is an act of the spirit, not of the body or mind. A purposeful moral force cannot be built up without high ideals to inspire it. That has been the experience of history.

CONSUMER CULTURE— SOURCE OF ILLS

Q. "The basic cause of most of India's ills is the fast growing consumer culture." Give reasons For and Against this view.

Ans. *The increasing demands for modern luxuries and conveniences, collectively known as consumer culture, is a relatively new phenomenon that is adversely affecting India's traditional way of living. Under the influence of the new culture, simplicity and austerity have become things of the past. But can any progressive country stop or avoid the use of modern gadgets? Can any government ban the manufacture or import of such devices of convenience? Will the incidence of crime continue to increase since consumer culture has struck deep roots in the country?*

Arguments For the View

1. Consumer culture is part of the Western influence that has made an unwelcome impact on the traditional Indian way of life. It has already transformed urban society and has started changing the life-style of the richer section of rural society, including landlords' families. Youth of these families are adopting Western ways in dress and habits.

2. It is the Western modes of living and the craze for modernism that have turned even highly educated, honest people into dishonest and greedy persons, ever seeking more consumer goods and luxuries, irrespective of their cost.

3. Consumerism is directly responsible for the dowry evil and the bride burning cases which have been increasing with the passage of time. Greedy in-laws of newly married women not only demand more cash but also such "presents" as refrigerators, TV sets, tape-recorders and a host of other expensive articles from harassed, hapless parents of brides.

Recently, a qualified doctor was caught red-handed at the Bombay railway station stealing bags belonging to others. He said he needed articles to make up the dowry for his sister's wedding.

4. Misguided youth in towns and cities resort to thefts and even commit robberies in order to satisfy their desires for modern gadgets, conveniences and luxuries. Thus the moral and other standards of youth are deteriorating.

5. The consumer ethos is becoming increasingly widespread partly because of the advertisement explosion which, through television, radio, and magazines, presents to people, in captivating manner, the things money can buy. If the rich want video cassette recorders, the large middle class wants transistors. If the industrialist craves for the latest luxury car, the factory worker and the office clerk, the average student, boy or girl, wants a moped. The satisfaction of one desire leads to another. One craves for a television the moment one has a transistor, from the moped the next step is a motorcycle, from the latter to a car. Anything that stands in the way of fulfilling such desires has to be removed, forcibly if necessary. Those who do not have the money to buy, steal, rob and in extreme cases, even kill innocent but well-off people.

Arguments Against the View

1. The growing popularity of modern luxuries and conveniences is a part of the industrial progress which every country seeks to make. While India's industries produce various categories of articles which are essential for day-to-day use, they also manufacture articles of luxury such as motor-cars, refrigerators, TV sets and sophisticated two-in-one radios. Surely the Government cannot halt the progress of industry?

2. It is true that crime has been increasing in the country, but it is not the consumer culture alone that is

responsible for the soaring crime graph. Studies by research scholars and social analysts have shown that there are many other causes of the increasing crime wave which are totally unconnected with the advent of consumer culture. These causes are: poverty, unemployment, impact of industrialisation in general, urbanisation, social tensions caused by the Green Revolution and sub-standard educational institutions. Besides, there is the influence of films which glorify violence.

3. The experience of the West proves that it is the growth of prosperity that has led to the bulging curve of crime of all categories. In the U S A—the world's most prosperous country—the prison population jumped by 40.6 per cent between 1980 and 1984. This is a record increase indicating the rate of crime growth. A survey by the Eisenhower Foundation showed that the level of crime in the United States remains astronomical when compared with that of other Western industrial countries. There is a murder occurring there every 27 minutes and a robbery every 63 seconds. With that continuing rate, virtually every other American has been hit, or personally knows someone who has. With the high crime rate, people fear to venture into the streets at night.

4. Evidently, the crime explosion is the cumulative result of several factors operating simultaneously. Poverty is only a minor cause. There is no doubt that the anger born of frustration is also directed against the political system. The emergence of various extremist groups committed to violent overthrow of the existing regime is explained thus. While the Indian State is too strong to be overthrown by any of these, the destruction caused by their activities, the increasing expenditure on law and order, and the resort to harsh measures adversely affect the quality of life.

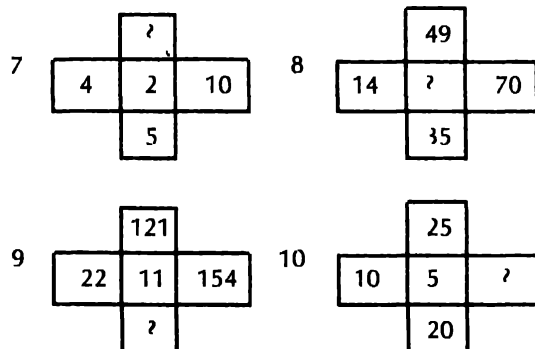
TEST OF REASONING-I

NUMBER SERIES

Numbers in the following series follow a certain pattern. Supply right number for the blanks in each question.

- 1 137, 139, 143, 151, 167;
- 2 91, 84, 77, 70, 63, 56; ., 42
- 3 6; 9; 8, 12; 11, 16 5; 15; 22 5, ., 30
- 4 192; 144, 96; 72, .; 36, 24, 18, 12
- 5 14, 7; 21; 18, 9, 27; 22, ., 33
- 6 44, 3 5, 22, 7, ., 14; 5 5, 28

Numbers in questions 7 to 10 follow the same arrangement. Find out the right number for question mark.



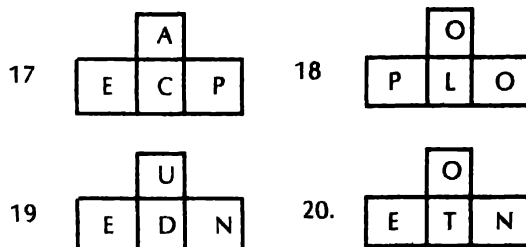
LETTER SERIES

Find the odd-man out:

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 11 (a) adfi | (b) mpru |
| (c) rtvy | (d) fikn |
| 12 (a) mnlo | (b) fukp |
| (c) azby | (d) gthu |
| 13 (a) jlmk | (b) moqp |
| (c) eghf | (d) suvt |
| 14 (a) qmok | (b) qcea |
| (c) vrtp | (d) jghe |
| 15 (a) gkih | (b) dhfe |
| (c) uyyw | (d) kpml |
| 16 (a) lnjp | (b) rtpv |
| (c) dfah | (d) oqms |

Letters of certain four-letter words have been arranged

according to a definite pattern. Find out these words.



MATHEMATICAL ABILITY

Questions 21 to 25 follow one of the rules given in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Your task is to match the right parts.

- (a) The number are divisible by '3'
- (b) Each number is the square of certain number and then 5 is deducted from it
- (c) Certain numbers are multiplied by 2 and then 3 is added to the product.
- (d) Certain numbers are multiplied by 7 and then 2 is deducted from the product.
- (e) Certain numbers are multiplied by 6 and then 1 is added to the result

- 21 117, 61; 82, 145, 348
- 22 133, 85, 667; 55, 91
- 23 20, -1, 116, -4, 59
- 24 738, 9711, 894, 195, 6816
- 25 185, 5, 25, 173, 89

LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS

Renu, Santosh, Vimla and Shanta play tennis, badminton, hockey and table-tennis. Each girl plays two games and each game is played by two girls. Study the statements given below and answer the questions that follow.

Santosh does not play hockey but she plays table-tennis.

Shanta and Vimla play tennis

Renu and Vimla do not play badminton

26 Who plays hockey and table-tennis?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Renu | (b) Santosh |
| (c) Vimla | (d) Shanta |

27 Which two games does Vimla play?

- (a) tennis and badminton
- (b) tennis and table-tennis
- (c) hockey and tennis

(d) hockey and table-tennis

28 Which of the two girls do not play hockey?

- (a) Santosh and Renu
(b) Shanta and Vimla
(c) Shanta and Santosh
(d) Renu and Vimla

Ramesh is Rita's husband and Meena is Mahesh's wife

Meena is half the age of Ramesh

Rita is 23 years older than Meena

There is a gap of 24 years between Ramesh and Mahesh

If the ages (in years) of all the four were to be added the result would be 161

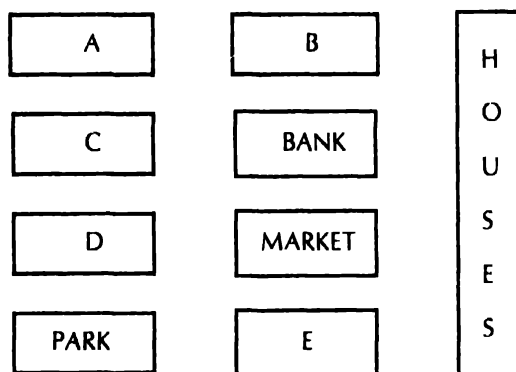
29 What is the age of Rita?

- (a) 46 (b) 48 (c) 49 (d) 50

30 What is the age difference (in years) between Mahesh and Meena?

- (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

Given below is the map of a suburb with certain places marked. Letters A, B, C, D and E are college, bus-stand, railway-station, police-station and school but not in the same order. Your task is to locate them properly with the help of the statements given.



Railway station and bus-stand just have a road between them

School and College are at diagonal with each other

College is not so near to the bank as the school is

Police station is on one side of the road and bank on the other

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 31 college | A B C D E |
| 32 bus stand | A B C D E |
| 33 railway station | A B C D E |
| 34 police-station | A B C D E |
| 35 school | A B C D E |

STATISTICS

Given below is the chart of number of songs recorded by singers A, B, C and D for five consecutive years. Study the chart and answer the questions that follow.

Years	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Names					
A	93	91	97	99	92
B	53	62	73	80	88
C	45	78	68	69	79
D	89	97	96	95	96

36 Which singer has made a regular steady progress throughout the period given?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

37 During which year was the number of songs recorded the same as the average of songs per year?

- (a) 1983 (b) 1984 (c) 1985 (d) 1986

38 Songs recorded in 1986 are approximately what per cent of the total songs recorded during the period of five years?

- (a) 25.2% (b) 22.9% (c) 22.3% (d) 21.6%

39 Which singer sang the highest number of songs in the given period?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

40 Songs recorded by A during five years are approximately what per cent of the total songs recorded?

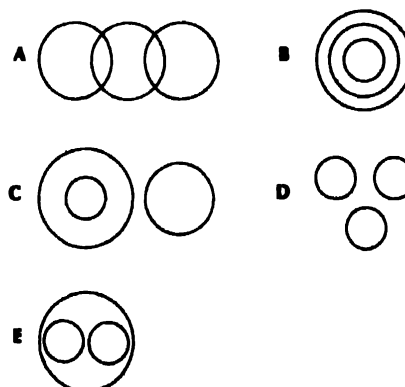
- (a) 27.3% (b) 27.7% (c) 28.8% (d) 28.1%

NON-VERBAL SERIES

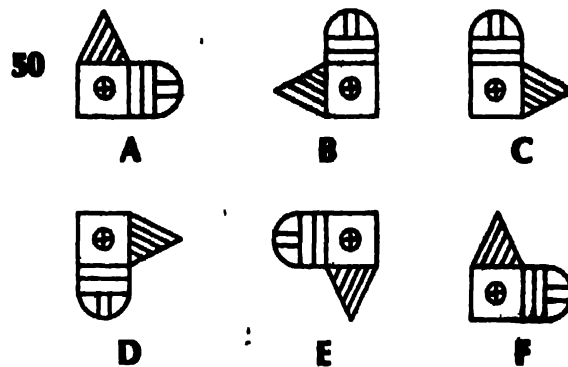
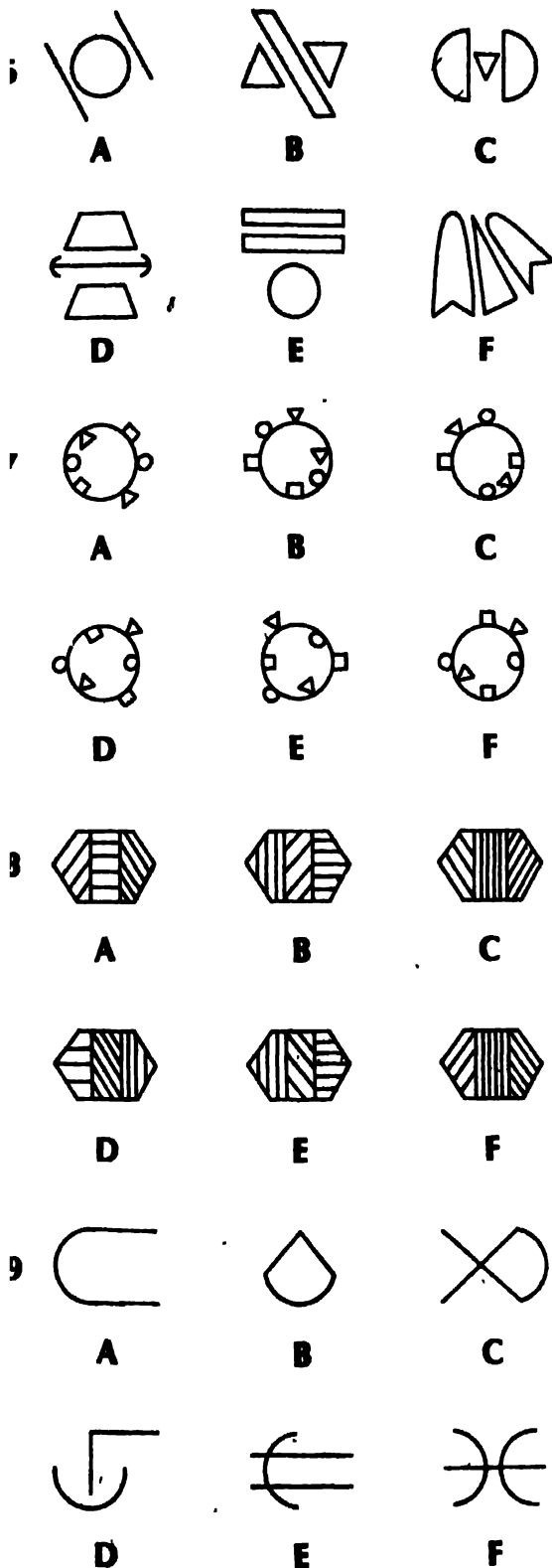
In the following questions, each question has three items. These items are represented by circles, each circle representing one item and are marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to match the right parts on the basis of the relationship among the items.

Note Size of the circle does not matter

- 41 President, Prime Minister, Chief Minister.
42 Gateway of India, Maharashtra; Bombay
43 girls, college, boys
44 men; women, employed
45 The Arabian Nights, stories; dictionary.



Which of the following figures does not belong to the group?



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 199. Go on adding 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 ... to numbers.
2. 49. Read backwards and it's the table of 7.
- 3 20 Each second number is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the first.
- 4 48 There are two series, 192, 96, 48 ... and 144, 72, 36, ... each number being half of the preceding one.
5. 11 Make sets of three; first number is double of second and last one triple of second.
- 6 11. There are two series—44, 22, 11, 5.5 and 3 5, 7, 14, 28
- 7 to 10. Start with the number in the centre; number on the left is this number $\times 2$, number at the top is its square, number on the right is the total of these three numbers and the remaining one is half of the number on the right
- 7 4 8. 7 9. 77 10. 40
- 11 to 16 Write letters A to Z in alphabetical order and observe the position of the letters in questions.
11. (c) 12 (d) 13 (b) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (c)
- 17 CAPE 18. LOOP 19 DUNE 20. TONE
21. (d) 22. (e) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a)
- 27 (c) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (b)
- 31 E 32 C 33. A 34. B 35. D
36. (b) 37 (a) 38 (d) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. D 42. B 43. E 44 A 45. C
46. E In all the others, one figure is sandwiched between two identical figures.
47. B. Identical figures are opposite each other inside and outside the circle.
48. D. The first part has 3, the second 4 and the third five lines inside.
49. F. All the other figures have two straight lines and one arc.
50. C. The triangle and the curved part are in the wrong direction.

TEST OF REASONING-II

ODD-MAN

Find the odd-man out:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (a) topsy-turvy | (b) pell-mell |
| (c) sixes and sevens | (d) stim and trim |
| 2 (a) cloud | (b) jug |
| (c) rock | (d) pitcher |
| 3. (a) ostrich | (b) woman |
| (c) panther | (d) owl |
| 4 (a) Vijayanthimala | (b) Jaya Prada |
| (c) Sunil Dutt | (d) N T Rama Rao |
| 5. (a) rink | (b) pitch |
| (c) ball | (d) mid-off |
| 6. (a) sorrow | (b) passion |
| (c) heart | (d) love |
| 7 (a) Bhangra | (b) Tamasha |
| (c) Garba | (d) Kathak |
| 8 (a) ancient | (b) mature |
| (c) antique | (d) primitive |

ANALOGIES

Tick mark the choice that has the same relationship as given in question:

9. intelligent : intelligence

(a) bravery : bravely	(b) good : virtue
(c) dull : dullard	(d) coward : cowardice
10. cooler : heat

(a) night : day	(b) DDT : insects
(c) war : peaceful	(d) rest : relaxation
11. post : power

(a) medicine : disease	(b) food : strength
(c) car : drive	(d) death : life
12. idea : brain

(a) river : irrigation	(b) cancer : death
(c) cloud : Monsoon	(d) law : Constitution
13. universe : planet

(a) language : word	(b) father : family
(c) lawyer : court	(d) ink : pen
14. style : oration

(a) map : boundary	(b) song : music
(c) poetry : diction	(d) grace : dance

15. Tagore : literature

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Ravi Shankar : Sarod | (b) Tansen : song |
| (c) Keats : poet | |
| (d) Bhimsen Joshi : music | |

16. refinement : manners

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) training : expert | (b) stride : race |
| (c) study : scholar | (d) lens : glass |

What is common in the following? Tick mark the most appropriate choice.

17. capsule : briefcase : tinderbox

- | |
|--|
| (a) They have the same type of shape |
| (b) They are connected with travelling |
| (c) They are used for domestic purpose |
| (d) They contain something |

18. bangle : ring : tyre

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) They are used by women |
| (b) They are very expensive |
| (c) They are circular in shape |
| (d) They can be rolled |

19. China Wall : Niagra Falls : Pyramids

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| (a) They are among seven wonders |
| (b) All are very ancient |
| (c) They cannot be broken |
| (d) They have not yet been explored |

20. Kurukshetra : Haldighati : Panipat

- | |
|---|
| (a) They are connected with the Pandavs |
| (b) They are battlefields |
| (c) They are very fertile plains |
| (d) They have been chosen for setting observatories |

21. microscope : telescope : spectacles.

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| (a) They are circular in shape |
| (b) They can be adjusted |
| (c) They are made of glass |
| (d) They help to see objects better |

22. radar : peep : madam.

- | |
|---|
| (a) They remain the same if read backwards |
| (b) Each contains two consonants |
| (c) They have only one vowel |
| (d) They have letters in alphabetical order |

LEXICAL ITEMS

Find out words for questions 23 to 27 by following the clues.

Example _ _ _ _ _

Limb having five fingers (4) + a little (4)
HANDSOME (HAND + SOME)

23. - - - - -

A vehicle with four wheels (3) + a domestic animal (3)

24. - - - - -

An alcoholic drink (3) + liquid formation in boils (3)

25. - - - - -

Counter where wine is sold (3) + delicate (6)

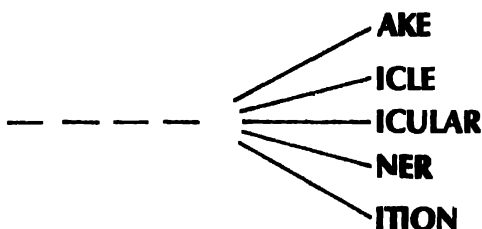
26. - - - - -

Magistrate's domain (5) + a huge sea-going vessel (4)

27. - - - - -

Huge constructions on rivers for storing water (3) + name given to length of period one has completed (3)

28. Which four-letter word can be prefixed to all the following to make words?



CODING-DECODING

In the following questions, the word **PANTHER** has been coded in five different ways. The word **ENGLISH** is also coded in the same way but not in the same order. Your task is to match the right parts.

PANTHER

ENGLISH

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 29. NAPTREH | (a) IRKPMWL |
| 30. TNHAEPR | (b) GNELHSI |
| 31. TERXLIV | (c) CLEJGQF |
| 32. NYLRFCP | (d) DNFLNSG |
| 33. OAMTGEQ | (e) LGINSEH |

34. If according to a certain code the word **PRICE** is coded as 31 35 17 5 9

What word would be coded as 5 1 3 17 27 9 39

If in a certain code

'It is very hot' means 'We are not safe'.

'North is extremely cold' means 'Go to safe places'

'North can be hot' means 'Places are too far'

'It will be cold' means 'Do not go far'

35. What word is coded as 'cold'?

(a) not (b) go (c) safe (d) places

36. What is the code for 'to'?

(a) north (b) is (c) extremely (d) cold

37. What is the code for 'too'?

(a) North (b) can (c) be (d) hot

38. What will be the code for 'Places are safe'?

SIMILARITIES

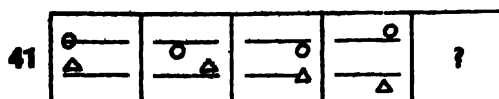
In questions 39 and 40, only two addresses in each are exactly alike. Find them out:

39. (a) Parashuram Malhotra
Block G-7, H No 391,
Govindnagar
(b) Parashuram Malhotara
Block G-7, H No 391,
Govindnagar
(c) Parashuram Malhotra
Block G-7, H No 391,
Govindanagar
(d) Parashuram Malhotara
Block G-7, H No. 391,
Govindnagar
(e) Parasharam Malhotra
Block G-7, H.No 391,
Govindanagar.
(f) Parasharam Malhotara
Block G-7, H No. 391,
Govindnagar.
40. (a) Padam Chand & Dharam Chand
Shop No. D-117,
Pratap Park Road, Vrishbhanpur.
(b) Padam Chand & Dharmia Chand
Shop No D-117,
Pratap Park Road, Vrishbhanpur.
(c) Padam Chand & Dharam Chand
Shop No D-117,
Pratap Park Road, Vrishabhanpur.
(d) Padam Chandra & Dharam Chandra
Shop No. D-117,
Pratap Park Road, Vrishabhanpur
(e) Padam Chand & Dharam Chandra
Shop No. D-117,
Pratap Park Road, Vrishbhanpur
(f) Padam Chand & Dharmia Chand
Shop No. D-117,
Pratap Park Road, Vrishbhanpur

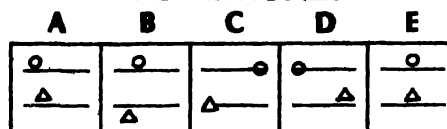
NON-VERBAL SERIES

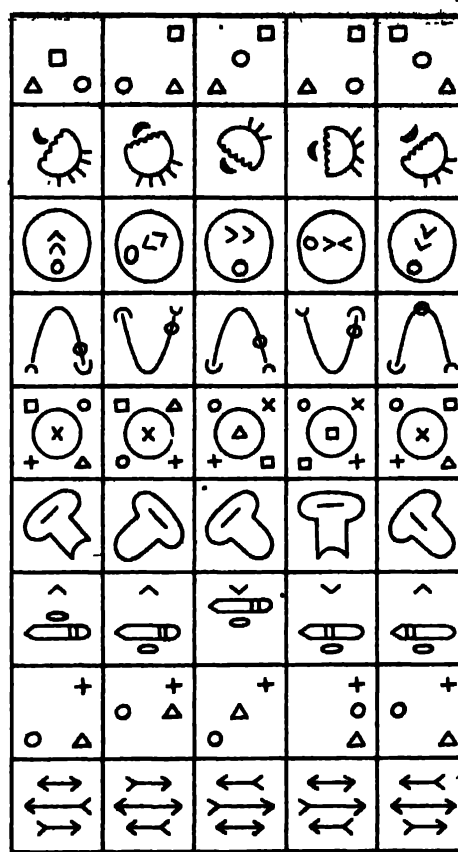
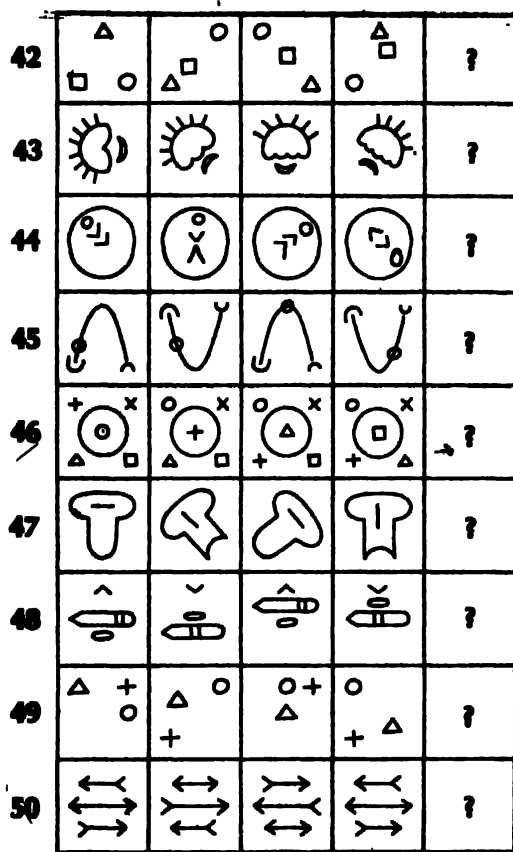
Given below are two sets of figures, the problem figures and the answer figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to say which of the answer figures would fit in place of the question mark in problem figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) All the others mean confusion.
2. (c) All the others contain water.
3. (c) It is the only one with four legs among two-legged creatures.
4. (b) All the others are in politics too.
5. (a) All the other terms are used in cricket.
6. (c) All the others are emotions.
7. (d) It is the only classical dance among folk-dances.
8. (b) All the others refer to 'very old'.
9. (d) The relation is of adjective and noun.
10. (b) The relationship is that of destructor and the destroyed.
11. (b) The relationship is that of medium and attainment.
12. (d) The relationship shows the thing and its source of origin.
13. (a) One is whole, the other its part.
14. (d) The relationship is that of aptitude and performance.
15. (d) The relationship is that of the artist and the art.
16. (b) The first improves the second by imparting it a style.
17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (a)
23. CARPET 24. RUMPUS 25. BARTENDER
26. COURTSHIP 27. DAMAGE 28. PART
29. (b) 30. (e) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (d)
34. The code follows the following formula position of the letter in the alphabet $\times 2 - 1$. Answer is 'CABINET'.
- 35 to 38. Work out your answers by marking common words, both in messages and in codes.
35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (b)
38. North is hot 39. bd 40. bf
41. B. Triangle and circle go round the lines clockwise and anti-clockwise respectively.
42. D. Triangle moves at three points anti-clockwise, square goes to the other extreme corner and circle goes from corner to corner anti-clockwise.
43. D. The figure rotates clockwise with one extra frill, dropping one line. The moon reverses direction.
44. A. The figure rotates clockwise with arrow heads changing direction one by one.
45. C. The figure turns upside down and the circle slides along to the other end.
46. E. Figures in the corners change places with the figure inside the circle one by one.
47. C. The figure bends left and right. Study the change in the slit and the curve at the end.
48. B. The figure slides from top to bottom in three stages with disc going up and down, design at the end coming in the middle and a 'V' curve turning up and down.
49. E. '+' sign goes to diagonal ends, triangle moves along diagonal and circle is going round anti-clockwise
50. D. Figure at the top comes to the bottom and the remaining two move upwards simultaneously.

TEST OF REASONING-III

SYLLOGISM

TYPE I

In the following statements, a situation is explained in a few sentences followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements
- (b) is only a long drawn one.
- (c) definitely does not follow from the statements
- (d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate

Note: Your answer should only be in the light of the statements given.

Statements

- (1) 1. Country 'X' is getting regular supply of arms from America
2. India has more arms than 'X'.

Conclusion. America's production of arms is less as compared to India

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (2) 1. Nawab Pataudi married Sharmila Tagore
2. Ravi Shastri is going to marry Anita Raj

Conclusion. All cricketers marry film-stars

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (3) 1. Business executives always travel by air.
2. Air journey is very expensive.
3. Air journey takes very little time

Conclusion. For business executives time is more important than money.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements.

- (4) 1. Company 'X' is one of the major suppliers of electrical equipment in India
2. Company 'X' is supported by Japanese technology

Conclusion. The electrical equipment of company 'X' are the best in the country

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

- (5) 1. It is by the order of judges that victims are sent to gas-chambers.
2. Life sentence is also announced by the judges.

Conclusion: Judges are not sympathetic towards the accused.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements.

- (6) 1. Mountains are very high.

2. Walnut trees grow on mountains

Conclusion. Walnut trees must be very high

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (7) 1. Village 'X' has been washed by flood.
2. The Government has opened a relief centre there.

Conclusion. There are some survivors

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (8) 1. The serial 'Ramayan' is a beautiful depiction of our cultural heritage
2. Other countries also want 'Ramayan' on their televisions

Conclusion. People in other countries are interested in our ancient cultural and moral values.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements.

- (9) 1. Mr 'X' has got himself insured.
2. If Mr 'X' dies his wife will get a lot of money
3. Mrs 'X' wants to have a lot of money

Conclusion. She wants Mr 'X' to die

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (10) 1. Suresh has read a lot about Greece.
2. He is trying to go to that country

Conclusion. Suresh has studied Greek language.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they are related to the question. 'Weak' argument may not be directly related to the question, may be of minor importance or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. Each question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Then decide which of the answers given below and numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) is the correct answer

- (a) Only I is strong.
- (b) Only II is strong.
- (c) Both I and II are strong
- (d) Either I or II is strong
- (e) Neither I nor II is strong.

11. Do the dacoits really live the way they are shown in movies?

- I. Yes, some of the filmwallas are associated with them and know their life-style.
- II. No, the directors know nothing about dacoits or how they live.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

12. Are toothpastes with fluoride better than toothpastes without them.

I. Yes, because fluoride is referred to as a superfighter.

II. No, other toothpastes are equally good and protect teeth from bacteria.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

13. Are star-sons a flop breed?

I. Yes, their fathers have taught them nothing

II. No, some of them are quite successful, talented and popular with the audience

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

14. Should one laugh at stale jokes related in parties?

I. Yes, courtesy demands it.

II. No, if one is not amused why one should laugh

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

15. Should everyone in the cabinet agree with the Prime Minister?

I. Yes, otherwise he might be deprived of his portfolio.

II. No, one should be fearless enough to give one's opinion freely

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

16. Will India have a good Monsoon this year?

I. Yes, the weather conditions are very favourable

II. No, the winds often divert their course

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

17. Is non-violence better course of action for achieving goal as compared to violence?

I. Yes, violence begets ruin, blood-shed, hatred and revenge.

II. No, only cowards believe in non-violence

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

18. Should the players take exercise before playing a match?

I. Yes, the exercise warms them up.

II. No, they get tired unnecessarily.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In the following questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. Tick mark (✓)

(a) if only I follows.

(b) if only II follows.

(c) if both I and II follow.

(d) if either I or II follows.

(e) if neither I nor II follows.

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given

Statements

19. 1. All democracies have kings.

2. All the kings have their queens

Conclusions

I. Some democracies have no queen.

II. All the queens in the democracies have husbands.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

20. 1. Women who do not have long hair do not go to beauticians.

2. Women who have short hair are not dark.

Conclusions:

I. Fair women go to beauticians.

II. Women with long hair are dark.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

21. 1. Some rivers are hills.

2. Some hills are glaciers.

Conclusions.

I. Some rivers are glaciers.

II. All hills are rivers.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

22. 1. Only those dogs are cats which are not tigers

2. All tigers are bulls.

Conclusions

I. Some dogs are bulls

II. Some tigers are cats

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

23. 1. All spacecraft are bicycles.

2. Some bicycles are boats.

Conclusions:

I. Some spacecraft are boats

II. No boat is a spacecraft

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

24. 1. Some crows are frogs.

2. All frogs are snakes

Conclusions

I. Some crows are snakes.

II. Some crows are not snakes

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

25. 1. Only those persons play billiards who are not interested in politics.

2. 50% of the billiard players are women.

Conclusions:

I. Only 50% women are interested in politics

II. Persons who are interested in politics play billiards regularly

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

26. 1. None of the customers buys anything that is not advertised on T.V.

2. Goods advertised on T.V. are not cheap.

Conclusions:

I. Goods that are bought by customers are expensive.

II. Customers do not buy expensive goods.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In the following questions, a statement is followed by implications I and II. Tick mark (✓)

- (a) if only I is implicit
- (b) if only II is implicit
- (c) if both I and II are implicit.
- (d) if either I or II is implicit
- (e) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement

27 Mr David wasn't at all surprised when his cousin, who had promised to meet him at 5 O'clock, neither turned up nor sent any message

Implications

- I Mr David knew his cousin was irresponsible
 - II Mr David was reluctant to meet his cousin
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

28 Mr V P Singh engaged an American Detective Agency, Fairfax, to collect information regarding the bank accounts of VIPs in foreign banks.

Implications

- I He did not have much faith in Indian detective agencies
 - II. VIPs have no bank accounts in India
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

29 No one can be sure of getting justice from law because facts are often turned and twisted by lawyers

Implications

- I Lawyers cannot be relied upon
 - II Judgements are partial
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

30 The tourists were advised not to climb peak 'X' because heavy rain and avalanches were expected

Implications

- I The authorities were concerned about the safety of tourists.
 - II Heavy rain in mountainous region is usually followed by avalanches.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

31 I am yet to meet a person who has seen ghosts face to face

Implications

- I There are such persons but they have not come in contact with me
 - II. Stories about ghosts are based on imagination and hearsay.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

32. Students who had not been regular throughout the session did not get good marks in Sanskrit.

Implications:

- I. All students who had been regular got good marks in Sanskrit.

II. For understanding Sanskrit properly, one has to be regular.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

33 India and Pak are very much concerned about each other's purchase of arms from other countries.

Implications:

- I Both the countries are confident that they shall always be at peace with one another
- II. They are not worried about arms made inside the country.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

34. Modern woman has a very important role in educational, scientific, social and political activity of the world

Implications

- I Modern woman is capable of coping with the activities mentioned
- II. The role of man in these fields is not at all important

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

In the questions given below, assumption 'A' is followed by reason 'R'. Write

- (a) if 'A' is right and 'R' is the reason for it
- (b) if 'A' is right but 'R' is wrong.
- (c) if both 'A' and 'R' are right but 'R' is not the reason for 'A'
- (d) if 'A' is wrong but 'R' is right

35 (A) It is easy to get accommodation at hill-stations during peak time

(R) All the hotels are packed with tourists

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

36 (A) Cheap bazar-notes are very popular with students

(R) they are excellent collections for providing knowledge in a nut-shell

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

37 (A) Most of the brilliant students want to go abroad for advanced learning.

(R) It is not easy to get scholarship to go there

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

38 (A) Wounds must be washed with boiling water.

(R) Boiling water kills germs

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

39 (A) Most of the passengers get sea-sick during long voyages

(R) The movement of the ship causes sickness

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

40 (A) People these days see most of the movies on their video-sets

(R) Govt is making a great effort to check video piracy.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE VI

At the end of each paragraph given below, some conclusions have been drawn. On the basis of the study of the paragraph, mark your answers as under:

- A. Definitely true
- B. Probably true.
- C. Can't say as the data is inadequate.
- D. Probably false.
- E. Definitely false

I

It is not possible for us to cultivate the inner life unless we are raised above physical wants. The importance of this basic principle is understood by those who are working for the better distribution of wealth and the increasing socialization of the State. The new economic policies and political arrangements attempt to remove the hindrances to good life but cannot by themselves make it prevail. It is in educational institutions that youth of the country must be trained to the appreciation of the good life, with its fine and delicate perceptions and desire for the thing of spirit.

(Dr Radhakrishnan)

41. The old economic policies needed change.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
42. Dr Radhakrishnan considers physical wants very important.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
43. Spiritual life is more important than physical attainments.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
44. Educational institutions have a great responsibility in shaping the youth.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
45. No one is bothered about socialization.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

II

A can of evaporated milk, two holes punched in the top, had collected a deposit of solidified yellow at the opening. The coffee-pot was blackened tin. A small bed-room contained an iron bedstead which had once been white. An old fashioned box was in one corner and near the trunk was a cheap suitcase of imitation leather. They felt as if they were in an oven.

(E.S. Gardner)

46. The house had not been lived in for quite some time.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
47. The owner of the house was a methodical person.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
48. 'They' refers to the inhabitants of the house.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
49. The owner of the house was very poor.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
50. The owner was fond of coffee.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) No data is given.
2. (c) Generalization cannot be based on two examples.
3. (a) The conclusion is a natural one.
4. (d) Data is lacking.
5. (b) The conclusion is a long drawn one.
6. (c) The height of mountain has nothing to do with the height of tree.
7. (a) Relief camps are always for the sufferers.
8. (a) The conclusion is a natural one.
9. (b) The conclusion is a long drawn one.
10. (d) The data is lacking
11. (e)
12. (d)
13. (b)
14. (c)
15. (b)
16. (d)
17. (a)
18. (a)
19. (b)
20. (a)
21. (e)
22. (a)
23. (e)
24. (c)
25. (e)
26. (a)
27. (a)
28. (a)
29. (e)
30. (c)
31. (d)
32. (b)
33. (e)
34. (a)
35. (d)
36. (b)
37. (c)
38. (d) Wounds are washed with boiled water, not with boiling water.
39. (a)
40. (c)
41. B. It must be so, otherwise new policies were required.
42. E. He lays stress on 'thing of spirit' and 'inner life'.
43. A. The passage tells us so.
44. A. The word 'must' makes it definite.
45. E. The writer is talking about persons working for a cause.
46. B. The condition suggests so, but one can't be definite as it might be mere neglect.
47. E. It is the other way round.
48. D. Probably not because the sense of familiarity is lacking.
49. C. The owner might be a miser or the type who was just not bothered.
50. B. The condition of the tin shows that he often prepared it.

Quantitative Aptitude

1. $\frac{20}{?} = \frac{?}{45}$
(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 900 (e) None of these
2. 26% of 310 = ?
(a) 82.5 (b) 83.4 (c) 86.4 (d) 80.6 (e) None of these
3. $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{33}{10} = ?$
(a) 11 (b) 11 (c) 33 (d) 33 (e) None of these
4. 2% of 54 = 18
(a) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $11\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $33\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 25 (e) None of these
5. $\sqrt{\frac{0.289}{10}} = ?$
(a) 17 (b) 0.017 (c) 0.17 (d) 27 (e) None of these
6. Which of the following is the largest fraction
 $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{9}$
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{4}{7}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$ (e) None of these
7. $\frac{6}{37} \times 3737 = ?$
(a) $5\frac{8}{9}$ (b) 606 (c) 66 (d) 6006 (e) None of these
8. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{10}} = 0.013$
(a) 0.0169 (b) 0.00169 (c) 0.169 (d) 1.69 (e) None of these
9. $(0.04)^3 = ?$
(a) 0.000064 (b) 0.64 (c) 0.064 (d) 0.0064 (e) None of these
10. $\frac{1}{25}$ of $100 \times 255 = ?$
(a) 10.02 (b) 102 (c) 5.20 (d) 52 (e) None of these
11. Find the difference between the local value of 3 in 39305
(a) 9005 (b) 409005 (c) 419105 (d) 29700 (e) None of these
12. What is the local value in fraction of the figure 7 in

the number 00107.

- (a) $\frac{7}{10}$ (b) $\frac{7}{100}$ (c) $\frac{7}{1000}$ (d) $\frac{7}{10000}$ (e) None of these
13. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a school is 4 : 3. If there are 480 boys in the school, find the number of girls in the school.
(a) 360 (b) 420 (c) 380 (d) 306 (e) None of these
14. A car needs 12 litres of petrol for covering a distance of 153 kilometres. How much petrol is needed for the car to cover 204 kilometres?
(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 18 (e) None of these
15. A contractor undertook to finish a certain work in 62 days and employed 60 men. After 32 days, he found that he had already done $\frac{2}{3}$ of the work. How many men should he discharge so that the work may finish in time?
(a) 38 (b) 48 (c) 50 (d) 28 (e) None of these
16. What per cent of Rs 180.50 is Rs 36.1?
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25 (e) None of these
17. A number is as much greater than 17 as is less than 57. Find the number.
(a) 29 (b) 37 (c) 39 (d) 47 (e) None of these
18. If a partner, whose share is 55% gets Rs 22000 as profit for a year from a firm, find the total profit of the firm.
(a) 40,000 (b) 30,000 (c) 45,000 (d) 55,000 (e) None of these
19. If Mohan's salary is 25% above Sohan's, then what per cent less than Mohan's salary is Sohan's?
(a) 35% (b) 25% (c) 20% (d) 15% (e) None of these
20. A reduction of 20% in the price of oranges would enable a buyer to get one dozen more for Rs 50. Find reduced price per dozen of oranges.
(a) 10 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) 7 (e) None of these
21. A shopkeeper bought an article for Rs 54 and sold it for Rs 45. Find his loss per cent.
(a) 25% (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) 37% (e) None of these
22. A dealer sold a machine for Rs 540 losing 10%. At what price should he have sold it to earn a profit of 10%?

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

- (a) 580 (b) 600 (c) 650 (d) 660 (e) None of these
23. The difference in selling prices of a radio, at gains of 10% and 15% is Rs 30. Find the price of the radio.
(a) 400 (b) 600 (c) 500 (d) 450 (e) None of these
24. A sum of money becomes $\frac{7}{5}$ of itself in 8 years at a certain rate of interest. Find the rate of interest.
(a) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (b) 10% (c) 8% (d) 5% (e) None of these
25. The difference between simple and compound interest on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 5% is 25. Find the sum.
(a) 10,000 (b) 12,000 (c) 14,400 (d) 15,000 (e) None of these
26. An electric Press is listed at Rs 150, with a discount of 20%. What additional discount must be offered to customer to bring the net price to Rs 108.
(a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 15% (d) 10% (e) None of these
27. What will be the speed of the water if a boat moving at 9 km/hr in still water goes 12 km downstream and comes back in total 3 hours?
(a) 5 km/hr (b) 4 km/hr (c) 3 km/hr (d) 2 km/hr (e) None of these
28. A man saves 25% of his monthly salary. If on account of rise in prices he is to increase his monthly expenses by 25%, he is only able to save Rs 25 per month. What is his monthly salary?
(a) 400 (b) 500 (c) 600 (d) 650 (e) None of these
29. The volume of a wall, 6 times as high as it is broad and 7 times as long as it is high, is 16128 cubic metres. Find the breadth of the wall.
(a) 3.5 m (b) 4 m (c) 4.5 m (d) 5 m (e) None of these
30. A vessel contains 100 litres of wine, 50% of it is taken out of the vessel everyday and equal quantity of water put in. What quantity of wine remains in the vessel at the end of 3 days?
(a) 10 litres (b) $33\frac{1}{3}$ litres (c) $12\frac{1}{2}$ litres (d) $20\frac{1}{2}$ litres (e) None of these
31. One fifth of a number exceeds its one seventh by 154, find the number.
(a) 2575 (b) 2675 (c) 2695 (d) 2715 (e) None of these
7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (d)
13. (a) $4 \cdot 3 = 480 : x$
$$x = \frac{3 \times 480}{4} = 360$$
14. (c) $12 : x = 153 : 204$
$$x = \frac{12 \times 204}{153} = 16 \text{ litres}$$
15. (d) Less days, more men
 $(62-32) \cdot 32$
Less work, less men $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$ } $\therefore 60 \times (\text{men})$
$$x = 32 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 60 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{30} = 32 \text{ men}$$

Men to be discharged = $60 - 32 = 28$ men
16. (c) Let $x\%$ of 18050 be Rs 3610, then
$$\frac{x}{100} \times 18050 = 3610$$

or $x = \frac{3610 \times 100}{18050} = 20\%$
17. (b) $x = \frac{17 + 57}{2} = \frac{74}{2} = 37$
18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b)
24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (d)
27. (c) Let speed of water = x km/hr
Speed of boat downstream = $(9 + x)$ km/hr
Speed of boat upstream = $(9 - x)$ km/hr
Distance travelled = 12 km
$$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} = \text{Time}$$

$$\frac{12}{9 - x} + \frac{12}{9 + x} = 3$$

Finding $x = 3$ km/hr
Hence speed of water = 3 km/hr.
28. (a) Let his monthly salary be = Rs 100
Monthly Expenses = $100 - 25 = \text{Rs } 75$
Monthly expenses after rise of prices
$$= \frac{75 \times 125}{100} = \text{Rs } \frac{375}{4}$$

Saving per month = $100 - \frac{375}{4} = \text{Rs } \frac{25}{4}$
If saving is Rs $\frac{25}{4}$ per month, monthly salary = Rs 100
If saving is 25 per month, monthly salary = Rs 400
29. (b) Volume = Length \times Breadth \times Height
30. (c) $100 - \frac{100}{2} = 50$
$$50 - \frac{50}{2} = 25$$

$$25 - \frac{25}{2} = \frac{25}{2} = 12\frac{1}{2} \text{ litres}$$
31. (c) $(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7})$ of the number = 154
$$\therefore \text{The number} = 154 \times \frac{35}{2} = 2695$$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The questions published below are set in the Clerks' Grade and her Examinations held recently.

Read each sentence and indicate its number the part in which a mistake occurs.

1 No sooner he entered (1) an he got up (2) and left the room (3) No error (4)

2 He don't know (1) the difference between (2) a ship and a submarine (3) No error (4)

3 One of my uncles (1) is a doctor (2) in America (3) No error (4)

4 His car is (1) more bigger (2) than those of any of us (3) No error (4)

5 Yesterday I met an old friend (1) when I am going (2) to the market (3) No error (4)

6 My niece along with (1) her husband and two children (2) are going to visit (3) us this morning (4) No error (4)

7 While I was walking (1) over the bridge yesterday (2) I had seen a corpse (3) lying on the staircase (4) No error (4).

8 Had there been no rain today, (1) I would forgotten my raincoat (2) at my friend's place (3) No error (4).

9 I have tried to (1) calm down the angry mob which was chanting (2) slogans against the police (3). No error (4)

10. The thief confessed that he was committing (1) burglaries in Delhi from 1980 (2) and often shared the loot with a policeman (3). No error (4).

Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given below in capital letters.

11. ERADICATE

- (a) remove
- (b) restore

- (c) increase
- (d) change

12 CANDID

- (a) dishonest
- (b) prejudice
- (c) sweet
- (d) frank

13 ASTONISHED

- (a) happy
- (b) amazed
- (c) pleased
- (d) angry

14 APPROPRIATE

- (a) praiseworthy
- (b) admirable
- (c) suitable
- (d) satisfactory

15 INCREDIBLE

- (a) not admirable
- (b) worthless
- (c) with no credit
- (d) unbelievable

16 INEXPENSIVE

- (a) good
- (b) old
- (c) cheap
- (d) dear

*** Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.**

17 VULGAR

- (a) simple
- (b) restrained
- (c) retired
- (d) graceful

18. COURAGEOUS

- (a) naughty
- (b) frightened
- (c) happy
- (d) cowardly

19. TRANSPARENT

- (a) fixed
- (b) opaque
- (c) solid
- (d) frigid

20. ACCEPT

- (a) reject
- (b) very

- (c) dismiss
- (d) decline

*** Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence complete.**

21 You must - hard work if you want a promotion

- (a) put in
- (b) put out
- (c) put away
- (d) put off

22 You can go now but you must be back in the office - 4 O'clock.

- (a) till
- (b) between
- (c) on
- (d) at

23. The parents divided the cash equally - their daughters.

- (a) in
- (b) to
- (c) between
- (d) among

24. Many families in India have to depend - the earnings of one person

- (a) alter
- (b) on
- (c) by
- (d) over

25. Though a native of Bengal, she has been living in Nagpur - several years

- (a) for
- (b) about
- (c) since
- (d) from

*** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The bulk of our population is poor and illiterate. Their sorry condition poses a problem. On the one hand, there is a shortage of teachers for adult education and, on the other, the adults feel shy of starting to learn at a late age and attend classes like

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTION

children. Moreover, the adult villagers have little time to spare for attending classes. The job of a farmer is very strenuous and he needs ample rest and relaxation. In addition, he finds that what is taught at the adult centres of education has no bearing on his daily needs and therefore he has become cynical about adult education. It is necessary to make adult education in villages agriculture-oriented so as to make it more meaningful for the farmer. In towns and cities also, adult education needs to be made work-based; it should comprise types of system in which earning and learning go together side by side. Efforts should be made to discourage the tendency of the village folk to migrate to the towns.

Another aspect of the problem is the confinement of industry to cities and towns. What is called the "industrial area" is entirely the monopoly of the cities. For expansion of education and literacy in the rural areas it is necessary that industry should be dispersed in the villages also. An important development that has taken place in the countryside is the phenomenal success of the Green Revolution.

26. What poses a problem in the rural areas?

- (a) The people's low standard of living
- (b) The defective education system
- (c) The lack of education in our country
- (d) Illiteracy among a large number of adults
- (e) The increasing population

27. One of the main problems of adult education in the country is:

- (a) shortage of school buildings.
- (b) shortage of teachers for such schools.
- (c) shortage of students available for such schools.
- (d) lack of funds with the Government for such schools.
- (e) poor financial condition of

the people.

28. The main problem in educating the adult villagers is.

- (a) their inability to read and write.
- (b) they hardly find time to attend classes.
- (c) their shyness to attend classes like children
- (d) there is no room for schools in the villages.
- (e) their financial helplessness to purchase books, etc, required for studies.

29. The job of farmers in our country is such that

- (a) it needs complete overhauling
- (b) co-operative farming has become essential
- (c) the farmers require spare-time jobs
- (d) small-scale industries in the villages need encouragement
- (e) the farmers need ample rest and relaxation

30. A farmer has grown cynical about education because

- (a) he has no time to go to school.
- (b) centres for education are at far off places.
- (c) he has no money to pay the fee for education
- (d) what is taught in such schools is mostly of no use in his daily life
- (e) there is no one in his family to look after his cultivation when he goes to attend the classes.

31. What is needed for adult education in villages is that:

- (a) it should be free
- (b) it should be available in every village.
- (c) it should be made agriculture-oriented
- (d) it should be made compulsory.
- (e) it should be imparted in the evening when the villager is free from work.

ANSWERS

1. (1) No sooner had he entered. Wrong, unidiomatic construction.
2. (1) He does not know. Singular verb required for he.
3. (4) No error.
4. (2) more bigger is incorrect. 'More' is superfluous; 'bigger' itself denotes a higher degree.
5. (2) was going, not am going. Past tense required because the sentence relates yesterday's occurrence.
6. (3) is required in place of a Subject is singular, the words 'along with' do not make plural.
7. (3) saw a corpse, not had seen. Simple past required, not past perfect.
8. (2) would have forgotten. Verb 'have' is missing.
9. (1) 'have' is incorrect because simple past required to start the clause 'which was changing'.
10. (2) 'since 1980', not 'from'. Since is correct usage when the reference is to specific year or time.
11. (a)
12. (d)
13. (b)
14. (c)
15. (d)
16. (c)
17. (d)
18. (d)
19. (b)
20. (d)
21. (a)
22. (d)
23. (d)
24. (b)
25. (a)
26. (a)
27. (b)
28. (b) and (c)
29. (e)
30. (d)
31. (c) and (e)

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

1. A double convex air bubble in water will act like a:
 - (a) convex lens
 - (b) concave lens
 - (c) plane slab
 - (d) concave mirror
2. If there were no atmosphere, the duration of the day on the earth will
 - (a) decrease
 - (b) increase
 - (c) remain the same
 - (d) depend upon the weather
3. How will an image produced by a lens change if half the lens is wrapped in black paper?
 - (a) no effect
 - (b) size is reduced to half
 - (c) no image will be formed
 - (d) the image will be half as bright
4. Which one of the following phenomenon cannot be explained by the wave theory of light?
 - (a) refraction
 - (b) interference
 - (c) polarisation
 - (d) photoelectric effect
5. If you float in water with just your nose out, the average density of your body must be
 - (a) same as that of the water
 - (b) greater than that of the water
 - (c) less than that of the water
 - (d) infinity
6. "Lead pencil" contains:
 - (a) Pb
 - (b) FeS
 - (c) Graphite
 - (d) PbS
7. The noble gas used in radiotherapy is:
 - (a) Krypton
 - (b) Radon
 - (c) Argon
 - (d) Xenon

8. The commercial name for calcium hydride is:

- (a) lime
 - (b) hydrolith
 - (c) slaked lime
 - (d) calgon
9. Which of the following is used as an antiseptic?
- (a) chloroform
 - (b) iodoform
 - (c) acetone
 - (d) methyl alcohol
10. Which of the following is used for artificial ripening of green fruit?
- (a) methane
 - (b) ethylene
 - (c) propane
 - (d) acetylene
11. All of the following are examples of consumers except
- (a) carnivores
 - (b) herbivores
 - (c) saprophytes
 - (d) green plants
12. An example of a pioneer organism is.
- (a) pond lily
 - (b) cattail
 - (c) lichen
 - (d) fern
13. Vitamin D is found plentifully in
- (a) fish oils
 - (b) fruits
 - (c) milk
 - (d) vegetables
14. The structure near the nucleus of an animal cell that takes part in cell division is the
- (a) centrosome
 - (b) chromosome
 - (c) gene
 - (d) nucleolus
15. The reaction of the iris of the eye to light is an example of a(n)
- (a) instinct
 - (b) heliotropism
 - (c) reflex

(d) acquired characteristic

16. In man the thorax is separated from the abdomen by the

- (a) diaphragm
- (b) medullary sheath
- (c) pericardium
- (d) walls of the stomach

17. The part of the brain most concerned with control of the heart is

- (a) cerebellum
- (b) cerebrum
- (c) medulla
- (d) cortex

18. Sugar should be used sparingly in a child's diet because

- (a) it causes diabetes
- (b) it supplies an excess of energy
- (c) it causes worms
- (d) it dulls the appetite for foods rich in other necessary elements

19. The volume of air that is taken into and expelled from the lungs during a normal, quiet respiration is called

- (a) complementary air
- (b) tidal air
- (c) supplemental air
- (d) residual air

20. The term neoplastic disease refers to

- (a) cancer
- (b) orthopaedic surgery
- (c) rickettsias
- (d) tuberculosis

21. The age of Niagra Falls has been estimated by a method using

- (a) rate of erosion
- (b) rate of deposition of sediments
- (c) U-238 half life
- (d) C-14 half life

22. The dating method which is believed to be most accurate is

- (a) rate of erosion
- (b) rate of deposition of sediments

- (c) amount of salt in the sea
(d) radioactivity

23 The most important and usually most abundant of the variable gases in the lower atmosphere is:

- (a) ozone
(b) oxygen
(c) water vapour
(d) argon

24. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called.

- (a) lava
(b) a batholith
(c) a laccolith
(d) magma

25 Stratified rocks are rocks that are

- (a) massive
(b) in layers
(c) all the same colour
(d) all the same composition

**Increases (I); Decreases (D);
Remains the Same (RS)**

26 When a monochromatic light wave enters from one medium into another, the frequency of the light —

27. As the frequency of a periodic wave increases, the period of the wave —

28. If the number of protons in an atom increases, the atomic number of the atom —

29 If a copper disc with a hole is heated, its diameter —

30. If the lift accelerates upwards, its time period will — as compared with the time period performed inside a stationary lift

Explain

31. A beaker is completely filled with water at 1°C. There is an outflow of water whether the temperature of water is raised or lowered. Explain

32. Some passengers sitting in a stationary carriage push it from the inside, will the carriage move?

33 A body moving with a uniform speed in a circle does no work.

34 Can we transfer liquids with the help of siphon in vacuum?

35 Why does not a man

receive a shock inside and insulated metal cage when it is connected to a high voltage source?

Matching Test

36. Match the items listed in Group A with those in Group B.

Group A

- (a) Tungsten
(b) Atomic pipe
(c) cosmic rays
(d) cyclotron
(e) coolidge tube

Group B

- 1 Used for accelerating protons
2 Used for conducting nuclear fission
3 X-rays
4 Found in electric lamps
5. Highly penetrating rays

Fill in the blanks

37 (a) The value of absolute zero on the Fahrenheit scale is

(b) An air bubble in water shines because of the phenomenon of —

(c) If the momentum of a body increases by 10%, the percentage increase in its K.E. is — %

(d) Bell metal is an alloy of — and —

(e) The best conductor of heat and electricity is —

Test Your Knowledge

38. The leaves of a green plant contain 1 that helps the plant make its food. When sunlight strikes the green plant, food is formed by a process known as 2. By a process called 3, leaves lose excess water. The water passes through the 4 and evaporates into the air. As the plant uses oxygen, energy is produced by 5. Air and water pass through tiny openings or pores called 6. On each side of a stoma is an oval-shaped cell called a 7. The 8 control the opening of the stoma.

Scientific Vocabulary

39. (a) anthropology
(b) eugenics

ANSWERS

- 1 (b) 2. (a) 3 (d) 4. (d)
5. (a) 6 (c) 7. (b) 8. (b)
9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (c)
13 (a) 14. (a) 15 (c) 16. (b)
17 (b) 18 (d) 19 (b) 20 (a)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23 (c) 24 (d)
25. (b) 26. RS 27 D 28. I
29 I 30 D
31 Water has the highest density at 4°C. So a given mass of water has the minimum volume at 4°C. Thus when the temperature increases or decreases, the volume increases.
32 When the passengers apply a force on the walls of the carriage, an equal and opposite force acts on the passengers. There is no net force on the system. Hence the carriage will not move.
33 Work is said to be done by a force if a body moves in the direction of the force. The direction of force is at right angles to the direction of motion at any instant. Hence no work is done.
34 The working of siphon is based on the action of atmospheric pressure. It is the atmospheric pressure acting on the surface of the liquid which pushes the liquid up. Since there is no atmospheric pressure in vacuum, siphon will not work.
35 The charge always resides on the outer surface of the sphere. So he does not receive a shock.
36. (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 1 (e)
37. (a) -459.4°F
(b) total internal reflection
(c) 21%
(d) Copper, tin
(e) Silver
38. 1 chlorophyll
2 photosynthesis
3. transpiration 4. stomata
5 respiration 6. stoma
7 guard cell
8. guard cell
39. (a) The study of man's origin and his classification.
(b) Science of improving the human race by applying our knowledge of genetics.

GENERAL AWARENESS

The following questions were asked in sub-Inspector of Excise Department Examination held on 15th April, 1987.

We are grateful to the readers who sent these questions to us.

Tick mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

1. The Charter of the United Nations was signed on the 26th June, 1945, by the representative countries at

- (a) San Francisco
- (b) New York
- (c) London
- (d) Berne
- (e) None of these

2. Among the following, whose downfall was brought about by the Watergate scandal?

- (a) Henry Truman
- (b) Richard Nixon
- (c) Robert Kennedy
- (d) Ronald Reagan
- (e) None of these

3. Brandy is:

- (a) an unaged distilled spirit
- (b) a potable distilled spirit
- (c) an alcohol-base industry
- (d) any distilled spirit obtained from sugarcane

4. Opium is a dried narcotic juice of the:

- (a) pine tree
- (b) palm tree
- (c) white poppy
- (d) cannabis sativa
- (e) None of these

5. Beer is manufactured in a:

- (a) distillery
- (b) sugar mill
- (c) brewery
- (d) juice factory
- (e) None of these

6. Mahavira is believed by the Jains to be the:

- (a) first Tirthankara
- (b) fifth Tirthankara

- (c) 24th Tirthankara
- (d) 28th Tirthankara
- (e) None of these

7. How is energy stored in a dry cell?

- (a) mechanically
- (b) electrically
- (c) physically
- (d) chemically
- (e) None of these

8. Milky way refers to a galaxy made up of

- (a) solar system
- (b) scintillating stars
- (c) nebulae
- (d) planets
- (e) None of these

9. In the lead pencils, the material used is

- (a) lead
- (b) graphite
- (c) carbon
- (d) lead and carbon
- (e) None of these

10. Enriched uranium is:

- (a) U-235
- (b) U-238
- (c) Natural Uranium with a coating of U-235
- (d) Natural Uranium with a coating of U-238
- (e) None of these

11. The glorious revolution in England took place in the year:

- (a) 1661
- (b) 1688
- (c) 1861
- (d) 1888
- (e) None of these

12. Who among the following wrote a letter returning his Knighthood to Viceroy Chelmsford as a protest against Jallianwala Bagh tragedy?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (e) None of these

13. Asvaghosha is the name of

- (a) historical place
- (b) kind of horse sacrifice
- (c) literary poet in the court of Kanishka
- (d) monument
- (e) None of these

14. The Cholas ruled in:

- (a) Kalinga
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Vijayanagar
- (d) Coromandel coast and large parts of eastern Deccan
- (e) None of these

15. The purpose of Mohammed Ghazni's attack on India was to

- (a) plunder the wealth of India
- (b) spread Islam in India
- (c) establish empire in India
- (d) spread Islam and establish empire in India
- (e) None of these

16. Which among the following is the new name of Rhodesia?

- (a) Zaire
- (b) Zimbabwe
- (c) Nigeria
- (d) Brazaville
- (e) None of these

17. The European who first started trade with India were:

- (a) The British
- (b) The Dutch
- (c) The French
- (d) The Portuguese
- (e) None of these

18. In which year did the first split in Indian National Congress take place?

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1907
- (d) 1908
- (e) None of these

19. Who among the following is the founder of Indian Association?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTION

- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) J.L. Nehru
(e) None of these
20. EEG is a diagnostic tool for.
(a) Heart disease
(b) Brain ailment
(c) Respiratory trouble
(d) Lung problem
(e) None of these
21. The Raman-effect is used for the study of.
(a) X-rays
(b) Chromosomes
(c) Molecular energy levels
(d) Ionic dissociation of electrolytes in solution
(e) None of these
22. Cannabis sativa is a plant yielding:
(a) intoxicating drug
(b) life-saving drug
(c) opium
(d) dried narcotic juice
(e) None of these
23. As per the 1981 census, the mortality rate in India has come down to:
(a) 11.8
(b) 12.8
(c) 13.8
(d) 14.8
(e) None of these
24. The film "Parama" has been selected as the best — feature film
(a) Assamese
(b) Bengali
(c) Oriya
(d) Tamil
(e) None of these
25. Which cricketer among the following holds the record of highest individual runs in Test cricket?
(a) Geoff boycott
(b) Hanif Mohammed
(c) Sunil Gavaskar
(d) Gary Sobers
(e) None of these
26. Who among the following is the author of the book "Lady Chatterley's Lover"?
(a) Byron
(b) Charles Dickens
(c) D.H. Lawrence
(d) M.K. Gandhi
(e) None of these
27. Henrik Johan Ibsen, the author of "A Dolls House" was a:
(a) Norwegian
(b) Swedish
(c) Hungarian
(d) Arabian
(e) None of these
28. "King Lear" of Shakespeare is a.
(a) Comedy
(b) Historical drama
(c) Tragedy
(d) Emotional drama
(e) None of these
29. What is the number of Adhyaya in Srimad Bhagawat Gita?
(a) 8
(b) 18
(c) 24
(d) 28
(e) None of these
30. The largest fresh water lake in the world is:
(a) Lake Superior
(b) Lake Mead
(c) Baikal
(d) Titicaca (Bolivia)
(e) None of these
31. Where is satellite launching centre of India located?
(a) Thumba
(b) Bangalore
(c) Sriharikota
(d) Cuttack
(e) None of these
32. The famous Dilwara Temples are at
(a) Agra
(b) Mt Abu
(c) Bijapur
(d) Jaipur
33. The newsprint factory at Nepanagar is in which of the following States?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Madhya Pradesh
34. Black Pagoda is at:
(a) Konarak
(b) Madurai
(c) Puri
(d) Mt Abu
35. Which among the following is the world's longest mountain range?
(a) The Himalayas
(b) The Rockies
(c) The Andes
(d) The Alps
36. India is the largest producer in the world of
(a) Manganese
(b) Plastic goods
(c) Carpets
(d) Zinc
37. Jesus Christ was crucified the year:
(a) 1 A.D.
(b) 19 A.D.
(c) 24 A.D.
(d) 30 A.D.
38. The highest mountain peak in India is.
(a) Annapurna
(b) K-2
(c) Godwin Austen
(d) Nanga Parbat
39. The biggest multipurpose project in India is
(a) Beas Project
(b) Bhakra Nangal Project
(c) Tungabhadra Project
(d) Chamera Hydro-electric Project
40. The Indian Constitution was adopted on the:
(a) 15th August, 1949
(b) 15th August, 1947
(c) 26th November, 1950
(d) 26th November, 1949

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (a) | 31. (c) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |

Correction

July '87 issue, page 912, Question No. 39

The answer should be read as (b) not (a).

The mistake is regretted.

—Editor

THE EXAMINER'S GUESS QUESTIONS

Q. What ceiling has been fixed by the Government for the purpose of personal income tax summary assessments with effect from financial year 1987-88?

Ans. Rs 2 lakh. It was Rs 1 lakh earlier.

Q. In the month of June 1987 more than 50 people were massacred in Bihar. Name the villages where this massacre took place?

Ans. Dalilchak and Baghaura villages in Aurangabad district of Bihar.

Q. What amount of assistance has been promised by West Germany to India for the year 1987-88?

Ans. Rs 280 crore.

Q. Which battalion of the Indian army celebrated its 100 years of service to Indian army in June, 1987?

Ans. Dogra Battalion. The battalion was raised in 1887 by Colonel V. Rivaz. Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja of Kashmir was appointed as the first honorary Colonel of the regiment.

Q. Who are eligible to be members of the "electoral college" that elects the President of India?

Ans. Elected members of Parliament and those of the State legislative assemblies.

Q. What will be the value of a vote of the MP in the elections of President of India?

Ans. 702.

Q. In the elections of the President of India which State had the lowest vote power?

Ans. Sikkim. The value of an MLA vote in Sikkim is seven. The value of the MLA vote is highest in Uttar Pradesh—208.

Q. What name has been given to the place where the former Prime Minister of India, Mr Charan Singh, was cremated?

Ans. Kisan Ghat.

Q. In the last week of May '87

one West German amateur pilot was able to land his small sports plane at the Red Square in Moscow. What was the name of the plane?

Ans. Cessna. It was being flown by Mathias Rust.

Q. The Government of India has sanctioned setting up of six petrochemical plants. Where will these plants be located?

Ans. Haldia, Selampur, Madras, Mangalore, Vishakhapatnam and at a location in Gujarat to be decided later. The plants are expected to cost Rs 10,000 crore.

Q. What does 'double zero option' refer to?

Ans. It refers to the disarmament talks between USA and USSR. The so called 'double zero option' is in respect to the negotiations between the two countries to scrap from Europe both medium-range and short-range missiles.

Q. Which countries are members of G-7?

Ans. USA, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada.

Q. What is INDIA-89?

Ans. India-89 is the World Philatelic exhibition to be held in New Delhi in January 1989.

Q. Who is the chairman of the 9th Finance Commission?

Ans. N.K.P. Salve.

Q. What amount of aid has been pledged by the Aid-India Consortium for the period 1987-88?

Ans. \$ 5.4 billion. This is 22.7 per cent more than that of 1986-87 in nominal terms.

Q. Name the new Chief Minister of Haryana?

Ans. Devi Lal

Q. Recently India cancelled the controversial contract with a U.S. firm for manufacture of pure silicon in India. Name the U.S. firm with which the contract has been terminated? What was the reason for the cancellation of the contract?

Ans. Hemlock Corporation.

The government cancelled the contract because it was convinced that the silicon can be produced using indigenous technology developed by Metkem, a subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals Ltd.

Q. Name the first relief ship which took about 500 tonnes of relief supplies for the people of Jaffna in Sri Lanka?

Ans. MV "Island Pride".

Q. The SAARC members have agreed to establish a food security reserve for use during natural calamities in the member countries. What will be the capacity of this reserve?

Ans. 200,000 tonne. India will contribute 150,000 tonne for the reserve.

Q. In which country was the Festival of India inaugurated on July 3, 1987?

Ans. Soviet Union.

Q. On July 3, 1987, India and the Soviet Union signed a Technology Pact which will remain in force till the year 2000. What are the three main components of the Pact?

Ans. (1) Cooperation in thrust areas in frontiers of science and technology and basic research in selected as well as futuristic areas; (2) Create new scientific centres of excellence, most of which will be located in India, for carrying out Research and Development and also for transfer of technology; (3) Exchange of scientists from both countries and development of technologies, equipment and materials which will be of use to both countries.

Q. What main thrust areas of research were identified in the Technology Pact signed by India with the Soviet Union?

Ans. Electronics and Computers, water prospecting, bio-technology and immunology, materials, laser, catalysis, space and synchrotron and radiation source.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

World Record

Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union set a world pole vault record of 6.03 metres at an athletic meeting at Prague on June 24, beating his own previous best by two centimetres, established last year.

BASEBALL

Asian Championship

L Rajender of Andhra Pradesh will lead the 18-member team in the 13th Asian Baseball Championship, to be held at Tokyo from August 24 to 31. This is for the first time that an Indian baseball team is participating in an international tournament. The selected team will be:

Phaniraj, Arvind and Sanjay (all Andhra Pradesh), S S Roy (Bihar), Kevindas and Solomon David (Delhi), Arvind Kumar (Haryana), Thyagaraj Sarvotte, Dilip Kudwali, Umesh Prasad, B.S. Vasudev and Bheemraj (Karnataka), Indu Kiran and Loken Singh (Manipur), Harish Kumar (Punjab), John Devakumar and T.G. Ravishankar (Tamil Nadu)

BASKETBALL

Junior National Championships

Rajasthan cagers claimed the boys' title when they outplayed Haryana by 80-60 in the final of the 38th Junior National Basketball Championships at Jabalpur on June 7. Last year's runners-up Maharashtra defeated Kerala by 48-46 in a thrill-packed final of the girls' section.

BOXING

Federation Cup

With a rich haul of six gold and one silver medals, pugilists

from the Bombay Engineering Group, Kirkee, won the team title in the second Federation Cup Boxing Championships which concluded at Madras on June 1

CHESS

National Team Championship

Logging 21 points out of the possible 28, second-ranked Neyveli Lignite Corporation won the National Team Chess Championship beating Karnataka "A" 4-0 in the seventh and final round at Bangalore on June 27.

Defending champions Central Reserve Police Force and top-seeded Union Bank of India "A" were pushed to the second place with 20.5 points each

CRICKET

England-Pakistan Tests

First Test: The rain-hit first cricket Test between England and Pakistan was abandoned as a draw at Manchester on June 8. Even two innings were not completed.

Scores

England 447.

Pakistan 140 for five.

Second Test: Bill Athey scored his maiden century (123) to enable England pile up 368 runs in their first innings in the second Test against Pakistan at Lord's (London). That completed the story of the match which, due to rain, was abandoned as a draw on June 23, without Pakistan even getting a chance to begin their first innings.

Imran Greatest All-Rounder

Pakistan captain Imran Khan is the greatest all-rounder in the world cricket at present, according to a new

ranking system unveiled at London on June 18

The 34-year-old player from Lahore heads New Zealander Richard Hadlee, England's Ian Botham and India's captain Kapil Dev

FOOTBALL

Asian Cup Club Championship

The Al-Rashid Club of Iraq maintained their unbeaten record when they defeated Bangladesh champions Mohammedan Sporting Club by 5-1 in the 7th Asian Cup Club Football Championship at Dhaka on June 17

Calcutta's Mohun Bagan Club and Dhaka's Mohammedan Sporting Club earned five points each from four matches but the Calcutta team became runners-up on better goal average.

President's Cup

About 60,000 spectators, who thronged the Olympic Stadium at Seoul on June 21, got more than their money's worth when South Korea won the President's Cup Football Tournament by defeating Australia 5-4 via penalty shots after the two sides had finished 1-1 despite 30 minutes of extra time.

HOCKEY

Men's Champions Trophy

Playing robust and hard-hitting game, West Germany defeated the Soviet Union by 5-2 to win the coveted men's Champions Trophy hockey title for the second year in succession. They thus finished at the top of the eight-team tournament table with 12 points at Amstelveen on June 28.

Netherlands defeated Australia the world champions, by 2-1 to make

sure of the silver medal.

Women's Championship Trophy

Netherlands defeated Australia 4-2 to win the six-team women's Champions Trophy with 10 points at Amstelveen (Netherlands) on June 27

New Chief

Mr Raghunandan Prasad of Indian Airlines was elected President of the Indian Hockey Federation at Bombay on June 3. He replaced Mr M.A.M. Ramaswamy who resigned

KHO-KHO

Junior National Championships

Saving off a stiff challenge from hosts Karnataka, Maharashtra won the boys' title for the 10th time in a cliff hanger final by 14-13 in the 12th Junior National Kho-Kho Championships which concluded at Bangalore on June 21

Karnataka girls retained the crown for the second time in succession, outplaying Maharashtra by an innings and one point

The Vira Abhmanyu title for the best player among boys went to Maharashtra's S. Bapat while the Janaki Award for the best girl player was bagged by Chetana of Karnataka

NETBALL

National Championships

Uttar Pradesh carried away three of the four trophies in the National Netball Championships at Nagpur on June 14. In the finals, they defeated Maharashtra's men by 4-3, women by 3-0 and girls by 7-5. Maharashtra claimed the boys' title beating Uttar Pradesh by 8-7.

SWIMMING

B.S.F. Championships

Surinder Tokas, with a haul of four gold and three silver medals became the best swimmer of the third B.S.F. Inter-Frontier Aquatic Championships which concluded at New Delhi on June 19.

Tripura-Cachar-Mizoram Frontier bagged 180 points to win the team title and Kashmir Frontier were placed second with a tally of 90 points, out of which Surinder contributed 80.

TABLE TENNIS

Masters Tournament

Manmeet Singh of New Bank of India won the men's singles title while the women's singles title was won by Indu Puri of Union Bank

TENNIS

Wimbledon Championships

Czech-born American Martina Navratilova wrote her name in history books by winning her eighth Wimbledon women's singles title. She defeated the number two seed Steffi Graf of W. Germany, 7-5, 6-2.

Navratilova's eighth Wimbledon title equalled the record of Helen Wills Moody, who had won eight singles titles between 1927 and 1938

It was, ironically, the first title of the year for Martina Navratilova while it also marked the first defeat of Graf in 1987 after a streak lasting 45 matches and seven tournament titles

In the men's singles, Pat Cash of Australia defeated the world number one Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 7-6, 6-2, 7-5 to win the coveted title. Pat Cash became the first Australian to win the title since John Newcombe took his third title in 1971.

Results

Men's singles. Pat Cash (Australia).

Women's singles. Martina Navratilova (USA)

Men's Doubles. Ken Flach and Robert Seguso (USA)

Women's Doubles. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (West Germany) and Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia).

French Open Championships

West German 18-year-old sensation Steffi Graf caused the biggest upset in the 2.7 million-dollar French Open Tennis Championships when she dethroned world No. 1 Martina Navratilova of the U.S.A. in a three-set thrilling final of the women's singles at Paris on June 6. The youngest-ever woman to achieve this distinction, she won by 6-4, 4-6, 8-6

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, world's top player, won the men's title for the second year in succession on June 7 defeating Mats Wilander of Sweden in the final by 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 7-6. Lendl had also won the crown in 1984

Pam Shriver of the U.S.A. was the only player to score a double. She won the women's doubles in partnership with Martina Navratilova and the mixed doubles with Spain's Emilio Sanchez.

Queen's Club Championships

Two times Wimbledon titleholder, Boris Becker, the 19-year-old West German prodigy, staged a magnificent recovery to beat 34-year-old American Jimmy Connors by 6-7, 6-3, 6-4 in the final of the 300,000-dollar Queen's Club Tennis Championships at London on June 15

THROWBALL

National Championships

Haryana and Maharashtra won two titles each in the National Throwball Championships which concluded at Nagpur on June 14.

Haryana men defeated Maharashtra by 10-15, 15-9, 15-14, 11-7 (conceded). Maharashtra outclassed Haryana by 15-1, 15-3, 15-5 in the women's section.

In the junior section, Maharashtra boys won the crown beating Haryana by 15-6, 15-10, 15-13 while Haryana girls defeated Maharashtra by 15-11, 15-10 to annex the title

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

CAS: Credit Authorisation Scheme.

SEEUY: Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth

AWARDS

First Ramanujan Professorship Award

Prof Badanval Venkata Srekanthan, Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay, has been awarded the first Ramanujan Professorship Award of the Indian National Science Academy

The award has been instituted to mark the birth centenary of the mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan

The award carries a monthly stipend of Rs 3,500 along with all the allowances permitted by the Indian institution where the awardee chooses to work in. A contingency grant of Rs 20,000 per annum is also included in the award.

BOOKS

The Great Depression of 1990

The book has been written by Ravi Batra, an Indian-born economist now settled in USA. He has predicted a second Great Depression in 1990. The first one took place in 1929

The author says that the main clue for his gloomy forecast is that the rich are getting gaudier as well as wealthier. Such stark social divides arise from a very alarming economic fact—concentration of wealth which is at the highest today, since 1929. One per cent of the population now owns 34 per cent of the wealth.

Batra predicts that the crash will be touched off by the rich, who will

create speculative bubble in the financial markets with their spare cash. The poor and middle class, meanwhile, will borrow more and more heavily to get by. This will undermine the banking system, just as it did in 1920s.

Batra hit upon the idea of the coming crash by studying the cycles of money growth and inflation, recession and depression. He discovered that money growth peaks every 30 years, and a recession or a full-blown depression will always follow a decade or so later. The seeds of the 1990 depression as predicted by him were sown by the late 1970s inflation, similarly as seeds of 1929 depression were sown in 1920.

OIL

ONGC hopes for 6 m tons output by '90

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) hopes to touch a production level of six million tonnes from the western region in 1989-90, which will be a 53 per cent increase over the figure in the last year of the sixth plan. All the inputs needed to achieve this output have already been clearly planned.

To achieve this target, seismic survey activities would have to be increased by 157 per cent and the number of rigs would have to be doubled. ONGC has planned a 17 per cent increase in the total metreage to be drilled and about 535 additional wells would be drilled by then.

ONGC also plans to raise the efficiency of its present operations and it is expected that the departmental rigs would on an average have to perform twice the number of jobs per rig a year in the Seventh Plan as compared to the previous plan.

As part of the strategy, nine isolated pools and new discoveries have been put on Early Production System (EPS) during the last two years and 14 more are expected to be commissioned shortly.

On the whole, ONGC expects to exceed its Seventh Plan targets for the western region. The optimism stems from an appraisal of the performance of the first two years of the plan period.

During these two years, the achievement in the production of oil has been 103 per cent of the target in case of oil and 120 per cent in the case of gas. Similarly, the targets for departmental seismic surveys were exceeded by 38 per cent and drilling targets by 11 per cent.

PERSONS

Ali, Dr Salim

One of the greatest ever bird-watcher in the world, Dr Salim Ali died on June 20, 1987. He was 91

The "Birdman of India"—that is the way he was affectionately addressed—had been decorated with Padma Bhushan (1958) and Padma Vibhushan (1976). He was nominated to Rajya Sabha in July, 1986.

Dr Salim Ali was involved, body and soul, in birds and wonders of nature. His heart bled when nature was hurt anywhere. He used to say that even the most beautiful monuments like Taj Mahal could be rebuilt but nature once destroyed could never be revived or rebuilt.

Dr Salim Ali, who lost his wife Tehmina in 1939 after a happy married life of just 22 years, had spent the rest of his life—48 years—as a childless widower.

Dorji, Phu

The first Indian to climb Mount Everest without oxygen, Phu Dorji died while returning after scaling Kanchenjunga peak.

Mr Dorji and his two team-mates were overtaken by a fierce blizzard while they were returning after successfully scaling the Kanchenjunga peak.

Thirty-eight-year-old Phu Dorji was instructor at the Sonamgyatso Mountaineering Institute at Gangtok.

Navratilova, Martina

Czech-born American, Martina Navratilova, wrote her name into the history books when she won the 1987 women's Tennis singles title at Wimbledon for the eighth time. Her eighth title equalled the record of Helen Wills Moody, who had won eight singles titles between 1927 and 1938.

Thatcher, Mrs Margaret

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has become the first British Prime Minister for more than 150 years to win a third consecutive term of office. She has also exceeded Lord Asquith's record of this century of occupying 10, Downing Street—official residence of British Prime Minister—for nearly nine years without a break.

Mrs Thatcher is the leader of the Conservative Party (Tories) and holds the distinction of being the first woman Prime Minister in the history of Britain and the Western Industrialised world.

PROJECTS

Computers to handle dam projects

In a revolutionary move, the construction of dams in the country will soon be computerised.

According to official sources, the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) has embarked on a multi-crore computerisation programme to drastically reduce the

gestation period in its projects by employing the latest tools and a close monitoring of all its systems.

The corporation has recently imported the state-of-the-art Vax computer systems as part of the package for the 540 MW Chamera project in Himachal Pradesh where post commissioning trials of the newly-acquired American computers are already underway.

A total of seven American computer systems have been obtained from Canadian collaborators for the Chamera project. They are one Vax 11/780, four Vax 11/725 and two Dec Rainbow computers.

The multi-crore computer centre set up in Delhi is now fully operational. It houses one Vax 11/780, one Vax 11/725 and one Rainbow computer. The centre has its own source of power, backed by two diesel 2 x 60 KVA sets of a total capacity of 235 KVA. This ensures uninterrupted power supply to the centre which is essential for maintenance and running of the computers.

Sources say that the Vax 11/780 computer installed at the corporate office has 20 on-line terminals of which 12 are located within the computer centre. The remaining would be used for providing dedicated terminals to user departments through post and telegraph lines.

State-to-the-art software tools have been provided with the computer system to create an environment where the time span between the finalisation of technical specifications of an application system and its final implementation is considerably reduced. This will enable user departments to develop, in the course of time, small application systems for their own use.

Later, NHPC will establish communication links between the head office and projects through satellite. The satellite linkage will provide not only voice and data facilities but cover additional features

like facsimile transmission, teleconferences and electronic mail.

RESEARCH

Indian scientists join hunt for 5th force

Scientists at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay, will begin in July experiments to try to find the elusive fifth force which some physicists believe exists in the universe.

The team installed a special device, fabricated and already tested at TIFR, which is sensitive enough to detect the fifth force inside a 75-foot deep well at Gauribidanur in Karnataka.

The device is called "resonance torsion balance". "A few weeks" run with this instrument should throw light on the existence of this new force.

The fifth force if it exists would demolish the high school physics rule that says all bodies fall down with the same acceleration—a law that Galileo discovered three centuries ago.

Physicists have already found four fundamental forces in the universe—the gravitational force, the electromagnetic force and the weak and strong forces. The latter two are perceptible only in subatomic interactions.

The hypothetical fifth force works against gravity and depends on the composition of the object on which it acts and is felt by objects within a range of 200 metres.

Physicists first proposed the existence of a fifth force about 20 years ago to account for some queer phenomenon in the world of subatomic particles. The Hungarian scientist Roland Etvos, studying the rate of bodies, had concluded that they fall at the same rate. But, in 1986, the fifth force theory got a fresh impetus when the US team led by Dr Fischbach Ephraim said that the re-examination showed that bodies made of

different materials indeed fall at different rates with the fifth-force playing a party.

Scientists believe that the different rates show up because the fifth force depends on the composition of the bodies on which it acts

The new force could also explain some unusual results about Newton's Law of Gravitation which Australian scientists have observed over the last few years deep inside a mineshaft.

If physicists succeed in proving that the fifth force exist, they will land themselves with a new problem—trying to link this force with the other four

About 100 years ago scientists showed that electricity and magnetism are based on the same force—the electromagnetic force

And in just the last decade physicists have succeeded in showing that the weak force in atoms can be connected to the electromagnetic force

There is no theory yet to link the gravitational force with the three. And a fifth force is bound to complicate the problem.

An artificial body to keep hearts alive

A British scientist has developed an artificial body capable of keeping hearts alive. The discovery promises to boost the number of organs available for transplants and may even lead to the development of organ banks.

The artificial body—a device the size of a filing cabinet—has been developed at the Gulf South Research Institute in New Orleans, USA, by Dr Owen, a former associate of the artificial heart pioneer, Dr Robert Jarvik

Packed in ice, hearts last around four hours. As a result it is estimated that in the U.S. only one-fifth make it to the patients who desperately need them

Rather than delaying the death of

the organ, as freezing does, the artificial body, called the 'total organ perfusion system', will keep hearts and other organs alive a day or so. This will allow more time for a suitable recipient to be found thus cutting the risk of rejection.

Dr Owen said he hoped technology would in future make it possible to feed and nurture them for weeks in organ banks.

SPACE RESEARCH

Cosmonauts take second walk outside Mir

Soviet Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveikin made the second space walk of their mission aboard the orbiting station Mir, on June 13, 1987. They have been working aboard the space station since February 8, 1987

The cosmonauts fixed a panel on to Mir's surface that would be used to attach solar batteries needed to boost the station's energy resources

Romanenko, the mission commander, and Laveikin, the flight engineer, also set up a camera so that picture of their work could be transmitted to earth.

They made their first space walk on April 12, 1987, when they removed a cloth bag which had got stuck in the experimental research module Kvant and prevented it from hooking up with Mir

World's largest telescope being built

Activity is on in full swing for the construction of the world's largest telescope—the Keck telescope—scheduled to take its first look at the heavens in 1990

The Keck telescope being constructed at Mauna Kea in Hawaii in USA will be unique for more than just its size. Instead of using a mirror shaped from a single piece of glass, it will combine 36 hexagonal mirror segments to create the equivalent of a single mirror ten metres wide,

effectively doubling the astronomers' capability to explore the universe.

The Keck telescope's design depends on newly developed mirror manufacturing techniques and a sophisticated control system that each second will align the honeycomb mirror array to an accuracy of a millionth of an inch, 1000 times thinner than a human hair

The California University will bear its operating cost of 3.5 million dollars annually

Travelling across the enormity of the universe, light that left distant objects many billions of years ago is just now reaching earth carrying a message about what the universe was like before even our sun formed. The Keck telescope will bring into sight the epoch when galaxies formed, enabling mankind to understand better how order arose following the chaos of the big bang

MISCELLANY

World's largest underground lake found

A team of 40 South African divers, scientists and speleologists (speleology is study of caves) began exploring in July what they are convinced is the world's largest underground lake, discovered late in 1986 in the north of Namibia

The South African Speleological Association is keeping the exact location secret until the cave, some 60 metres underground and accessible only through a small fissure, has been properly explored and mapped.

The speleologists who discovered it have named it Drachenhauchloch, or dragon breath hole.

Charles Maxwell, who is to lead the three-week expedition, says the largest underground lake listed in the Guinness Book of records is the lake of Tennessee, which has surface area of 1.8 hectares.

The Dragon Breath lake probably has an area of just over two hectares

Improve Your Word Power

- 1 **proclivity**: (a) skill (b) tendency (c) dislike (d) physical weakness
- 2 **prostrate**: (a) to lie flat face downwards (b) protest loudly (c) to try hard (d) demonstrate
- 3 **klaxon**: (a) flex (b) an electric connection (c) powerful horn (d) slang for language correction
- 4 **hotchpotch**: (a) hot spot (b) a Latin American game (c) edible mixture (d) jumble
- 5 **hosier**: (a) owner of pipe shop (b) trader who sells socks underwear etc (c) a host (d) kind gentle man
- 6 **emulous**: (a) imitator through jealousy (b) substance that changes into emulsion (c) resembling large Australian bird emu (d) credulous
- 7 **encomium**: (a) premium (b) complementary (c) compensatory (d) very high praise
- 8 **fantasia**: (a) amnesia (b) fantastic story (c) marvellous structure (d) musical composition
- 9 **foist**: (a) hoist (b) cripple (c) trick a person into accepting something useless (d) green plant
- 10 **hi-fi**: (a) formidable fees (b) high fidelity (c) distinctly fickle (d) high jump
- 11 **juke-box**: (a) coin operated record player (b)

- a box for jokers (c) children's toy (d) a receptacle for rubbish
- 12 **julep**: (a) tulip (b) sweet drink (c) foreign trip (d) old jeep
- 13 **mooch**: (a) walk rapidly (b) leave job unfinished (c) loiter about (d) munch roasted gram
- 14 **nonentity**: (a) without entry (b) careless (c) greedy (d) unimportant
- 15 **noisome**: (a) noisy child (b) cruel person (c) offensive and disgusting (d) quarrelsome
- 16 **cartilage**: (a) goods carried by cart (b) faulty leg (c) welcome arch (d) elastic substance covering joints
- 17 **bureau**: (a) a member of bureaucracy (b) writing desk with drawers (c) brownish liquid (d) improvised office
- 18 **burr**: (a) whirring sound made by machine parts (b) cat's movement (c) go fast (d) belch
- 19 **centipede**: (a) central locality (b) four legged animal (c) variation of a centenarian (d) small insect-like creature with numerous joints
- 20 **divinity**: (a) virtue of being divine (b) quality of being divisible (c) unquestionable faith (d) diviner

ANSWERS

- 1 **proclivity**: (b) tendency
—Jaikishan has a proclivity to save for the rainy days.
- 2 **prostrate**: (a) to lie flat face downwards
—Having been overcome with grief as well as remorse, she prostrated herself at the temple.
- 3 **klaxon**: (c) powerful electric horn for motor cars.
—Loud use of the klaxon in public and private vehicles is forbidden on Australian roads.
- 4 **hotchpotch**: (d) jumble or things mixed together in disorderly manner.
—Ram's essay was a hotchpotch of some well known authors' expressions.
- 5 **hosier**: (b) trader who sells men's socks, underwear, etc.
—Kapurons are the city's leading hosier and have bumper sales.
- 6 **emulous**: (a) imitator through jealousy.
—She is emulous of fame but seldom succeeds.
- 7 **encomium**: (d) very high praise.
—The party leader showered encomiums on the selected candidates.
- 8 **fantasia**: (d) musical composition in which fancy is most important.
—The musical composition he presented at the concert was marked by fancy rather than structural excellence.
- 9 **foist**: (c) trick or force a person to accept something useless.
—His clever friend was able to foist many useless articles on him.
- 10 **hi-fi**: (b) high fidelity.
—He is a big dealer in hi-fi radios, gramophones, records and allied equipment for reproducing sounds.
- 11 **juke-box**: (a) coin-operated record player.

- The music lover could be seen at the juke-box every evening.
- 12 **julep**: (b) sweet drink
—The doctor offered him a julep in which a medicine was mixed.
- 13 **mooch**: (c) loiter or walk about idly.
—Unemployed young men often mooch about the streets.
- 14 **nonentity**: (d) unimportant, unknown person
—Ram Singh was not allowed by the security men to sit on the stage because he was a nonentity.
- 15 **noisome**: (c) offensive, disgusting
—The noisome substance he left on the roadside was indeed noisome and gave out a bad smell.
- 16 **cartilage**: (d) elastic substance covering joints in a body.
—While playing hockey he again damaged his cartilage.
- 17 **bureau**: (b) writing desk with drawer.
—Mr Kapur's immediate boss had a large bureau in his office and he kept it neat and tidy.
- 18 **burr**: (a) whirring sound made by machine parts that turn quickly.
—The burr of the fast-moving machine disturbed my sleep every day.
- 19 **centipede**: (d) small insect-like creature with long body and numerous joints.
—The centipedes are often mistaken by children for dangerous insects.
- 20 **divinity**: (a) virtue of being divine
—The divinity of Jesus Christ is a basic theme of the Roman Catholics' beliefs.

Appointments Etc.

Appointed; Elected Etc

Devi Lal He has been appointed as Chief Minister of Haryana

Mrs Margaret Thatcher. She has been re-elected as Prime Minister of Britain for the third consecutive term of office

Guillermo Larco Cox. He has been appointed as Prime Minister of Peru.

Karoly Grosz He has been appointed as Prime Minister of Hungary.

Karoly Nameth He has been elected as the President of Hungary.

Phan Hung. He has been appointed as Prime Minister of Vietnam

Vochi Cong He has been appointed as the President of Vietnam.

Bob Hawke He has been re-elected as the Prime Minister of Australia for the third consecutive term

Raj Kumar Jain He has been appointed as Chairman of the Railway Board. He succeeds Mr

Prakash Narain

N.K.P. Salve. Rajya Sabha member and former Union Minister for Steel and Mines, he has been chosen to head the Ninth Finance Commission

A.R. Kakodkar He has been appointed as Ambassador of India to Brazil.

Ahouseini Mouloul He has been appointed as the new Ambassador of Niger to India

Resigned

Luis Alva Castro Prime Minister of Peru

Chun Doo Hwan. President of South Korea.

Distinguished Visitors

Ms Gro Harlem Brundtland Prime Minister of Norway.

S. Lutchmeenaraidoo Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Mauritius

Died

Dr Salim Ali Eminent ornithologist He was 91.

Gajanan Joshi well-known violin player. He was 76.

17—Haryana goes to polls.

18—The Lok Dal (Bahuguna)-BJP alliance, led by Mr Devi Lal, storms its way to power in Haryana Assembly polls.

22—West Bengal Government orders crackdown on GNLF men.

24—Two Turkish tankers hit in Gulf attack.

25—The Indian cargo ship MV "Island Pride" carrying relief supplies reaches Kankesanthurai port in Jaffna, in Sri Lanka.

26—GNLF men damage Government property with bombs during their proposed 13-day bandh

28—GNLF chief, Subhas Gheising calls off the bandh

29—Three persons killed and over 50 injured in a devastating fire in the multi-storeyed Ansal Bhawan in New Delhi

JULY

1—Mathura Singh, one of the assassins of Gen A.S. Vaidya, shot dead by Punjab police

2—Rajiv Gandhi leaves for a two-day visit to Moscow

—The Reagan Administration clears another significant arms package for Pakistan.

3—Year-long "Festival of India" starts in Soviet Union

5—A series of bomb explosions in Lahore, in Pakistan, claim 10 lives.

6—At least 100 Sri Lankan soldiers killed by LTTE guerillas.

—Forty passengers of a Haryana Roadways bus shot dead by terrorists near Lalru in Punjab.

7—Terrorists gun down 36 passengers in two different Haryana Roadways buses near Hissar in Haryana.

9—Nearly 120 persons are reported killed in a train mishap in Andhra Pradesh.

10—Satnam Singh Bajwa, Punjab's ex-minister among 9 shot dead by terrorists.

11—Australian Prime Minister, Bob Hawke wins a historic third term in general elections.

EVENTS

JUNE

12—Mrs Margaret Thatcher re-elected Prime Minister of Britain for a third consecutive term

14—Terrorists kill 14 innocent persons in Delhi

—Fifteen persons, including former Akali Dal (Longowal) youth wing leader Harjit Singh Jhabal, killed by terrorists in Punjab

15—About 80 persons including women and children die as bus falls into Bhakra main canal near

Patiala

—Accord reached between India and Sri Lanka for the relief supplies to the people of Jaffna.

16—S.A.A.R.C. (Seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) decides to tackle the problem of terrorism in the region.

—At least 35 people drowned as a country boat capsizes in river Brahmani, 110 km from Cuttack.

—Eleven terrorists killed in Punjab.

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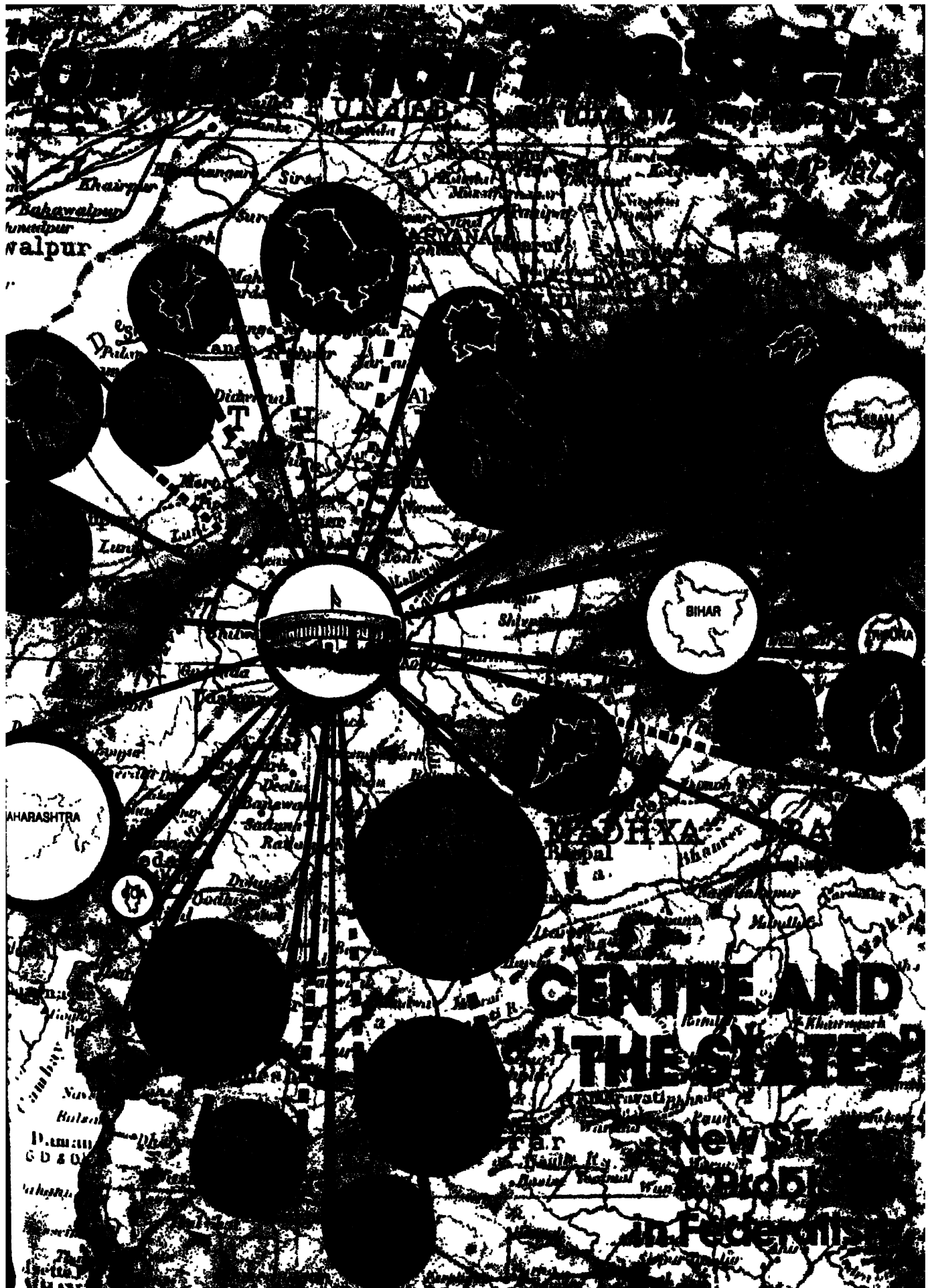
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A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Reader,

Come September, and there are the first breezes of autumn, heralding the approach of refreshing, joyful October. The oppressive, sultry heat of July and August has become a story of yesterday, even though this year, because of the truant monsoon, the uncomfortably humid weather was a prolonged one. The new season sets the stage for sustained studies in preparation for a series of competitive examinations which promise bright careers to those who take time by the forelock and do not waste it in idle gossip or other fruitless diversions.

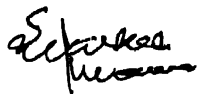
For example, the candidates who have been declared successful in the Civil Services preliminary test and are entitled to appear in the main examination after a few months will need all the guidance and ready material they need. In the "C.M." they will find it, and much more besides that will equip them adequately for tough competitions.

Our August Annual was widely welcomed by the country's ambitious youth; the demand exceeded our expectations and many were not able to secure a copy because of the rapid sale. We are grateful to our readers for the hearty response they have given to our effort to cater to their requirements. The Annual presented highly useful material in a streamlined form, with a new, modern lay-out for the readers' convenience.

We would welcome suggestions for more material and for wider coverage under various sections. Our patrons must have noticed that we implement their suggestions as far as lies within our capacity and as much as space permits. Every issue of "C.M." cannot of course be a bumper one in size but is undeniably bumper in content.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Bogey of "Foreign Hand"

The sensational letter stated to have been sent by the former C.I.A. Director, the late Mr Casey, reveals a cunning plot to destabilise India by utilising the services of pro-U.S. elements within this country, including certain members of the Congress (I) and the opposition parties. The C.I.A. is an old hand at toppling games and has no scruples in adopting all sorts of tactics to achieve its aims. This agency has what is known as the "Department of Dirty Tricks", and it has virtually unlimited funds to meet its soaring expenditure.

The surprise is not the letter (such plans are part of C.I.A. strategy), but the fact, if true, that there are people in this country who are inclined to betray the nation and collaborate with a foreign power—for a mess of pottage or generous consideration of course. This is a sorry reflection on our society and indicates that in some cases, at least, the sense of patriotism is only skin deep. Where have our conscience and self-respect as citizens of Free India gone?

Of international conspiracies to promote certain strategic objectives that would weaken this nascent democracy there is presumably no dearth. But the tendency to blame the "foreign hand" even when it is non-existent, is a matter that reflects an escapist bent of mind. The country has many internal problems; in fact, one crisis is heaped on another and yet another. There are social crises, economic crises, communal and caste conflicts, the Akali problem, the brutal acts of terrorists, the proclivity of the Prime Minister and his colleagues as well as aides, to make misleading statements inside and outside Parliament, the ceaseless attempts to shield a set of persons who are alleged to have made money right and left, through commissions, kickbacks and stacked massive sums of ill-gotten wealth in foreign banks. Can we pass the buck to foreign powers for all the ills of the country?

Our social problems are of our own making, and so are the seemingly perpetual caste and community prejudices. When members of one community kill and maim those of another on the slightest provocation (only a pretext is enough to indulge in looting and arson) is the C.I.A. or the KGB or any of the other secret

service agencies to be held responsible? If, as is well known, the administration is utterly inefficient and incapable of solving the nation's complex problems sympathetically and with the requisite tact combined with foresight, can we put it all on the "ever-present foreign hand"?

When Ministers make unwarranted claims and indulge in loose, loud talk, must we suspect the foreign hand? If millions of our people lack character and integrity, and if quite a number of our people are ready to sell themselves for a price, can we proclaim from the house-tops that foreign emissaries have drawn up secret plans to ruin our character and transform us into greedy, spineless people? Surely, our spine is not something that agents of the C.I.A. or of Pakistan can steal at will?

Again, could it be the "foreign hand" that trained our people to indulge in smuggling of gold, narcotics and sophisticated consumer goods, to evade taxes, to make all sorts of pretences, to adopt false postures, to indulge in hoarding and profiteering day after day? The magnitude of smuggling is put at Rs 12,000 crore annually, which in effect is a sop to black market? Can we put that too on the "foreign hand", Capitalist or Communist?

The harsh reality is that we are a weak, vulnerable, unprincipled nation, susceptible to influences of all types. That perhaps explains why the country enables Coomaraswamis and Ram Swarups and a host of others of their class, to flourish year after year, right under the nose of our topmost leaders who are supposed to be symbols of honesty, integrity and patriotism? Until recently, defections and switchovers of political loyalty were a common feature of our political system. Can anyone argue that party defections, lack of organisation and of discipline and constant infighting among members of certain political parties, the backbiting, the feather-nesting, etc, are all taught in camps conducted in and outside this country?

Sterling character is what we need, not the game of passing the buck and shifting the responsibility for our ills on to others.

READERS' FORUM

The first two letters have been adjudged to be the best out of the bunch received for this month's issue. Each of the two writers is being given a prize of Rs 50

1

Apropos of your cover story in the August issue, the recent outbreaks of communal violence indicate the rampant religious intolerance in our country, which is precipitated by the power-hungry politicians and fundamentalist religious leaders. They poison the minds of the people by delivering inflammatory speeches and exhorting them to take recourse to violence. This results in destruction, chaos and turbulence in several States of the country.

We should remember that all religions lead to the same goal and that we are all children of God. We must try to inculcate among our people the spirit of living in peace and friendship with members of other religious communities. As Swami Vivekananda said, "Ekam Savadipra Bahuda Vadanit", which means 'That which exists is one'; sages call it by various names, God is one. So we, the citizens of India, having different religious affiliations, must understand that killing each other in the name of religion is extreme foolishness.

We must abandon the hysteria of communalism. Let words pass; let deeds speak

Srinagar (J & K)

Ashwani Bhan

2

Your cover feature titled "Communalism and Secularism" (August Annual issue) was thought-provoking. It is unfortunate that the Government, though keen on marching on to the 21st century, has succumbed to fundamentalism.

Communalism is perhaps the most serious problem facing India today. The outbursts of communal frenzy, which assumed gruesome dimensions recently, give the impression that India, far from being a secular State, is a confederation of warring religious communities.

The much-talked about Shah Bano case and the Ram Janam Bhumi issue are nothing but politicisation of religion. According to Chambers Encyclopaedia, secularism takes as its axiom: what is best for humanity is determined by reason.

Instead of letting the minorities join the national mainstream, communal parties ignite religious sentiments to achieve their political ends. With an absolute majority in Parliament, the P.M. has a good opportunity to expedite national progress.

Measures to inculcate the right sense of values are urgently indicated if communalism is to be checked and secularism ensured.

Calcutta

Rupak Chatterjee

3

Certain malpractices, including corruption, gross negligence of duty, misappropriation of public funds and abuse of power, have become common in our national life. Lawlessness, dishonesty and chronic offences are in

evidence on the roads. The deteriorating law and order situation, the degrading socio-political trends, the poor rate of economic growth and fewer employment opportunities for youth are issues which cannot be left to the politicians who are engaged mostly in making money by any means, fair or foul.

The undue privileges enjoyed by our politicians and the foul practices they adopt must now be brought to public knowledge. The youth should come forward to keep the general public informed about the tactics of the leaders by which they have been exploiting the public. History is evidence that mass movements by the youth and students have always forced those in power to surrender and open up new avenues for a better future.

Lucknow

Anand Prakash Srivastava

4

The diversities inherent in our social structure are widely known. But these do not provide a valid excuse for the escalating communalism. We became independent after mind-boggling communal strife. The evil has thrived ever since. Who is to blame—the people, politicians or the political system? I dare say, all the three.

Politicians exploit communal passions to promote their vested interests. The need of the hour is "meaningful secularism in the modern context".

Education moulded on a secular pattern is capable of developing a social psychology which would cut across all communal lines. This, coupled with a meaningful interpretation of secularism as embodied in our Constitution, can nip the evil.

Aristotle talked a lot about politics of morals and principles. Unfortunately, Machiavelli came to stay.

Hissar

Ranbir Singh Dahiya

5

The meaning of secularism can be best grasped through the dynamism it shows. Earlier it meant peaceful co-existence of all religions. To the present generation, which is more professional in approach and thrives on cut-throat competition, secularism has become a way of life that defies a precise definition.

In England and America, 80% to 90% people are devout Christians and many people go to the church regularly. Religion, in so far as it remains a personal matter, is all to the good. It is the traditional and obsolete approach to religion that creates problems and needs to be corrected.

Gaya

Sanjay Narayan

6

Communalism is today the most serious threat facing our country. It has begun to tear apart Indian society and has become a menace to the unity of the Indian people. It has opened the gates for barbarian acts.

Communalism was not inherent or inevitable in the situation; it was not a conspiracy of

power-hungry politicians and crafty administrators either. It had economic, educational and political roots. There was a social set-up which provided fertile ground for it. Communalism was also one of the byproducts of the colonial character of the Indian economy. Every Indian citizen should act on Gandhiji's words: "Let all of us, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, Christians, live amicably as Indians; we should live and die for our motherland."

Hararibagh

Md Shahid Akht.

7

One cold and bloody massacre follows another and scores of innocent lives are lost. The Press then uses strong language to condemn such dastardly acts of violence. Bandhs are observed to protest against the killings, but all this seems to be of no avail. The terrorists can always choose their targets, and escape in broad daylight too. All this is happening because the youth, who were said to be "the trustees of posterity", have failed to adopt the right path.

"My country is the world and my religion is to do good", said Thomas Paine. These words should serve as a source of inspiration for us and we must take a solemn pledge to prevent Mother India from turning into an inferno of dread and violence.

Chandigarh

Deepika Gurde

8

HEART-BREAKING SCENE

Apropos of your editorial 'A Heart-breaking Scenario' (August issue), the nation's capacity to counter the divisive forces is under great threat today. The corrosive process of disintegration, with the different States going in different directions, the terrorists on a killing spree, the communal virus and fundamentalist drives undermining national cohesion, the caste wars and regional claims for autonomy, together threaten to unsettle the delicate balance on which the Indian federal polity is based.

Those entrusted with power and authority are engrossed with their personal aggrandisement and are neglecting the nation's interests. Truth and fair play are currently at a discount in this land of the Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi.

Today India needs a leader who can restore the credibility of the Government and show the path of salvation.

Lucknow

Brijesh Rastog

9

CORRUPTION IN EDUCATION

Your short essay "Corruption in Education" throws light on a major problem. Indeed, money and the quest for power have queered the pitch for real education. Officials have become grossly dishonest and corrupt.

Begusarai (Bihar)

Om Prakash Anutha

May be you have recently appeared in any competitive examination.

We shall be grateful if you could send us the question papers. These will be returned along with the postage spent by you.

Your gesture will be highly appreciated.

Notes on Current National Affairs

- ★ HISTORIC INDIA-LANKA ACCORD
- ★ THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA
- ★ SENSATIONAL LETTER ABOUT INDIA
- ★ STRONG PLEA FOR MID-TERM POLL
- ★ SUSPENSE OVER EXTRADITION TREATY
- ★ 15% CUT IN 7TH PLAN PROBABLE
- ★ PARLIAMENTARY PANEL ON BOFORS
- ★ P.M.'S FIRM DENIAL
- ★ DEMAND FOR SIKH STATE

Historic India-Lanka Accord

On July 29, Mr Rajiv Gandhi added a feather in his cap by signing a peace accord with President Jayewardene in a bid to end the prolonged ethnic strife in sorely troubled Sri Lanka. Apart from signalling the end of senseless bloodshed, ruthless massacres and military operations, President Jayewardene also made a commitment that his Government will not give Trincomalee or other ports for military use to any country or allow foreign presence to prejudice relations between India and Sri Lanka.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi paid a two-day visit to Colombo to sign the vital agreement. He affirmed that the accord would usher in national reconciliation in Sri Lanka after a prolonged period of strife.

The agreement sought to bring about a cease-fire in 48 hours in the disturbed tamil provinces of the island as part of a political solution. The agreement provides for a single integrated north-east provincial council in answer to the Tamils' aspirations. A peace keeping force would be appointed to ensure implementation of the agreement. This force would be bilateral, according to indications, and would not include any outside representatives.

A major element of the accord concerns elections to the provincial councils to be held within the next three months, in any case not later than the end of December this year. Indian observers will be invited to the elections to the north-east provincial council.

The Government of India is to underwrite and guarantee the agreement. Under other obligations, New Delhi will take steps to ensure that Indian territory is not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity and security of Sri Lanka.

The Indian Navy and Coast

Guard are to cooperate with Sri Lankan authorities in preventing Tamil militant activities from affecting the island. The accord enjoins on New Delhi to extend "such military assistance as and when required" by Sri Lanka to implement the proposals.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a special message to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, welcoming the "important agreement" he had signed with Sri Lankan President Jayewardene to end the ethnic violence in the island nation. Mr Reagan praised the efforts of the two leaders in seeking a peaceful solution to the problem with patience and persistence.

Peace Plan details: On realising that a military solution of the protracted ethnic crisis in the island will not succeed, President Jayewardene drew up a plan by which the troubled north and east of the island would be merged and a single provincial council formed with a Governor and a Chief Minister. The two provinces proposed to be merged will, however, remain distinct for administrative purposes. The northern voters will elect 36 members and the easterners 35. The proposal accommodates the main elements of the Tamil militants' aspirations, except the demand for "Eelam" (a separate political entity of Tamils in northern Sri Lanka). The Government is also considering making Tamil an official language.

The "Sunday Times" reported that the Government of Sri Lanka has also indicated its willingness to repeal the sixth amendment to the Constitution and release prisoners held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA).

The Plan, while visualising a single Tamil entity, apparently stops short of the outright merger of the northern and eastern provinces. The degree of autonomy granted will depend on what precise powers are vested in provincial authorities at various levels from the Governor and

Chief Minister downwards. A referendum will be held in the eastern province a year after the agreement becomes operative to ascertain whether the Sinhalese population there, to whom the referendum will be restricted, favours a complete merger with the northern province. Unlike the latter, which is overwhelmingly Tamil, the eastern province is more ethnically mixed.

Attack on Rajiv Gandhi: Mr Rajiv Gandhi escaped an attempt on his life on July 30 by a Sri Lankan naval guard, as he was taking the ceremonial Guard of Honour shortly before his departure from Colombo.

Mr Gandhi demonstrated quick reflexes and ducked just in time, shouldering the blow on his left side when the guard lifted and brought down his reversed rifle butt on the Prime Minister's shoulder. Witnesses said Mr Gandhi did not stagger and told reporters soon after that he was "absolutely all right". He left Colombo on schedule for New Delhi.

President Jayewardene expressed deep regret for the unfortunate incident for which witnesses praised Mr Gandhi's courage. The naval guard, who was quickly overpowered by plainclothes men and security police, was taken into custody. Later he denied any intention to kill Mr Gandhi and claimed that he wanted to attack some one else.

The incident, filmed by TV and still cameramen, took place in full view of a distinguished audience.

The President of India

On July 25 there was a significant switchover in the occupancy of Rashtrapati Bhavan. Giani Zail Singh, on completion of his 5-year term, during the last six months of which he brought up several issues concerning the powers of the Head of State, vacated the sprawling complex and moved to a bungalow nearby. Mr

Ramaswamy Venkataraman assumed office as the 8th President of the Republic. He reminded the nation of the need for consolidation and confidence.

The new President pledged himself to play his due role in clearing mistrust, in strengthening the foundation of mutual understanding and confidence, and in building bridges of respect between people and institutions. He cautioned that "too many institutions and relationships have suffered an erosion of confidence. This cannot but have disastrous consequences".

"I will neither fail to exercise the duties and functions attached to this high office, nor stray beyond the powers enshrined in the Constitution by the founding fathers", Mr Venkataraman declared after he was sworn in by the Chief Justice of India, Mr R S Pathak. The President emphasised that it was the bounden duty of every citizen to ensure that the system of parliamentary democracy "which we have worked successfully for four decades remains a permanent feature of our political system".

Mr Venkataraman is a veteran of the freedom struggle and an outstanding administrator with nearly five decades of experience in public life. The fourth Vice-President to rise to the country's highest office, Mr Venkataraman, affectionately known as "RV", is also a trade union leader of repute, like one of his predecessors, Mr V V Giri. The other Vice-Presidents who were elevated to occupy Rashtrapati Bhavan were Mr Giri, Dr S Radhakrishnan and Dr Zakir Hussain.

Impressive Victory: In the Presidential election held on July 16, Mr Venkataraman won by an overwhelming majority, securing 7,40,148 votes against 2,81,550 polled by his principal rival, Justice N.R. Krishna Iyer. The independent candidate, Dr M K. Sinha, got only 2,223 votes. The voting was along the expected lines. Mr Venkataraman, in fact, secured

more votes than the Congress (I) and its allies in many States commanded.

Before the election, Mr Venkataraman was expected to get 7,04,506 votes from party members and allies, while Mr Iyer's campaign managers had anticipated about 2,90,000 votes, excluding 40,000 votes held by BJP and a few other parties which abstained from voting.

The tally showed that Mr Venkataraman polled about 36,000 votes more than were expected, while Mr Iyer polled 9000 less. The final figures were: (the vote value is given within brackets in each case) Total votes 4690 (10,37,828), Mr Venkataraman 2886 (7,40,148), Mr Krishna Iyer 1439 (2,81,550), Dr Sinha 7 (2,223). Invalid votes 71 (13,907).

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said the landslide victory of the Congress (I) nominee in the Presidential poll had demonstrated that his party was "intact and united". The fact that the Congress (I) candidate had polled more votes than the party's current strength showed that many Opposition members had voted for the Congress (I) nominee according to their "conscience".

Zail Singh's message: Belying the expectations of a section of the opposition who thought the outgoing President would give a bit of his mind while quitting office, Giani Zail Singh broadcast a farewell message on the usual lines, urging the nation to forge bonds of unity. In a democratic system where sovereignty rested with the people, individuals were important but more important were the "basic values and principles".

Since Independence the people had shown "remarkable intelligence and maturity" in exercising their democratic rights. "I have abiding faith in their discerning power and judgement", the outgoing President said. As the "first citizen and servant" of the nation, his foremost duty had been to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law.

and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

The message was noteworthy for the absence of any reference to his widely publicised and much talked about differences with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi over the President's powers and the Prime Minister's duties under the Constitution, with special reference to Article 78

Sensational Letter about India

The dirty tricks (and subsequent shame-faced denials) of the CIA, the U.S.A's notorious Central Intelligence Agency, are well known. Its latest infamous deed is a highly damaging letter allegedly written on December 10, 1986, sent by Mr William Casey, former C.I.A. Chief, to the President of the Heritage Foundation, Dr Edwin Fuelner.

The letter, published in a Bombay news magazine in the last week of July, disclosed that at the instance of the CIA the Heritage Foundation had suggested that opposition parties and Congress dissidents could join and "ignite an internal turmoil, at the right moment". The study had also suggested that a "clever move by the opposition might bring about an avalanche of accusations against Mr Rajiv Gandhi's inner circle and later against Mr Gandhi himself".

But the Director of the C.I.A.'s Public Affairs claimed that the letter was a "total and complete forgery". Further enquiries are being made by the C.I.A. whose spokesman alleges that an "outside, third force" was trying to divide and rupture the relations between the Indian Government and the United States. Asked if by the "third force" he meant the Soviet Union, Mr Baker said: "I will not identify it but you can make an intelligent guess."

A Heritage Foundation official claimed that the Foundation had

never done any secret study for any individual or any government agency. All the studies it conducted were invariably published. He claimed that the Foundation had done only one study on India; that was about the new business opportunities that India opened to the United States. There was no secret study on India or on any other country ever done by the Heritage Foundation. Does that mean that the study was done by Dr Fuelner in his private capacity? To that question there was no answer.

It needs to be noted that immediate denial of a charge is the C.I.A.'s standard procedure and it should, therefore, come as no surprise to anyone. In fact it is said that the more accurate a report, the more forceful the language used by the CIA to deny it. Moreover, 15 diplomats, academicians and ethnic community leaders remembered a significant event they noticed that in the second half of 1986, American specialists and experts, who generally took interest in Indian affairs, had started asking questions about a possible change in leadership in India, a revolt within the ruling Congress Party and, ominously, about increase in corruption. This, they claimed, had started long before Fairfax and Bofors.

A leader from Central America interested in Indian affairs remarked "No one has ever been able to prove the existence of CIA secret operations. The world knows that the leader of Chile, Salvador Allende, was killed by the C.I.A. but has the C.I.A. ever admitted it?"

Strong Plea for Mid-term Poll

Leaders of 12 Opposition parties, who conferred in the last week of July, unanimously demanded dissolution of Parliament and fresh elections because of the "total failure" of the Government on the political and economic fronts and the

reported involvement of some prominent Congress (I) leaders in rampant corruption.

The opposition spokesmen asserted that the Government headed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi had no moral right to continue in office as its credibility had been completely eroded. The parties included the Janata, the Telugu Desam and the CP (M).

The opposition felt that the Government deliberately withheld from Parliament the details of corruption involved in the defence deal with Bofors as revealed by the Swedish audit report. It, therefore, decided to take up issues relating to the parliamentary probe of Bofors, the Fairfax episode and the German submarine deal. Mr Samar Mukherjee (CP-M) said the credibility of the Rajiv Gandhi Government was falling rapidly and disintegration of the ruling party had already started.

BJP also Seeks Poll: The President of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr L.K. Advani, claimed that the continuation of the Rajiv Gandhi Government for another two and a half years might inflict irreparable damage to the country's body politic.

In the opening remarks at the party's National Executive meeting, Mr Advani said whether it was Punjab, Meerut, "Gorkhaland" or corruption, inflation or unemployment, all problems confronting the country had become more and more complicated and increasingly insoluble. There was unanimity of opinion that Mr Rajiv Gandhi had proved unequal to the task which the people entrusted to him in December 1984. "The feeling has taken firm roots in the common man's mind that Mr Rajiv Gandhi is not only incompetent, but he is corrupt as well", Mr Advani added.

The BJP President said that the Congress (I) should seek a fresh mandate from the people since there was general agreement that with Mr Rajiv Gandhi at the helm of affairs, it

was impossible for the Government to retrieve its credibility.

Ex-Servicemen's Demand: A significant and angry reaction came from the Federation of Indian Ex-Servicemen which observed that "buying defective weapons and taking huge amounts as kickbacks must be treated not only as a case of corruption but as an act of treason against the nation"

CPI Calls for Mid-term Poll: The Communist Party of India called for a mid-term poll in the country since the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, no longer enjoyed the people's confidence which was demonstrated in the 1984 elections. The central secretariat of the party said: "The only democratic solution of the present political crisis is for the Prime Minister to seek a fresh mandate from the people."

Stating that developments of the last few months have led to an unprecedented political and all-round crisis, the CPI said the corruption scandals pertaining to Bofors and other defence deals had shocked the nation. "The erosion of the credibility of the Prime Minister, the electoral reverses suffered by the Congress (I) in West Bengal, Kerala and in other by-elections and the rout in Haryana clearly indicate the mind of the people", the statement said. Economic policies of the Government had led to a grave economic crisis. The C.P.I. also accused the Rajiv Gandhi Government of showing a "compromising and opportunistic" attitude towards communal and disruptive forces.

Suspense over Extradition Treaty

Even after prolonged negotiations extending over several months, India and Britain have not been able to finalise an extradition treaty. The relations between the two countries have become strained on the political level because of the differences

over the question of extraditing Sikh extremists who have been using British territory as a safe shelter after committing acts of terrorism or otherwise violating Indian laws.

Even though India has repeatedly clarified its position and explained the details of the proposed treaty, the British Government indicated at the end of July that it was still awaiting a response from India to its proposals in the draft.

British Foreign Office sources said that there were no plans to send any team to New Delhi for further discussions on the draft treaty before the end of this year. Mr Natwar Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs, visited London last spring, and it was understood that some agreement had been reached on the draft. The Indian Cabinet has to study and approve it before any reply can be sent.

Besides, the British Government has not been able to further study the draft because of the general elections in that country last June. Lord Glenarthur is now the Minister in charge of Asia. Discussions on the Sikh problem and the absence of a special representative might hamper the ongoing talks. The new British Parliament also has to approve special legislation on extradition to update its law, but there are no immediate plans in this regard. India is keen that the British laws and the proposed treaty should have specific provisions to deal not only with Sikh terrorists but also extremists, and this may be posing problems for legal experts.

The British Government has always denied that it received any request from India for extradition of Sikh extremists. India has been asking for the return of a particular Sikh for almost a year. But Jaswant Singh Thedekar lives in a flat that has been allotted by a London Council and has succeeded in getting his sons and daughters into Britain by passing

immigration queues and claiming "political refugee" status.

Besides, with the exception of gurdwaras run by the Ramgharia and Mazhabi Sikhs, most of the gurdwaras in Britain are under direct control of pro-Khalistan groups.

15% Cut in 7th Plan Probable

Although officials have been painting a rosy picture of the state of the economy, the resources constraint is likely to compel the Government to order a sizable cut (about 15%) in the Seventh Plan public sector outlay. If the rains fail, as seems probable, the position may actually be worse. Both agricultural and industrial production will be substantially affected. The soaring expenditure on defence is another factor to be reckoned with. Resources will have to be diverted from other sectors for drought relief and poverty alleviation programmes, affecting the overall annual plan target.

The Seventh Plan began promisingly. In the first two years it achieved 40 per cent of the total outlay in real terms. Another 20 per cent is set for the current year, so that in the first three years, nearly 60 per cent will have been achieved. The brunt of the 15 per cent cut in the Plan outlay will thus fall during the remaining two years. Thus the annual plan outlay will have to be reduced by about 40 per cent during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Hard decisions relating to increasing generation from public enterprises through a rise in administered prices, a reduction in food and fertiliser subsidies, and a cut in revenue expenditure are considered essential. But none of these decisions can be taken under the current political situation.

The resources generation by public sector enterprises has, as usual, fallen far short of the target

The mobilisation by the public sector accounted for 37 per cent of the Plan in the first two years. Even this was achieved by floating public sector bonds, that is, drawing from the capital market which was not envisaged in the Plan.

While the Plan assumed a constant price of oil at around \$ 28 per barrel, prices crashed, resulting in a bonanza to the Government. The gains due to the difference between world prices and internal prices of oil have been substantial.

However, the tax mobilisation effort is slowing down, and in any case, a fall in growth rate, which is most likely during the current year, is bound to be reflected on tax revenue.

Heavy defence outlay: Under these circumstances, the Plan could still be maintained, but for the enormous increase in defence expenditure. As against the budget estimate of Rs 8,728 crore in 1986-87, the actual expenditure was Rs 10,194 crore. The current year's budget places the expenditure at Rs 12,512 crore, but it is certain to be exceeded.

Parliamentary Panel on Bofors

On August 6, after several days of opposition protests and uproar in Parliament, the Lok Sabha adopted a Government motion seeking the appointment of a 30-member parliamentary committee (the first of its kind in post-Independence years) to examine the Bofors gun deal. The opposition boycotted the panel and refused to join it, thus reducing it to a purely ruling party body comprising 20 members from the Lok Sabha and 10 from the Rajya Sabha. The opposition stand-point was that the panel's powers were "inadequate and truncated", and will therefore lack credibility. The amended motion, as finally adopted, has the following notable provisions:

1. The joint committee is to be elected on the basis of proportional representation to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau relating to Bofors' contract for supply of 155 mm Howitzer guns to India

2. The Committee will enquire into (i) whether the procedures laid for the acquisition of weapons and systems were adhered to in the deal; (ii) to ascertain the identity of the persons who received, and for the purpose for which they received, payments of the following amounts: (a) SEK 170-250 million, (b) SEK 2.5 million from Bofors company as indicated in the Report of the Audit Bureau on June 4, 1987; (iii) whether there is 'prime facie' evidence that Bofors have, in addition, made other payments for securing the Indian contracts, the identity of the persons who received such payments to be ascertained; (iv) to determine if any Indian laws and rules have been violated either by Bofors or by the other persons referred to

The investigating agencies of the Union Government will render such assistance to the Committee as necessary. The committee shall have the powers to get evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals and agencies. A sub-committee may visit foreign countries for specified purposes. The committee has been asked to report by the last day of the first week of the next session of Parliament.

P.M.'s Firm Denial

Mr Rajiv Gandhi declared in the Lok Sabha on August 6 that neither he nor any member of his family had received any consideration in the Bofors transaction. That is the truth, he said. Both inside and outside the House allegations had been made. Rumours and unfounded suspicions had been used to tarnish the image of the country and its leadership.

The Congress and the Government are as interested as anyone else in finding out the truth, he added.

Demand for Sikh State

Although the hard-core militants reiterated their demand for "Khalistan" on the ground that the Panth had accepted this as its goal, the largely attended, generally representative Sikh convention at Amritsar on August 4 defined the "goal" of the Sikh panth as striving for the achievement of an independent and autonomous area and a political set-up in Northern India "where the Sikhs could experience a glow of freedom". This set-up "was promised by former Congress leaders, especially Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, at the time of India's Independence in view of the supreme sacrifices made by the Sikhs for the country's freedom"

The resolution was a compromise and a half-way house between "Khalistan" and more autonomy for the States as demanded in the Anandpur Sahib resolution. It was put forward by the Acting Jathedar of the Akal Takht, Mr Darshan Singh, and was endorsed by the other four high priests and all the 500 odd delegates present at the meet—representing various intellectual, political and religious organisations. The Longowal group had been kept out.

Mr Darshan Singh told the militants that a sword or a sten-gun, or any weapon for that matter, was not the way to go about one's goals. By a weapon, one can conquer a person's body but not his heart. The best weapon a person has is his power of speech. He gave the example of Mr Devi Lal, who had won the Haryana elections by initiating a mass movement.

On August 8, finding that the militants were in no mood to listen to his appeal, Prof Darshan Singh retreated from the scene and left the field open to the extremists.

Notes on Current International Affairs

- ★ **U.S.-PAK TENSIONS OVER N.-BOMB**
- ★ **"SILKWORM" MISSILES CONTROVERSY**
- ★ **ECHOES OF LOCKHEED SCANDAL**
- ★ **ARMS SURRENDER AND AMNESTY IN LANKA**
- ★ **NEW BASIS TO RESOLVE ETHIOPIAN ISSUES**
- ★ **DRAMATIC SWIFT BACK ON APARTHEID**
- ★ **MASSIVE U.S. AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS**
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- ★ **MASSACRE OF IRANIANS**
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U.S.-Pak Tensions over N.-Bomb

Following nuclear thefts by Pakistani agents, arrests of certain persons in America and Europe, together with the reports of uranium enrichment at the Kahuta Plant, there were threats of a confrontation between the U.S.A. and Pakistan. The U.S. Administration has reportedly asked Islamabad to retool its enrichment plant to prevent it from producing bomb-grade uranium. It is learnt that the U.S.A. may demand on-site proof that Pakistan is not making a nuclear bomb.

Mr Daniel Howard, Presidential Foreign Affairs spokesman, disclosed that the demand could be raised in meetings between Pakistani leaders and U.S. Under-Secretary of State Michael Armacost, who was on a four-nation trip in that area.

Noting that U.S. laws require a halt to aid to any country evading U.S. nuclear non-proliferation restrictions by developing or possessing atomic weapons, Mr Howard clarified that the kinds of assurances that would be required might involve on-site inspections and the like. "We have made it abundantly clear to the Government of Pakistan that, given the gravity of the charges, we must move dynamically and rapidly to get to the absolute bottom of this."

Pakistan, repeating past denials that it is developing atomic weapons, has assured U.S. officials of a full investigation and disavowed any connection with the attempted shipments. It has issued an arrest warrant for a retired and missing Pakistan General in Lahore to whom the strategic materials were to be sent.

The U.S. House Appropriations Sub-committee on Foreign Operations has penalised Pakistan for its recent nuclear-related activities by withholding \$ 250 million in economic assistance until January 15. By that time the Reagan Administra-

tion will have to decide whether to resume the aid.

The withholding of the aid in itself will not mean much because the matter can be reconsidered in January, but it does serve as a warning to Reagan Administration not to take Congress for granted any more by arguing that if aid is not given, the Pakistanis will embrace the Soviets.

Re-tooling of Kahuta plant: The Reagan Administration is asking Pakistan to retool its enrichment plant at Kahuta and permit outside inspection of the plant to prevent it from producing bomb-grade uranium, the 'Washington Post' reported. This is seen as a way to ease the U.S.-Pakistani confrontation over nuclear weapons proliferation.

The Kahuta plant should be so retooled that future enrichment would be no higher than 5 per cent, officials said. The Under-Secretary of State, Mr Michael Armacost, was believed to have told Pakistan (when he was in Islamabad) that there would have to be outside inspection of the plant to determine what changes there had been made. That would still leave a certain amount of bomb-grade nuclear material already produced in the hands of Pakistan but probably only enough for a few bombs, according to U.S. experts.

The U.S. proposal is part of the "concrete evidence of Pakistani restraint" that was listed as the main U.S. objective in a testimony by the Assistant Secretary of State.

Nuclear Smuggling to Pak: In its all-out bid to acquire first-rate nuclear capability, Pakistan does not stop short even now of resorting to stealth and other underhand means of getting the necessary nuclear material from every possible source. Pakistani agents have been secretly at work in various parts of the world procuring nuclear material and shipping it to Pakistan under false pretexts in defiance of the prescribed rules and regulations.

A Pakistani-born Canadian citizen was arrested in Philadelphia (U S A) in July on charges that he illegally tried to send to his homeland a large quantity of a special steel commonly used in making nuclear weapons. The offender, Arshad Z. Pervez, claimed he was purchasing the material for a retired Pakistani Brigadier-General. The export of "maraging-350 steel" is strictly controlled by the U S Department of Commerce.

Swiss officials face trial: Three senior executives of a Swiss engineering company are to go on trial on charges of illegally exporting to Pakistan components for a uranium enrichment plant which could be used to make weapon-grade uranium. This is further evidence in support of the view that Pakistan is moving forward aggressively with its plans to make atom bombs, notwithstanding protestations by the Pakistani Government that its nuclear programme is for "peaceful purposes".

Investigations in West Germany earlier this year had revealed that the Metallwerke Buchs AG was a vital European link in Pakistan's efforts to acquire clandestinely equipment and technology for its Kahuta nuclear installations.

Colone-based Leybold GMBH is a manufacturer of components for the Anglo-German Dutch Urenco Consortium which has uranium enrichment plants at Capenhurst in Britain and at Almelo in the Netherlands. It was from the Almelo plant that the Pakistani metallurgist, Dr Abdul Qadir Khan, who had worked there in the late 1970s, stole the secrets of the gas centrifuge system for producing weapon-grade uranium.

Dr Khan now heads the Kahuta nuclear complex and also Pakistan's atom bomb programme.

Pakistan Warns U.S.A.: On learning that the U.S. Administration

had suspended economic aid (250 million dollars) to it because of the continuing nuclear bomb programme, Pakistan cautioned Washington on August 3 against the decision and said it could adversely affect the relations between the two countries. Islamabad officials contended that Pakistan was being made "target by interested quarters". It had since ordered an enquiry into the affair. Pakistan denied the charge that its agents had tried to import nuclear-grade steel.

On August 4 the U S House of Representatives adopted, without dissent, a "non-binding" resolution to cut off military aid to Pakistan unless it provided "Verifiable" evidence that it was not seeking to produce nuclear weapons or attempting to acquire nuclear technology for weapons. A week earlier, the U S Senate had adopted an identical resolution. A member condemned the "arrogant violations of U S laws by Pakistan".

New light on Pak Bomb Capacity: The latest reports indicate that the Kahuta enrichment plant houses some 14,000 centrifuges and these could produce about 21 kg of weapon-grade uranium a year. Between 15 and 30 kg of this grade of uranium is enough to build one nuclear weapon. Moreover, each shipment of the maraging steel alloy and pure beryllium planned to be smuggled into Pakistan from the U S A was capable of helping to produce enough weapon-grade uranium for making one nuclear bomb.

Still more interesting is the fact that, with each steel shipment of the alloy, Pakistan could build more than 1000 centrifuge rotors. The rotors in the Kahuta complex have been constructed according to designs stolen from the Urenco plant at Almelo (Netherlands).

In fact, with every passing month, evidence has been mounting that Pakistan has launched a full-scale

programme to manufacture nuclear weapons. All the assurances to the contrary given by Gen Zia are fake and deceptive.

Ideal Base for Centcom: The "Defence Week", a reliable American journal, in its latest issue reveals that Pakistan will be an ideal base site for the headquarters of the U S Central Command (Centcom) in view of the fact that, for reasons of their own, the Arab States have shown reluctance to provide the U S A openly with military base facilities.

The decision would indeed be momentous because "it would place Pakistan in the Arab camp, bring down the wrath of Iran and fuel anti-Americanism". Pakistan at present offers re-fuelling facilities for aircraft and also naval facilities to Centcom ships. Centcom already has a communications base at Gawadar (south Baluchistan) which has become a restricted area for Pakistanis.

"Silkworm" Missiles Controversy

Although there have been persistent reports that Chinese-made "Silkworm" missiles have been used by Iran in the Gulf War, China denied on July 30 that it was the main source of Iranian arms and asserted that the missiles which Iran was using were obtained through unknown channels. The Chinese special envoy, Mr Qi Huaiyuan, asserted in Kuwait that China's policy of not supplying weapons to Iran before the end of the Iran-Iraq war would never change.

Mr Qi, who is also China's Vice Foreign Minister, said he could not say through what channel Iran had obtained the weapons, "as the international arms market is very complicated". According to him, those who claim that China is the main source of arms supply to Iran, were concocting such reports with "ulterior motives".

On China's response to a Kuwaiti

request to charter Chinese oil tankers or register Kuwaiti ships in China, Mr Qi said that the request was under study. The problem is that China does not maintain a large shipping fleet and has no spare tankers to lease.

On the issue of maintaining free navigation of Gulf waters, Mr Qi felt that the issue of safe navigation should be solved through consultations among all Gulf countries. "We do not agree with the military presence and involvement of the Big Powers in the Gulf and Gulf affairs", he said.

Echoes of Lockheed Scandal

The only case of downright corruption by the Prime Minister of an advanced country in the shape of a large kickback on the purchase of aircraft has been reported from Japan. Mr Kakuei Tanaka, former Prime Minister of Japan, on July 29 lost his legal battle against his sentence of four years on charge of corruption. The Tokyo High Court upheld the lower court verdict in the case.

Mr Tanaka's lawyers immediately filed an appeal to the Supreme Court that should keep the former "King maker" of Japanese politics free though merely to recuperate from a crippling stroke that left him partially paralysed.

Mr Tanaka was alleged to have taken a bribe of about \$ 2 million from the U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed to use his influence as Prime Minister to sell its passenger planes to Japanese Airlines. Lockheed itself deposed against Mr Tanaka.

He was absent when his first appeal was rejected and he was ordered to begin serving the four-year jail term as well as pay a fine of 500 million yen (\$ 2 million) according to the sentence passed against him in October, 1983, by the Tokyo District Court.

The 500 million yen fine is equal to the amount of bribe Lockheed is alleged to have paid Mr Tanaka, the principal defendant in what is known here as the Lockheed Scandal that rocked the Japanese political world more than a decade ago. Mr Tanaka has all along denied the charge and said he never received any Lockheed money as bribe or political donation.

The evidence of the firm, recorded in the United States on grant of immunity offered by the Japanese prosecutors, proved to be the most devastating against his defence. Both the District and the High Court are satisfied that the Lockheed money was paid to Mr Tanaka.

Arms Surrender and Amnesty in Lanka

The four-year old ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka virtually ended on August 7 with the completion of the surrender of arms by the militants in accordance with the agreement signed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene on July 29. The conflict, which at times verged on insurgency and led in the later stages to a full-scale military offensive by the Sri Lanka forces, caused the death of over 6,000 persons, besides doing havoc to the economy of the northern areas of the island republic.

The surrender ceremony was held at the main military airfield in the northern Jaffna Peninsula in the presence of the Sri Lankan Armed Forces Commander and also the Commander of the Indian forces in the island Major-General Harkirat Singh. Three commanders of the powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) symbolically laid down a pistol on a table and the Lanka Defence Secretary accepted it.

After the formal surrender, the Sri Lanka Government granted amnesty to all militants. The other Tamil rebels also laid down their weapons at specified centres. The agreement

provided for a general amnesty to all combatants and to political and other prisoners held in custody under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and other emergency laws.

While announcing that his men were laying down arms and had accepted the accord, Mr V. Prabhakaran, Supreme Commander of the militant Tamils (LTTE) announced that the Tamils were surrendering their arms reluctantly and would continue their efforts for the establishment of a separate State, a Tamil homeland. For lasting peace, he added, a separate State for minority Tamils was the only formula for lasting peace. The Tamils constitute 13 per cent of the island's 16 million population.

New set-up for N.E. Areas: An interim administration was appointed by the President of Sri Lanka for the northern and eastern provinces pending elections to the proposed provincial councils.

Despite the accord, there were several cases of violence by Sri Lankan forces and several Tamils were killed in the outbursts of anger and resentment. The Indian peace-keeping force was asked to hold an enquiry into such incidents.

New Basis to Resolve Ethnic Issues

If the India-Sri Lanka accord succeeds (some people have doubts about the matter), it may well lead the way to the resolution of several other ethnic crises in the Asian region. It has provided new hope for the minorities. If the Colombo accord is accepted by SAARC as the basis for resolving ethnic conflicts in the region, the minorities living in different countries would have a more secure life.

The Chakma tribal refugees among others, are feeling hopeful about their future. They might, after all, be enabled to return home—if there is an agreement on the pattern of the Colombo accord. The Bangladesh Government has not gone

beyond giving vague assurances. It has not stated that the tribals would get back their land and homesteads. Nothing has been said about the plains people settled on their land. No assurance has been given that their ethnic identity would be recognised and their way of life preserved. They have only been told that they would be "properly rehabilitated"

The fears of this harassed minority are born out of a 40-year history of "gradual extermination". Their misfortune began, the tribals say, when Sir Cyril Radcliffe, sitting in Rawalpindi, drew the boundary between India and Pakistan in 1947 and gave the area to the latter, although the non-Muslim population of the hill tracts constituted 98.5 per cent.

Under the British, GHT was given the status of an "Excluded Area". It prohibited non-tribals from settling in the area and thereby preserved the tribal way of life. According to the Chakma leaders, the Pakistan Government violated this "constitutional safeguard" and settled hundreds of Muslim families in the region.

After the independence of Bangladesh, even the ethnic identity of the Chakmas was sought to be effaced with the Constitution declaring that "all citizens of Bangladesh shall be known as the Bengali people". From 1976 onwards successive Bangladesh governments launched plans for resettlement of plains people in the hill tracts, "destroying village after village, killing people in hundreds under the pretext of suppressing hostiles and secessionists".

The Chakma refugees, therefore, seek firm guarantees for their security and welfare on their returning home. They want their land and homesteads to be restored to them, and withdrawal of the plains people and the army from the hill tracts. They also want constitutional safeguards for the preservation of their ethnic

identity and tribal way of life.

Dramatic Switchback on Apartheid

In the past two years there were reports that the South African Whites may gradually return to the path of reason and reverse their cruel, inhuman policy of apartheid (racial segregation). That would have marked a revolutionary change. But the latest indications are that South Africa is again on the offensive in regard to its plan to perpetuate White rule in the country and continue to deny basic rights to the blacks.

President P.W. Botha offered to release Nelson Mandela and other political detainees if they renounced violence. There was much talk of reform within South Africa and moves all over the world to impose sanctions on the racist regime.

Now Pretoria seems not only to have "recovered" but has gone on the offensive. Apartheid is still intact and the White South African population has given it massive support. Strict laws have gagged the Press and pictures of black resistance and racist police brutality have disappeared from the television screens. Under the state of emergency, military occupation and unprecedented repression in the black townships have become common.

The apparent recovery of Pretoria can be attributed to its single-minded application of the policy of total strategy which is defined as the mobilisation of all forces—political, economic, diplomatic and military—in defence of apartheid. This total strategy involves the elimination of leaders and supporters of the liberation movements. ANC President Oliver Tambo told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit held in Addis Ababa that the death of President Samora Machel in October last year in a plane crash inside South African territory and the assassination of a top ANC

military leader in Swaziland are all part of this strategy of eliminating opposition to the apartheid rule.

Apparently, South African agents have infiltrated the liberation movements and refugee camps. Its spies and operatives are active in many parts of the world against the liberation movement and several of them have been arrested recently in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Pretoria has tried to create a general state of fear and instability in Southern Africa through constant threats of attack and commando raids in neighbouring States.

Along with its acts of destabilisation and military attacks on frontline States, Pretoria has stepped up its media aggression in order to destroy the liberation movements and defend apartheid.

Massive U.S. aid to Nicaragua Rebels

The latest reports indicate that the Reagan Administration is planning massive increase in the aid it has been giving to the Nicaragua rebels (Contras). At present the aid is running at the rate of \$100 million a year. President Reagan's National Security Adviser, Mr Frank C. Carlucci, has told the "Washington Times" "it (the administration request) would be more than \$140 million and less than the \$500 million that has been speculated upon in the press." The President is expected to seek about \$300 million for the remaining one and a half years of his administration.

The military successes of the rebels, along with the U.S. economic boycott of Nicaragua and pressure from other Central American countries to negotiate, "are putting a squeeze on the Sandinistas". The Nicaraguan resistance was scoring an increasing number of military successes over the Sandinistas, but the news media in the United States

were ignoring them.

The Defence Secretary, like other senior Reagan Administration officials, complained that he was kept in the dark on major details for many months, hampering his efforts to stop the sale of weapons.

Consensus at UNCTAD-VII

After initial difficulties and threats of a breakdown, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) achieved a major success at its seventh session which concluded in Geneva on August 2. It reached consensus on all the key inter-related issues of debt, commodities, international trade and problems of least developing countries. The formidable debt issue was solved finally after a compromise formula was worked out between industrialised and developing countries.

India and several other Third World countries felt that the final package was much better and forward looking than what was offered at Belgrade four years ago, according to delegates of developing countries. The Belgrade session had reached the "lowest point in the life of UNCTAD". In fact, end of this body was feared at Geneva this year. The United States and other industrialised countries strongly opposed the proposal to call an international conference on the complex debt problem.

The role played by India in achieving a substantial agreement on the crucial issue of trade was praised by delegates from both industrialised and developing nations.

The concerted effort and close cooperation between India and West Germany helped the rich and poor nations to iron out some of their major differences on this key item of UNCTAD-VII. "It was an excellent demonstration of Indo-German

cooperation on a multilateral level", the deputy leader of the West German delegation said.

A serious development in the area of international trade was that linkages were sought to be developed between trade, goods and services. The industrialised countries' strategy seemed to be to marginalise the role of UNCTAD from that of a major negotiating assistance organisation. But sustained efforts by the South has saved UNCTAD.

Massacre of Iranians

Following a tragic mix-up of politics with religion by Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's top religious leader, there was a virtual massacre of Iranian pilgrims over 250 of whom lost their lives and hundreds of others were injured in an orgy of unprecedented violence in the sacred town of Mecca on July 30. The massacre sent shock waves throughout the world, particularly in Muslim countries

According to reports, the massive Iranian contingent of 1.5 lakh pilgrims were prepared to utilise the occasion "to demonstrate the power of Islam" at the exhortation of the Ayatollah and lodge a protest against U.S. actions in the Gulf. Thus a religious occasion was sought to be exploited for divisive political objectives.

To the Iranian spiritual leader the war against Iraq is itself a "jihad"; hence the calls for dealing the U.S.A. and its ally, Saudi Arabia, a "telling blow" in protest against the "American-masterminded" action. It was the Saudi Arabian police that indulged in the massacre near Islam's holiest shrine.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported on August 1 that demonstrators chanted slogans such as "Death to the Saudis and Saddam" (the Iraqi President, Mr Saddam Hussein) and seized documents and portraits of the Saudi kings which they threw into the street from

the embassy rooftop. According to some reports, the portraits of King Fahd and his predecessor, King Khaled were burnt.

Demonstrators attacked and occupied the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti embassies in Teheran on August 1. Demonstrators set fire to the Kuwaiti embassy in Teheran. Angry demonstrators in Teheran took over the Kuwaiti embassy and set afire most of the embassy property and documents. According to a Teheran report, demonstrators who seized the Kuwaiti embassy said they found "documents revealing espionage operations" on behalf of Iraq. They seized maps of Iran and Iraq containing top secret military information. The demonstrators also seized portraits of the toppled Shah at the embassy building which they burnt.

U.S. Cuts Aid to India

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on August 5 reduced the American aid to India Development Assistance from 60 million dollars to 35 million dollars. Further changes in the financial allocations are not ruled out. The reduction has been made in compliance with the Foreign Aid Authorisation Bill adopted by the House.

The cut is accompanied by a recommendation for the aid-receiving countries in the Asian sub-continent. India has been urged to improve its relations with Israel; Bangladesh is advised to establish a creditable electoral process and political pluralism; Pakistan has been urged to have multi-party elections and allow religious freedom to the Ahmediyas. Simultaneously, President Reagan has been asked, while seeking a waiver for Pakistan under the Symington Amendment, to report to Congress on the level of uranium enrichment reached in Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan have been asked to accept safeguards on their nuclear activities.

Commented Short Notes on Burning Topics

VIOLENCE ROCKS PAKISTAN

Q. Unprecedented violence has lately shaken Pakistan and considerable unrest is reported from certain areas of that country. What are the causes of the violence and what are the special powers that the Government there have acquired to deal with the situation?

Ans. Bomb explosions, street rioting and bloody sectarian clashes have taken a heavy toll of life in Pakistan in recent weeks. Karachi and certain other parts of Sind as well as the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan are directly affected by the disturbances. The spate of violence is due to several factors, notably the bitterness between the Mohajirs or refugees from India (who are concentrated in Karachi and Hyderabad) and the indigenous Sindhis. The Mohajirs also face a challenge from the Pathans whose number has considerably increased following the influx from Afghanistan.

The old Sindhis have standing grievances against the Pakistan Government. As a result of the assumption of wide powers by General Zia and the continuing military dictatorship in the country, (under the garb of a partly "democratic set-up"), there has been nationwide discontent, the Sind province being among the worst affected areas.

According to foreign observers, Sind cannot forget the virtual murder of their hero, Mr Z.A. Bhutto, who was executed on a flimsy charge. The Movement for Restoration of Demo-

cracy (M.R.D.), started in 1983, has by no means ended, though much of its initial vigour has been lost because of brutal repression by Gen Zia and the sharp differences among its leaders. At times the army had to be summoned to quell the riots.

At the end of July, all the four provincial governments of Pakistan were armed with sweeping powers in view of the sectarian clashes between the Shias and the Sunnis which claimed nearly 90 lives in two days in the NWFP which was handed over to the army. The new order has not been restricted to terrorism and may be used against opposition politicians too.

FOCUS ON BOFORS SCANDAL

Q. What are the latest developments regarding the Bofors guns scandal? What are their probable repercussions on the governmental set-up?

Ans. On July 28 the opposition parties stalled all business in the two Houses of Parliament by raising points of order and pressing for immediate discussion on the Bofors guns deal. There were unprecedented unruly scenes and a pandemonium. The two Houses had to be adjourned repeatedly. The opposition sought to move a breach of privilege motion against the Prime Minister on this issue in the Rajya Sabha and an adjournment motion in the Lok Sabha, which was disallowed.

The Prime Minister disclosed recently that the Union Government had not permitted a Swedish Government delegation to visit India to

discuss the Bofors affair on the ground that no useful information would have been forthcoming from the delegation. Certain facts need to be recalled about this scandal.

First, India does require the 155 mm Bofors guns to modernise the defence forces equipment. The suggestion that the need could be met by acquiring the Russian 130 mm gun or the Catapult (130 mm gun mounted on a Vijayanta chassis) was described by defence experts as unwarranted. The 130 mm gun is a flat trajectory weapon which can fire only a limited number of shells; it is now obsolete.

Secondly, public attention was drawn to the scandal by Mr V.P. Singh, then Defence Minister, when he publicised the enquiry he had ordered into the charges of massive payoffs amounting to about Rs 30 crore, and then resigned.

Thirdly, the Swedish Foreign Minister has declared that, in his opinion, the people of India must be told everything. He has advised the principal shareholder of Bofors to use his influence and economic power to ensure a complete disclosure. The Swedish Government, it is understood, already has vital information; it is contained in the missing portion of the Audit Board Report released on June 1. The deleted portion of the report presumably contains the names of those who have been paid large sums as commissions and payoffs. The Swedish authorities are bound to supply the requisite information under their country's law. But the proper approach has to be made for that purpose.

Besides, vital information can be

obtained from the Swiss Government if it is pointed out that the case is one of bribery and corruption of its public offices, the bribes having been paid on Swiss territory and into Swiss bank accounts. The officials' team sent by the Government of India to Switzerland recently returned empty-handed. It looks as if there are several pressures that hinder the enquiry into the matter.

An important role seems to have been played by Mr Win Chadha, who is now abroad and stated to be a resident of Belgium. His passport has been cancelled by the Government of India. He is alleged to be an agent of Bofors. An agreement was signed by the Bofors company and Mr Win Chadha's firm, "Anatronic General Company", on January 3, 1986. The Government of India's contract for the supply of Howitzers with Bofors was signed on March 23, 1986. The agreement is valid up to Dec 31, 1990. Even after that year it will continue until terminated on six months' notice. Apart from the commission assured to Mr Chadha (Rs 1.2 crore for the entire period), Rs 35 crore to Rs 50 crore was to be paid to other middlemen. The magnitude of the scandal has become obvious.

The opposition parties in Parliament have been insisting that the joint parliamentary committee which is to hold an enquiry should be fully representative and have wide powers, including the right to examine the P.M. and other persons concerned.

DOWRY AND THE I.A.S.

Q. Shocking disclosures were recently made by a survey conducted among I.A.S. probationers undergoing training at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. What are these disclosures and what remedial action, if any, has been taken to curb the menace?

Ans. The demand for, and acceptance of, dowry is prohibited

by a series of laws which everyone, especially the highly educated community, is expected to observe. But it appears that the chances of the dowry evil getting eliminated in the near future are slim. At any rate, this is the dismal impression that one gets from the findings of a group of social scientists and social workers who recently conducted a study at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie (U.P.)

According to the findings, large sums are commonly given as dowry to I.A.S. probationers. The figure or rather the matrimonial market price of an I.A.S. probationer varies from region to region, caste to caste and person to person. The figure commonly quoted by most I.A.S. probationers is Rs 15 to Rs 20 lakh, but in some cases the amount mentioned is as much as Rs 50 lakh. There is no secrecy about the transactions resulting in the demand for dowry, it is all openly done without any qualms of conscience.

Apparently, greedy young men and their parents extract a very high price from the parents of a girl for the privilege of becoming an I.A.S. officer's wife. The size of the dowry also depends upon the State cadre of the probationer, the financial status of the girl's parents, and, what is still more significant, the expectations of the girl's parents of favours and concessions from the Government to be secured through the I.A.S. officer in due course. Amidst all the talk of ending corruption and other social evils, these findings certainly provide a jarring note. If the cream of the country's youth, who are expected to become honest administrators and set an example of integrity and probity, themselves become tainted at the very start of their careers, what will be the shape of future India?

TURMOIL IN MEGHALAYA

Q. The tiny State of Meghalaya,

which had remained peaceful so far, has lately been the scene of disturbances, like most other States of North-East India. What are the factors that have upset the tranquility of this hilly region?

Ans. Virtual panic has been reported from Meghalaya as a result of the movement against "outsiders" which caused a prolonged uproar in Assam four years ago. The non-tribals and the Nepalis in the State are apparently disliked by local people. Again, as in Assam, the movement against "foreigners" is led by students, notably the Khasi Students' Union. The extent of the unrest there can be judged from the fact that nearly 10,000 people have taken shelter in specially organised camps and the inflow continues. According to reliable reports, a fear psychosis has spread in the area.

Among the other factors that have caused extensive unrest in the State are social and political factors. The opposition groups have exploited the feelings against "outsiders" the State Congress has been keen on winning the support of non-tribals, though for understandable reasons, the Congress (I) cannot afford to displease the tribals.

Politics, especially electoral strategies chalked out for the Assembly elections due next February, has also affected the policies of the political parties which, instead of safeguarding the broader national interests, have been exploiting the issue of tribals versus non-tribals, thus worsening the confusion. Political power seems to be the main aim of the various parties in the State.

The basic issue is of "outsiders" who are (as in Assam) not easy to identify and deport. How can Indian citizens be regarded as outsiders in their own land? Any discriminative policy framed on these lines would make nonsense of the high-sounding declarations of national unity and integration so often made by the Central leaders and others.

President—Neither Parrot Nor Puppet

With the election of Mr R Venkataraman as India's new President, the precise role of the Head of State in a democracy has again become the focus of public attention. This feature assesses the position in the light of recent events.

As expected, Mr Ramaswami Venkataraman, former Vice-president, has become the new occupant of Rashtrapati Bhavan, leaving his principal rival, Mr V R Krishna Rao, way behind in the much-talked of Presidential contest. Mr Iyer, who as a penchant for colourful phrases, made several significant observations during his election campaign. Some of these raise vital questions concerning the precise role of India's President. Should he function throughout his term like Britain's Constitutional monarch? Or does he have certain additional duties and responsibilities which, as Head of State of a vast country like India with its complex diversities, several minorities and other problems, he must fulfil? After all, he is supposed to be the guardian of the entire people's interests.

The Constitution establishes a parliamentary system of government in which the President as Head of State is a necessary adjunct. The executive power of the Union vests in the President and he is required to exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him, in accordance with the Constitution. Under Article 74, there is a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

A proviso to the Article empow-

ers the President, if he so likes, to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice (Giani Zail Singh withheld his assent from the Postal Bill and sought its reconsideration by Parliament) and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

Thus the final voice does not rest with the President but with the Council of Ministers. The word "shall", making it mandatory for the President to act in accordance with the reconsidered advice, was added by the 42nd Constitutional (Amendment) Act of 1976. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told the Constituent Assembly. "We want to emphasise the ministerial character of the Government, that power really resides in the ministry and the legislature, not in the President as such."

In a speech delivered in 1960, India's first President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, said: "Our Constitution is very largely founded on the British Constitution. There are (however) certain differences. The British Constitution is a unitary Constitution in which Parliament is supreme. Our Constitution is a federal Constitution in which the powers and functions of the Union Parliament and State legislatures are clearly defined. The Head of State in the British Constitution is a monarch and the Crown descends according to the rules of heredity. In India, the Head of State is an elected President who holds office for a term and can be removed for misconduct in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution."

It is generally believed that, like the Sovereign of Great Britain, the President of India is also a Constituti-

onal head and has to act according to the advice of his Council of Ministers. But, questioning this interpretation, Mr Krishna Iyer contended (in a speech at Jaipur on June 30 this year) that the President was "neither a parrot, nor a puppet." He was also "not a ceremonial head or one of the expensive futilities created by the Constitution." In another speech on July 2, he said that democracy in India would be in jeopardy if the doctrine of "dummy presidency was accepted in gross violation of the Constitution." He favoured a dynamic President as opposed to a dummy and argued that the time had come to restore to the President the position given by the Constitution. A dynamic President, he felt, was necessary if the nation was not to be hijacked from its democratic and Constitutional path. There was also the need to extricate the nation from the cult of "political bhakti" and make the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers aware of the respective parameters within which they were required to function.

"Can the President keep quiet when there is credible information about corruption and siphoning of money to other countries?" he pointedly asked. The President, he emphasised, has a moral duty to perform when decisions are not taken in the interest of the people. The President of India is not at all a glorified cipher, nor an idle tenant of an expensive edifice (Rashtrapati Bhavan) but should be a dynamic Constitutional counsellor of the Union Cabinet. He acts on behalf of the people for whose welfare he has to devote himself in accordance with the oath of his office. By and large, these views reflect those of the

opposition parties in the country.

Of course Constitutional propriety is of the utmost importance, especially when the founders of the Indian polity put everything in black and white in an elaborate document. But difficulties arise when the Prime Minister as the Head of Government or the President either bypasses the Constitution or ignore the conventions that have grown over the years around these top offices. For many weeks early this year there was an unbecoming conflict between the President and the Prime Minister. Admittedly, Mr Rajiv Gandhi did not implement, in both letter and spirit, Article 78(a) which requires the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers and to keep the Head of State fully informed about all important matters.

President Zail Singh sought full information from the Council of Ministers about significant developments, including the alleged corruption and other malpractices in deals signed for purchase of military equipment (Bofors guns and submarines) and issues regarding the Fairfax probe. He also mentioned in one of his letters that certain reports of enquiries had not been supplied to him by the Union Home Ministry on the ground that they were confidential.

But the Prime Minister took the stand that it was for the Cabinet to decide what information to supply to the President and what facts to withhold from him even if he specifically sought them. The President, according to him, had no unfettered right to get any information he wanted on matters of State.

There was, in effect, a "war of nerves" between the Head of State and the Head of Government

following the leakage, believed to have been purposely arranged, of a letter dated March 9, 1987, sent by President Zail Singh to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. There was an exchange of correspondence between them; of course it was confidential. Even after three prolonged meetings between the two functionaries, the differences could not be sorted out. Each of them asserted his Constitutional position and justified his stand while criticising the postures of the other. At the height of the conflict, even a show-down was feared—a development that would have been without precedent and highly unfortunate.

A spokesman of the Prime Minister's establishment was stated to have contended that the President had unilaterally widened the scope of his powers. The Prime Minister apparently resented the attempt of the President to seek details of the Bofors gun contract when the latter had been given general information about it by the Defence Minister, Mr K.C. Pant, so as to fulfil the Union Government's obligation under Article 78 of the Constitution. The President, however, expressed dissatisfaction over the matter in view of the persistent rumours of large sums of money (variously estimated at Rs 100 crore to Rs 150 crore).

Ideal Head of State: What sort of President should India have? A titular Head or an active, assertive one, or a compromise between the two? Should he be dynamic and make an impact on the political system? The right answer is that the President should always act in the spirit of the country's Constitutional structure and in accordance with the advice given to him by his Council of Ministers which is accountable for all governmental policies to Parliament. This is the ideal arrangement in a parliamentary system of government

as established in India.

Asked to give his view on the position of the President, Mr Venkataraman said (four days before the election) that the President could not enunciate policy or programmes. He was only a symbolic Head of State. He should see that the Constitution does not break down; other things—the actual administration and the usual tasks of a government—should be undertaken by those who are voted to power (the Ministers). A Prime Minister enjoying a clear majority in Parliament cannot be dismissed. While conceding that the President has the right to seek information, it is impossible for the Government to supply all the information

Much of course depends upon the personality, eminence and the attitudes of both the President and the Prime Minister. In any case, the President of India should never act in the style and manner of former President Nixon (Watergate scandal) and President Reagan whose term will expire in January, 1988, and who was associated with the Irangate affair. Both of them have been guilty of telling lies and misleading the U.S. Congress. (Later they made confessions of the wrong they had done). No Head of State in India should lose his credibility, or do anything that lowers the high prestige of his august office. Nor should he try to seek popularity by responding to opposition parties' demands for a certain course of action to "discipline" the Prime Minister. He must always keep himself above party politics, though he has to keep fully in touch with various developments, both at home and abroad. There should be no controversy over the office of President, and no gulf or tensions between him and the Prime Minister, who should accord proper respect and deference to the President. Otherwise, the entire parliamentary system as outlined in the Constitution would be in jeopardy and create a major Constitutional crisis.

Role of Communists in India

Despite denials, besieged and beleaguered Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi recently sought the support of Communist parties in India to ensure his political survival. The two Communist parties, the CPI(M) and the CPI, thus hold a key position in the polity. This feature assesses the realities of the new situation.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's two-day visit to Moscow early in July, and his talks with Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, cannot be described as of a routine nature. The threats to Mr Rajiv Gandhi's leadership, the mounting accusations of corruption against the Union Government and some of Mr Gandhi's close associates, created a situation of intense discomfiture for the Prime Minister. Several opposition parties launched a sustained campaign against him, and the serious dissensions within the ruling Congress party itself have become a perpetual headache for Mr Gandhi. It was natural that he should mobilise as much support as possible from all possible sources. The challenge posed by the darts and arrows had become dangerous.

During the six-hour talks in Moscow, Mr Gorbachov assured full support to Mr Gandhi and his Government. The assurances must have greatly comforted him. On returning to New Delhi after the visit, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that the "destabilisation attempts" had been discussed in general terms. Mr Gorbachov also claimed that "India's internal political aspects" were not covered by the discussions. But there need be no doubt that the role of the Left parties was pointedly referred to and some positive lines of policy and action of the CP(M) and the CPI were indicat-

The net outcome of the talks was unmistakable; both the Communist parties have lately shifted their policy in a subtle manner, without of course making an open declaration. Mr Gandhi asserted that domestic problems were "for ourselves to handle" and "we do not look upon others for help". This is good for the record, but is it the reality?

The Soviet leaders are by no means simple, straightforward persons; they are shrewd, operating always—and in many ways—to promote their strategic interests. They watched the political developments in India, including the President-P.M. controversy and the scandals regarding the contracts for Bofors guns, the West German submarines and the Fairfax affair. They have reiterated their commitment to strengthen India's stability and security. They are, understandably, keen on remaining on the side of India. Mr Gorbachov's observations that the Indian society is "quite responsible and understands the problems" and "all the Indian people like India to be prosperous and powerful" were significant. The tribute was not formal; it was purposeful and cleverly timed.

The CP(M) is not willing to be dictated by Moscow and is not pliant. Nor do the two Communist parties, the CP(M) and CPI, pull on well together; they have decades-old ideological differences. In fact, because of the differences between the two wings, the Communist party in this country split two decades ago to form the CP(M) and the CPI. The occasional efforts to bring them together on certain issues, such as support to the ruling party at the Centre, have not succeeded.

Leftists' gesture: Significantly,

that both parties adopted the same course of action in respect of the Presidential election this year. The Left parties, led by Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad, the CP(M) leader from the South, decided to dissociate themselves from the non-Communist groups which were trying to find a consensus nominee to oppose Mr Venkataraman.

The opposition parties were trying to persuade Giani Zail Singh to contest the Presidential election for a second term. But the Leftists revolted against the move. Mr Namboodiripad, who was a member of the committee formed to find a consensus candidate, resigned. The Left parties' move virtually quashed whatever chances Giani Zail Singh had of re-election. It was well known that his prospects hinged on total support from all the opposition parties, including the Communists, plus some backing that could be secured through cross-voting by the Congress dissidents. Presumably, the Communist parties decided to break away on this issue following a meaningful nod from Moscow.

The two communist parties have joined hands in the denunciation by all opposition parties of the issue of corruption in high places. Who would not? Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi himself has denounced such corruption and has repeatedly declared that his Government would not spare anyone, however high he may be, if he is found indulging in corrupt practices. On April 30 this year the two Communist parties declared that under the Constitution the President was not entitled to dismiss the Prime Minister. During those hectic days the Opposition parties were urging the President to remove the Prime Minister on the

basis of the fishy deals and the scandals brought to light by Mr V P. Singh, former Defence Minister. It would not be fair to assume that President Zail Singh would have dismissed the Prime Minister if the Communist parties had not strongly opposed such a move. But the significance of the two parties' gesture lay in the fact that Mr Rajiv Gandhi was extricated, even if by way of a reprieve, from a very troublesome situation at a critical hour.

It also needs to be noted that the attacks on the Prime Minister and his intimate associates were launched by the Rightist groups in the country, together with some Western elements, not by the Leftist groups which kept quiet, confining themselves to general denunciation of graft and corruption.

Gorbachov's support: Not everyone can grasp the complex dialectics of modern politics. It became apparent that Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and other Congress Leaders who are members of the Working Committee (the High Command) at a meeting on April 18, 1987, adopted the "destabilisation resolution" in a bid to divert the nation's attention from the corruption scandals, and also to revive the Left-Right controversy. The takers for the destabilisation theory were not many, but Mr Gandhi must have felt pleased at Mr Gorbachov's support to the thesis. His support was a part of the Soviet strategy to blame the West, especially the U.S.A., for the encirclement of India. Destabilising critical governments and eliminating anti-U.S. leaders is a pastime in which the Americans often indulge.

India has been a victim of U.S. displeasure for not being a camp follower and for being a Soviet ally. Mr Mikhail Gorbachov indicated that he shares the Government of India's concern over the attempts to overthrow Mr Rajiv Gandhi and thus destabilise India and cause confusion. Just as destabilisation of India

would suit the U.S., stabilisation and strengthening India would suit the Russians very well.

Indo-Soviet friendship is based on mutuality of interests. The essential interests of the two countries in South-East Asia and in Afghanistan coincide. It was the oft-reiterated Russian support to India after the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, 1971 (signed by Mrs Gandhi as a well-timed diplomatic move that prompted her, and now Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to seek and depend on Soviet support whenever the Indian leader was in difficulties). The Soviet Union is looked upon by India as a reliable friend, always ready to step in when needed. The whole wide world knows that India is pro-Soviet, if not in the Soviet camp for all practical purposes, despite its policy of non-alignment. But Mr Rajiv Gandhi denied on July 4, after his recent visit to Moscow (as Mrs Indira Gandhi often did earlier) that India was slipping into the Soviet power bloc. Broadly, this is true since India is not a part of the Communist alliance and Mr Rajiv Gandhi himself is not pro-Communist; rather, his views (until recently at any rate) were distinctly pro-West. The liberal economic policies he has been following and the removal of many controls all indicate a pro-Capitalist rather than a Leftist trend.

Charge of Interference: The question is often asked whether the Soviet Union interferes with India's internal affairs. No one would admit that any such interference is part of the Soviet policy. But does the Soviet support to a political party fighting an election in a Western country not amount to interference? The Soviet Union has indeed expressed support for some party or other in certain Western regimes. There have even been instances of Soviet gestures calculated to influence the electorate's choice. Pious principles that should govern the relations between countries are frequently thrown to

the winds. Since the U.S.A. is even more guilty of interference, neither of the Super Powers has a clean slate.

In this connection, it would be relevant to examine the allegation of certain critics (and also some impartial observers of the Indian political developments) that Communists do not always seek to serve the national interest. They pursue their ideology as a matter of priority, mostly under directives from Communist mentors in Peking or Moscow. In fact, some elements in this country regard Communists as hostile to the Indian democratic polity and mention what they call "their treacheries". Quite a number of Indian Communists carry on subtle propaganda for their principals—the top party leaders in the two Communist giants, the Soviet Union and China. Most Communists have directly or indirectly, backed the ruling regime at the Centre because it is pursuing pro-Soviet policies.

The Communists in India are relatively small in number; nor have they launched any membership drive. India may never become "red" but if the Communists begin to play a key role in political affairs, the future of the existing polity may be threatened. It is a moot point whether Mr Rajiv Gandhi, or any other Prime Minister, would be in a position to please the Communists by paying the price of support during crises. For instance, nationalisation of institutions and services as a symbol of Socialist intent has already been carried out in a large measure. Land reforms, on which Communists insist on principle, have proved a futile exercise.

As for "progressive" programmes, these have already acquired different connotations. More Leftist policies and dissociation from the West, which Communists would prefer, are not practicable in the context of India's dependence on Western democracies, especially the U.S.A., for capital and other goods, expanding trade and general economic assistance.

Public Sector Inefficiency: Causes and Cures

The public sector has, for long, been, and is still, the subject of severe criticism. It would, however, be a bad policy to call a dog a bad name and hang it. This feature suggests how this sector can be purged of its weaknesses.

I. Introduction

Since its inception in fifties under the mixed economy set-up, the Public sector has been attacked for its poor (in some cases abysmally poor) performance in terms of efficiency.

But the efficiency criteria adopted, or that should be adopted compatible with the objectives and functions of the public enterprises (PEs), remains still a moot question.

However, this sector occupies a pivotal role in the Indian economy and it must continue to do so if it is to serve as an instrument to generate a sustained rate of growth, to reduce structural imbalances, particularly in the industrial sector, to promote balanced regional growth and diversified development. It has not only to develop backward regions, where even angels fear to tread, but also to come to the succor of the private sector in distress.

Such considerations as these provided ample justification (apart from the ideological one) for the government to concentrate investment in this sector undeterred by accusations of inefficiency, low profitability, wasteful expenditure, overswaffing etc. These weaknesses have proved however poor inhibitions to public sector growth and expansion and its march to reach commanding heights set by Nehru—the author of the concept. With only five units to

begin with and only Rs 29 crore as investment in 1950-51, the number multiplied phenomenally to 221 units of central public enterprises with an investment of nearly Rs 500 billion in 1985. During the sixth plan, about 60 per cent of the total corporate investment was in the public sector but it may decline to about 51.5 per cent in the current plan due, perhaps, to the present government's policy of "privatisation".

The latest *Economic Survey*, 1986-87 says: "To maintain the momentum of investment and growth and to ensure that the seventh plan is funded in a non-inflationary manner, it is vital to increase the efficiency of and surplus generation by these undertakings."

The efficiency is poor but how can it be improved, if at all? Before launching on this discussion, it is essential to prescribe the efficiency criteria to measure the efficiency.

II. Efficiency Criteria

The term efficiency is, in fact, indefinable in very precise and clear terms. It has a very large and indeterminate connotations. As one writer says "It is so wide and porous that there is little interpretation that it can successfully resist." It is difficult to specify yardsticks to measure efficiency in the case of public enterprises because (1) their objectives are not clearly enunciated by the government of India/States; and (2) the objectives are multiple, overlapping sometimes and conflicting.

Notwithstanding this, we would venture to state below some important criteria of efficiency which deserve to be considered for the

public enterprises.

1 Profitability criterion: Profit is the simple, convenient and the most popular yardstick of determining the efficiency of a public enterprise. Though it is a well-accepted criterion for judging the overall efficiency of the PEs like their counterparts in the private sector, it should not be employed as the sole determinant for very many reasons (not stated here for want of space). Since the rate of return on the PEs investment turns out to be relatively far lower than that in the enterprises in the private sector, the conclusion arrived at is that the PEs are inefficient. Profitability criterion cannot be legitimately applied to the State enterprises, the two being on different wave lengths.

2 Cost of production, waste avoidance in the use of internal and external resources, generation of economic surpluses and contribution to the State exchequer, harmonious employer-employees relationship are some of the other efficiency determinants.

Let us now take up the causes of inefficiency against the above backdrop of criteria. Each and every PE, let it be clearly stated, cannot satisfy every criterion, the nature of objectives, social obligations and functions of each being different.

III. Causes

During 1977 to 1981, all of the PEs, taken together, showed losses: Rs 910 million in 1977-78; Rs 400 million in 1978-79; Rs 740 million in 1979-80 and Rs 2030 million in 1980-81. The tide however suddenly turned with a profit earning of Rs 4460 million in 1981-82. It spurted to

Rs 9290 million in 1984-85 which is a record. This is not to say that all enterprises are profit yielding. There are some losing concerns. But this is the picture in totality.

Taking up the "inefficiency" causes

(1) **Absence of clear-cut objectives:** One of the major causes for the low performance index of the PEs is that their objectives are ambiguous, vague and mutually conflicting due to their multiplicity in number. The terms 'social objectives' and safeguarding "public interest" are vague terms. It is really surprising that even after the lapse of thirty eight long years our government has not evolved clear-cut objectives of the PEs which have, by now, grown into an elephantine structure and swallowed Rs 500,000 million!

(2) **Defective financial structure:** Over-capitalisation, relatively higher overhead expenses, rigid financial control, high depreciation rate, (due to bad depreciating policies) and avoidable interest burden on unsound financial structure have reduced the return on investment

(3) **Managerial problems:** Over-bureaucratisation which has, for long, dominated the management scene. It was understandable in the very early stages when partly due to inexperience of the government in public undertakings management and partly due to shortage of suitable managers to man them. But since then experience has shown that the bureaucratic culture and style of management are not unsuited to run the commercial enterprises. No serious and scientific efforts on training suitable managers has been made however. The result is that several of the enterprises often remain "topless" and for fairly long time there is none to steer the unit ahead with success. The result is obvious.

Worse still, competent managers are not vested with proper authority of decision-making and autonomous

functioning. Interference from ministers, bureaucrats and Parliament and frequent changes in their bosses inhibit their work and progress. Opinion is sharply divided whether the PEs can or should be given absolute or full autonomy. It is the view of some that absolute autonomy cannot be granted to them. Operational autonomy is, however, essential.

It is noticeable that lack of managerial professionalism has also contributed to poor performance of the PEs in terms of profitability, productivity, economic surpluses, quality products etc. The major cause for this is that these enterprises cannot attract highly talented and competent managers because of relatively low salary, flimsy perks etc compared to their counterparts in the other sector

More than this is the glaring fact that the entire personnel from top to toe lacks a sense of belonging and loyalty to the organisation. The employers, high or low, do not identify themselves with the enterprise they work in. It is often heard it said: "Yeh sarkari kaam hai" (it is just a government job, why care?). It is tragically low, even disgraceful, demonstration of one's own trait of character. In short, there is a lack of sincere and dedicated band of workers at all levels. How to create it? The Japanese and some other countries in the west have been able to achieve this which explains their success stories in the realm of economics, technology, research and scientific advances. Why can't India do it? This is a million dollar question to ponder over by one and all. To blame leadership is not the right approach. What have I done? One must find an answer to this.

(4) **Industrial peace:** The PEs are idealised as model employers. But unfortunately they are miles far away from it. Labour-management relations in them are "far from satisfactory" and trouble-free areas one

comes across but rarely. It is because the labour in the PEs behaves in the same way as it does in the private sector. Rather worse, inebriated as it is by a sense of security of service. They are more conscious of their rights than of their duties. Confrontation rather than cooperation and collective responsibility for work can alone lead to a fall in productivity. A change in attitude is called for.

(5) **Capacity under-utilization:** Low utilisation of rated capacity means locking up of scarce resources which is wasteful use. Surveys in recent years have revealed that a number of units are not fully utilised. This also means low production at high cost, loss of economies of scale of production and consequently the product price goes up. If it is an exportable commodity, it becomes uncompetitive in the foreign markets leading to loss of foreign exchange earning

(6) **Ad hocism in pricing policy:** Though the Indian market is not 'unadulterated' free market economy, yet it suffers from an absence of well-defined pricing policy even for the government controlled and government-produced goods. Uncertainty is the rule and the prices of even key products are fixed arbitrarily or on an ad hoc basis.

IV. Remedies

The foregoing discussion clearly establishes a case for the formulation of a new and a positive strategy for revamping the public enterprises: rather than calling them a bad name and hang them. What is most essential is to revive and re-invigorate the original motivation of the founder fathers of the PEs namely to bring about integrated and accelerated growth and development of the entire economy with the help of both the public and the private sectors in a harmonious manner. The two sectors were not to be treated as mutually exclusive but as reinforcing and strengthening each other.

Growth Profile of Nationalised Banks in India

Since the take-over of some top-ranking banks in India 18 years ago, there has been phenomenal growth in many ways. This feature attempts a brief review and also examines the contributions, if any, of the banks to the overall growth of the economy.

I. Introduction

The public sector banks have now attained the majority age. They have completed 18 years on July 19 this year since nationalisation in 1969.

Many milestones have been crossed since. Never, perhaps, the world could imagine the phenomenal growth registered in branch banking, deposits and advances. Some financial experts and analysts have however questioned the explosive financial growth and characterised it as an "illusion".

We propose to briefly dwell upon the multi-faceted growth of the nationalised banking industry and also identify the weak links and suggest improvements.

II. Spatial growth

One of the most outstanding achievements of the public sector banks is in respect of the geographical and functional coverage. Between end-June 1969 and end-June 1985, the expansion in branch banking was from 8262 to 51,978 and by March 1986 yet new high was reached at 53,085 showing a rise of 6.4 times. This marks an impressive growth of banking facilities in urban as well as semi-urban regions after nationalisation.

Diversification of the enlarged

base is yet another distinctive feature of the new banking development. In contrast with the pre-nationalised pattern, the process of de-concentration was initiated. Banks have covered unbanked/under-banked areas. Instead of serving preferentially the metropolitan and urban areas, they have tried to reach out the far-flung regions, which highlights the efficacy of the branch expansion policy. Out of the 6222 offices opened in 1984-85, as many as 4900 or over two-thirds of the total served the unbanked centres. The population per bank office following the expansion has reduced very significantly from 65,000 to 13,000 in March 1986. In simple words, each clientele could find an easy access to five banks where only one was available before. A bank-at-the-door-step policy is a welcome facility, indeed—even a spur for surplus holders to deposit the money in banks and a convenience for the deficit spenders to borrow.

Regional dispersion was marked by "ruralisation" of commercial banks. The new branch licensing policy which is co-terminus with the seventh five-year plan has three features: (1) backward, hilly and sparsely populated and tribal areas will receive special consideration for the expansion of the banks or licensing for opening new bank branches; (2) emphasis on rural regional banks; and (3) restrictive and selective branch expansion in urban and metropolitan port town areas keeping in view at the same time the target of the banks to achieve a coverage of 17,000 people. (It may be recalled, this target has already been reached far in advance in June 1985/March

1986).

Structurally, the share of the rural offices in the new banks has been predominant since 1970-71, barring 1975-76. The rural bank offices accounted for more than 80 per cent of those opened in a year.

The rural regional banks have added a new dimension to the rapidly growing bank industry. Alongside the fast growth, creeping inefficiency in the nationalised sector has raised its head. According to some investigations "banks rank first in corruption".

Banks are still primarily preoccupied with lending operations or acceptance of deposits from public. This may be all right traditionally. But that is not enough in the modern age. Charged with the new responsibility to function as a catalyst of socio-economic transformation and engine of growth of the economy, banks have to do effective and efficient financial management.

Allied to this is the problem of take-over of private banks which operate outside the purview of the nationalised bank network. The co-existence of the two streams—the private and the public banks, as at present is considered un-congenial to overall growth and development of the banking industry. The private sector banks cannot function with dynamism when the Democle's sword of nationalisation hangs over their heads. It is for the government to decide whether or not to nationalise them.

What role have the cooperative banks to play in the context of the rural regional banks? This is yet another question because, appa-

rently, the two types of banking institutions tend to impair or duplicate each other's functioning. Their basic principles, objectives, targets and *modus operandi* being different, the areas of conflicts may be many. The problems of harmonious development to the benefit of the economy need to be solved.

In sum, the Indian banking needs to be re-structured and the banking regulations improved. This view is not shared by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He has expressed himself against re-structuring of banks in the present phase of banking industry because, according to him, operational efficiency and profitability are neutral to size. The observation calls for in-depth examination and cannot be admitted at its face value.

III. Deposits

A few interesting points emerge from the analysis of the distribution of deposits according to population groups. The performance of the rural offices in terms of growth rates of deposits was more impressive than that of the other groups. Rural deposits increased in absolute terms phenomenally from Rs 145 crore in June 1969 to Rs 10,510 crore in June 1985. Deposits with semi-urban and urban/metropolitan offices moved up from Rs 1,024 crore and Rs 50,043 crore, respectively.

While accretion of deposits is a good augury for banking development, it is only a means to an end. The inflow of money must have increasing avenues of outflow in the form of advances to businessmen, traders, merchants, farmers and other public borrowers. The data analysis of advances and deposits show that the additional mobilisation of deposits to the banking system was not converted into advances in a full measure. The RBI has through various measures like Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR), Cash reserve ratio (CRR) impounded the bank deposits but

they have affected the advances rather than the deposits which have been swelling.

It is noticeable that the mobilisation of deposits and the distribution of advances have little relevance with the opening of the new offices. Possibly, some rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan town do not maintain the macro growth levels.

IV. Advances

The post-nationalisation era has revolutionised the credit operations of banks which were once inconceivable, beyond the purview of the commercial banks.

Increase in the credit expansion apart, the most important change in the credit distribution is the qualitative change. In absolute terms, the aggregate advances multiplied 14.6 times from Rs 3,669 crore in June 1969 to Rs 53,122 crore in June 1985.

The sectoral allocation of the advances brings out even more predominantly the qualitative changes in credit distribution. In an effort to banish poverty and misery of the vulnerable section of the rural population, the government constituted a priority sector. The share of the priority sector has been stepped up from year to year as it has been suffering in the past due to inadequate finances. By the end-March, 1986, its share went up to 40.9 per cent in net bank credit which exceeded the national target of 40 per cent fixed for March 1985.

Inter-regional imbalances is yet another area where credit deployment has played a vital role in reducing the gaps. The credit-deposit ratio of the rural offices increased from 37.2 per cent to 65.6 per cent and in the case of semi-urban offices from 39.7 per cent to 52.8 per cent during the reference period. The CDR for urban offices rose to 62.6 per cent in June 1985 from the already high level of 59.7 per cent in June 1969. In the case of metropolitan offices however

the ratio declined from 106.1 per cent to 82.6 per cent during the same period. Clearly, the public sector banks made commendable efforts to extend financial assistance to rural semi-urban areas which needed it the most.

V. Some comments

The CDR reflects the extent of credit creation by the banks. The credit net deposit (CND)—aggregate Deposit less amount blocked by the government, RBI etc.—stood at 12 per cent in June 1969. It means that for every Rs 100 of net deposit, the banks were lending Rs 124 through the mechanism of credit creation. This ratio has over the years been declining for a decade which reveals that banks have contributed less to the growth of the economy despite the enormous growth in aggregate deposits and expansion in branch banking. As stated earlier, this trend indicates fall in the efficiency of banking system and tough competition in the lending market.

The public sector enterprises and non-banking institutions (NBIs) have recently started raising funds from the open markets. These deposits may not be kept with the banks but may be deployed for inter-NBI transfers for use in the projects under their charge. This behaviour of the NBIs will definitely have adverse effect on the commercial banks.

The advances to the priority sector are not necessarily productive. Nay, often unproductive. If they are deducted from the aggregate credit, the proportion of the net credit to the net deposits also shows continuously declining trends since nationalisation. This downward trend reflects that the commercial banks are withdrawing from participating in the development activities in the non-priority sectors of the economy. These are some gloomy indicators of the expanding banking industry and call for a close examination and corrective action.

ECONOMIC SCENE

FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Q. How does foreign trade influence industrialization of a country?

Ans. The world is today on the threshold of a third industrial revolution, the first having begun around the middle of the 18th century in Great Britain and the second began between 1870 and 1913. But the developing countries undergoing industrialization in the post-World War II period have not to follow the same sequence of events as the pioneers in industrialization had to do. All the same, industrialization has involved the interaction of technology, specialization and trade. These days technology is portable and can be imported. Availability of natural resources or of a large domestic market can support industrialization but is no guarantee for it.

Policies play an important role. The early industrializers benefited from free trade policy and the same approach is commended by the third world countries although all countries continue to have protected industries. In the formulation of industrial policies, governments make a contribution through various measures such as provision of general and technical education, physical infra-structure of industry, research and development facilities. In addition to these forms of direct participation, the governments help indirectly through trade policy, fiscal measures, price controls etc.

Outward-oriented strategy is sometimes preferred to inward-oriented strategy. The former favours neither exports nor import-substitu-

tion. It favours tariffs over quantitative restrictions. Tariffs are counter-balanced by production subsidies as input costs rise discouraging export competitiveness. The inward-oriented policy implies overt protection and prefers quantitative restriction to tariffs. This has an inflationary effect on the economy. In practice, however, the trade policies contain elements of both the approaches.

Trade policy is one of the policy instruments which influence industrialization. Price controls, regulation and control measures (e.g. licensing to influence the pattern of investment by native and foreign investors), exchange rate financial policies, labour market policies.

Protectionist policies adopted by the industrialized nations which raise barriers against exports of manufactures from the developing countries have retarded the process of industrialization of their own economies as well. Protectionism has, thus, recoiled on the countries which have resorted to it.

Since World War II, the industrial countries have, in the wake of resurgence of protection, raised non-tariff barriers against a large number of imports which emanate from the developing countries. Non-tariff barriers are concentrated on a few industries—textiles, clothing, footwear, leather goods, steel and ship-building. The newly industrialising countries which employ labour-intensive technology or combine it with advanced technology, offer competition to the disadvantage of the industrialized countries. This together with other pressures have obligated the developed nations to take protective measures. "Yet, protection has not saved jobs"; says

the World Development Report, 1987, by the World Bank. "Protection is justified only if it is necessary to slow the speed of adjustment. Even so, the protection could be damaging if it is not designed to be temporary and degressive." With the intensification of protection and the consequent reduction in the export earnings, the debt burden of the indebted developing countries would aggravate further. Increased protection will mean poor economic performance in all countries while open trade policies will benefit all.

CONSORTIUM AID UP

Q. "Increased concessional aid flow is crucial for maintaining the new momentum of economic progress achieved by India." Elaborate.

Ans. The Aid India Consortium pledged aid commitments for India to the tune of \$ 5.4 billion for 1987-88 as against \$ 4.8 billion estimated earlier by the World Bank. Expectedly, aid may be rounded off to \$ 5.5 billion. Compared to the last year's commitments of \$ 4.4 billion, it represents 23 per cent increase in nominal terms and around 13 per cent in real terms. Also, there is a change in the quality of loan.

The aid hike is taken in official circles as a recognition by the donor nations and the world bodies of the "creditable achievements" made by India. It is an endorsement of the economic policies being pursued by the government in respect of poverty alleviation, employment and utilization of aid.

The case for continuing higher concessional aid is convincingly established by the following facts:

1. India has, during the sixth five-year plan and the first three years of the current plan, moved to a higher growth path. The annual growth rate has averaged to five per cent against

the "Hindu rate of growth" of 3.5 per cent recorded in the previous plan periods. If the country is to meet effectively the unrivalled challenges facing her, she must have adequate foreign resources (to supplement the domestic resources) to maintain the new momentum of economic progress achieved. Any reduction in soft aid will mean a penalty on our good performance.

2. During the two years, 1984-86, the industrial growth averaged 8.5 per cent and in 1986-87 it is estimated at about 7.5 per cent as against the average of 6.4 per cent during the preceding three years. In other words, during 1984-87 the average growth rate will be 8 per cent per annum which is a record in the last two decades.

3. The intra-structural sector registered 9-10 per cent annual growth for three years in a row.

4. Despite indifferent weather for three successive years, the agricultural sector (predominantly dependent on monsoons) has shown remarkable resilience. This is eloquent testimony to the soundness of our agricultural policies.

5. What is most creditable is that all this growth has been achieved without high rates of inflation. Inflation rate averaged less than 6 per cent over the past six years and around five per cent is the current rate.

6. More than 60 per cent of the seventh five-year plan target in real terms is likely to be fulfilled during the first three years of the plan—"a feat unrivalled in the previous five-year plans".

7. On the export front, the trade gap has been narrowed down, thanks to the trade policies adopted by India.

8. Notwithstanding these achievements, the country has to face the dismal scene on the debt front with the bunching of debt repayments. She cannot afford to borrow from the

commercial banks because that would only deepen the debt crisis. The aid-giving countries will not only help the aid-takers but also themselves.

THE DEBT SCENE

Q. Write a short note on the debt scene.

Ans. According to a survey of the external debt situation in Asian Developing Countries, 1985 by the Asian Development Bank the Asian developing countries (ADCs) experienced much faster growth in their external debt in 1985 relative to all developing countries. This should not be amazing when it is recalled that currently, the US, once the creditor nation, owes a debt between 300-400 billion dollar! The indebtedness of the Asian countries was contributed partly by the ease with which they could borrow from the international market as they were less affected by the debt-servicing difficulties but the position changed in 1985 when both the external debt and debt servicing increased.

According to OECD data, the total outstanding debt rose to 31 per cent of their GNP in 1985 as against 26 per cent in 1984. The outstanding debt as a proportion of exports jumped significantly from 124 per cent to 149 per cent during the same period. The average debt service increased from 11 per cent to 16 per cent and the interest service ratio increased from 8 to 9 per cent. It may however be noted that these ratios are still lower than the average of all developing countries. This means that the debt solution in ADCs may be relatively easier. Another heartening factor in regard to ADCs is the fall in the interest rate for the new loan commitments. Also, the grace period, on average, is higher: 7.5 years instead of 5.9 years.

The World Development Report, 1987, has drawn attention to

the fact that the issue is no longer of debt management. It is, what it describes, as "debt overhang". This new coinage by the Bank covers a complex problem that arises from low commodity prices, high real interest rates, sluggish growth in the industrial countries and, in some cases, the macro-economic policies of the indebted nations which aim at export maximisation and import minimisation. These developments have "adverse effects on long-run productivity improvements". Such policies have, in fact, been forced on the developing countries by the industrialised world.

According to the WDR the effect has been a rise in the debt-GNP ratio 31.4 per cent in 1983, 33 per cent in 1984, and is expected to continue the climb during the subsequent years to around 35 per cent.

The Bank suggests that the remedy lies in the capability of the debtor countries to generate growth impulses which means increased investment in competitive sectors of the economy, less than tight monetary policy and emphasis on increased production of exportable commodities.

Mr Henry Kaufman has indicated that a partial write-off of the debt is necessary for restoring norms of creditworthiness of the third world countries. This is a menace which should not go unheeded if the global economy is not to suffer yet another Great World Depression of 1930s.

India has some difficult times ahead as the debt repayments begin bunching. With the fall in the rupee value of SDRs, India's borrowing from the International Monetary Fund, SDR 4429 million during the sixth plan period, 1980-81 to 1984-85, under the Extended Fund Facility and the trust fund administered by the IMF the debt burden is likely to prove "too costly". Some bold and difficult decisions in enforcing financial discipline are called for, and the earlier it is done, the better.

MILITARY PERSPECTIVES

THIRD LARGEST BUYER OF ARMS

Countries the world over have continued to increase their level of military expenditure in recent years, despite the severe inflation and other economic problems facing them. This is clearly indicated by the annual report of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The report said the developing countries had significantly increased their share of world arms exports and imports.

The increase in military expenditure by the Third World, NATO and Warsaw Pact countries together accounted for 77.3 per cent of global military spending in 1984. While the rate of growth of military expenditure by NATO countries during 1980-84 was 5.5 per cent, the corresponding rate of the Warsaw Pact countries was 1.8 per cent. While Saudi Arabia and Iraq were far ahead of the leading arms importers in 1985, China became one of the most important exporters of weapons during the same period.

The figures showed that India became the third largest buyer of arms after Saudi Arabia and Iraq in 1985, spending 1.9 billion dollars. In 1984, India held the 10th position, importing 800 million dollars worth of defence equipment. The emphasis in India is on high technology weapons as a substitute for arms imports. Aircraft, produced mainly on licence, constitute the most important category of major weapons produced in the Third World in terms of value. Only Israel and Brazil have developed indigenous designs. Production of armoured vehicles, mainly battle tanks, is still limited. Hardly any missile weapon

systems are produced in the Third World. About 85 per cent of the value of all Third World missile production is accounted for by Israel.

SOVIET N-SUBS FOR INDIA

Indian defence analysts have welcomed the reported agreement for the supply of Soviet nuclear-powered submarines to India since these would significantly enhance the country's anti-submarine defence. Noted analyst K. Subrahmanyam argues that anti-submarine warfare is likely to become a significant factor in the waters around India because of the build-up of naval forces in the region, particularly Chinese, Pakistani and Saudi Arabian navies.

The agreement of nuclear-powered submarines was reported recently in a US defence publication, which said it was reached about a year ago during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Moscow.

The Washington-based defence and foreign affairs daily said this was the first time the Soviet Union had agreed to sell a nuclear propulsion vessel to another country. This would make India the first Third World nation to acquire such a vessel. At least 60 Indian Navy personnel have undergone training in the Soviet Union, learning to operate the submarine which is expected to carry a crew of 48. The Indian Navy men have completed their training and returned home.

The idea of India acquiring nuclear propulsion vessels is not new. The Sipri Year Book reports that India was offered technologies to build a nuclear propelled submarine in 1985 during the then Defence

Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao's visit. Some years ago, when he was Defence Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman also made a reference in Parliament to India's long-term objective to go in for nuclear-powered submarines.

"HERMES" ON WAY TO INDIA

The 24,000-ton British aircraft carrier 'HMS Hermes', flagship of the Royal Navy that recaptured the Falkland Islands from Argentina in 1982, left Britain for the last time on July 24 en route to India. The Indian Navy bought the ship for £60 million (\$96 million) and plans to re-name it the 'INS Virat'. The Hermes last sailed with a full crew in November, 1983, before becoming a training ship.

CHINESE MISSILES "NOT AGAINST INDIA"

China on July 23 denied press reports that it had deployed medium-range missiles in Tibet directed at India. Beijing also rejected suggestions that it had connections with separatist and anti-Government movements in Assam and other parts of India. A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office also professed ignorance about reports that an increasing number of Chinese weapons were being transported to India.

"The remarks about China's deployment of missiles in Tibet against India and the so-called deaths of a large number of Tibetans are nothing but fabrications concocted with ulterior motives and not worth relating at all", he said, commenting on another report published in Indian newspapers. "China never

interferes in the internal affairs of other countries", the spokesman claimed

Commenting on remarks attributed to an Indian leader, the spokesman said the latter's statement about the so-called Chinese connections with the separatist and anti-Government movements in India is utterly groundless and his intention behind it is hard to understand. "As to the remarks by the Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs (about supply of Chinese weapons), we do not have the slightest idea of what he mentioned", he added.

HARPOON FRIGATES FOR PAK

Pakistan has decided to purchase from England three Type-23 frigates armed with the lethal U.S.-made Harpoon missiles and a U.S.-made Seawolf vertical launch system. The deal, which is worth \$ 810 million, is expected to be signed in London any day, according to U.S. defence industry sources. The decision, which will further escalate the mini-arms race in South Asia, will make Pakistan the first country in the region to acquire warships with vertical launch capability. This would enable its Navy to have a decided edge over Indian warships, which at present do not have such a capability.

The three frigates will also be equipped with the Harpoon sea-to-surface missiles, which, according to the American defence industry, form the top-of-the-line missile system. The Harpoons have a kill ratio of 1 : 1 and their addition to the Pakistan arsenal will, according to informed sources, add tremendous amount of fire power to the Pakistan Navy. The \$ 810 million deal was first negotiated between Pakistan and England when Pakistan Prime Minister M.K. Junejo visited London.

The first Type-23 frigate, named the "HMS Norfolk", was launched at

the Glasgow Yard in England. It represents the latest technology in the British Navy. The deal, one of Britain's first of this kind, will also make Pakistan equipped with up-to-date contemporary technology

The Type-23 frigates will enable Pakistan to conduct a highly accurate search role; they have the ability to destroy detected submarines with their large EH-101 anti-submarine attack helicopters. The frigate is powered by two electric propulsion motors for low-speed running and two Rolls Royce gas turbines for high speed work at 28 knots

The Pakistan Navy will have the fire power to deal with enemy attack ships and enemy ground-based targets, using the Harpoon capability. Both the Seawolf and Harpoon missile systems are backed by Standard 4.5-inch March-VIII guns

U.S. HOWITZERS

Pakistan has finalised a \$ 122 million deal to buy Tow anti-tank missiles and Howitzers from the U.S.A. this year. The proposed purchases include 2,386 TOW 2 missiles, 144 launchers and unspecified quantity of spare parts and support equipment worth \$ 78 million

Meanwhile, the U.S. department of Defence has awarded four different contracts for the supply of military equipment and spares to Pakistan. The first contract is to General Dynamics for support to F-16 flight testing at Edwards Air Force Base, in California. The second is for suppressor assembly for AH-1 aircraft, the third for test sets and related spares applicable to AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles, and the fourth contract is for exterior store for AH-1 aircraft

SOVIET 'DOUBLE-ZERO' OFFER

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov has made a "global double zero"

offer to the United States—elimination of all Super-Power medium-range and short-range missiles, without insisting on a linkage to U.S. nuclear presence in Korea, the Philippines and on Diego Garcia. In a bid to end the Geneva stalemate, Mr Gorbachov said the Soviet Union was ready to dismantle all medium-range missiles on the Asian part of its territory provided the U.S.A. too dismantled such missiles targeted on the Soviet Union from its territory

At issue are 100 nuclear warheads each for Soviet and American medium-range missiles which the two sides would have been allowed to retain under the Reykjavik formula

Mr Gorbachov also made a series of other proposals aimed at reducing tension in Asia and the Pacific. These included (1) curbing rivalry in anti-submarine warfare systems, (2) limiting naval exercises or manoeuvres in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean to no more than two annually, and (3) international guarantees of safe navigation in the Indian Ocean and its seas, straits and gulfs

U.S.-JAPAN WELCOME

The White House has welcomed Mr Gorbachov's announcement on medium and shorter-range missiles, but cautioned that similar statements in the past have been coupled with "unacceptable conditions"

Japan welcomed the Soviet proposal to scrap all medium-range missiles in the world. Mr Gorbachov's offer "corresponds with what Japan has been saying and should, therefore, be appreciated", Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said. The Japanese Government must study more closely the Soviet proposal to eliminate all short and long-range intermediate nuclear weapons before it could make further comment.

Social Reforms in India

"Need of Social Reforms in India" was one of the topics set in the Essay paper for the P.O. examination in Associate Banks of State Bank of India held earlier this year

In a relatively backward and largely conservative country such as India, there are numerous social problems to be urgently tackled, some of them centuries old and others of recent origin. Since the progress of education is slow, the enlightenment that is a prerequisite of a proper understanding of the far-reaching consequences of social evils is also slow. The efforts made by social reformers to eliminate these malpractices, extending over decades, have been only partially successful. The practice of "Sati" was ended through their campaigns. Very often Indian society relapses into its old ways after a short spell of reformed ways.

Of the countless problems which persist despite the nation's all-round progress, especially since the attainment of Independence, is the pernicious caste system. Casteism implies special, often exclusive, favours to members of one's own caste, even by sacrificing others' interests. This implies partiality and discrimination, on religious or other grounds. Discriminatory practices have been banned under the Constitution but they persist and tend to undermine the country's entire social system.

In the past the caste system was a source of strength to society. But even then it had the seeds of decay in it because its basis was faulty. Its pillars were bound to collapse sooner or later. The system sought to perpetuate inequality and injustice. It was based on exploitation of one section by another, and it also

implied perpetual subordination of a large section of the Community. Equality of opportunity is a concept that was wholly alien to this discriminatory system which greatly hinders the implementation in both letter and spirit, of the ambitious programmes for national and emotional integration of the people.

The Constitution of India prescribes social progress as the principal goal of the Indian polity. The chapters on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy clearly mention the rights of the individual and the duties which the State should perform. The Preamble to the Constitution itself specifically lays down the basic postulates of the polity being formed. In the Sovereign, Socialist Secular Democratic Republic set up under the Constitution, there is to be Justice, social, economic and political, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, Equality of status and opportunity, Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. These provisions envisage a social order in which justice in the fullest sense shall prevail. They amount to a declaration of war on the caste system and call for a renovated society. Taken together with the Fundamental Rights, these clearly indicate social reforms in various arenas of activity. Article 38 (1) requires the State to secure a social order for promotion of welfare of the people. Social welfare also implies prevention of delinquency and adequate care of children. Their exploitation has to be checked, and rehabilitation of the handicapped assured.

While well-educated enlightened people are fully aware of the urgency of social reforms which

should conform to the moral and constitutional concept of justice, equality and fair play, there are large sections of the Indian masses who are not yet adequately alive to social evils. These evils are doing more damage to the Indian social fabric than is commonly realised. Clan and Community considerations lead to favouritism and nepotism. These result in injustice to, and cause frustration among, deserving meritorious candidates.

Untouchability is another blot on Indian society. Although the magnitude of this centuries-old evil is now much less than before, it still exists in certain regions, especially in the South where orthodox Brahmins refuse to regard persons belonging to the so-called "low castes" as equals in all respects.

Child marriage is banned by law and considerable publicity is done on Doordarshan and All India Radio, pointing out the unhealthy consequences of such marriages. But the practice continues in the rural areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Widow re-marriage was sanctioned by law long ago, eminent social reformers struggled hard to overcome the prejudices among high-caste Brahmins, priests and even educated people. But so conservative and tradition-bound is Hindu society that widow re-marriage is still uncommon. It is only in towns and cities that bachelors or widowers agree to marry young childless widows, or those with children and other encumbrances.

A social curse that has increased in both scope and intensity is that of dowry and its most heinous form, bride-burning. This evil, oddly enough, is more prevalent in towns and among middle class educated

people than among rural folk. This is a slur on Indian society, perhaps nowhere else in the world are young women burnt alive if they do not bring generous dowry and maintain a ceaseless flow of gifts in the form of sophisticated consumer goods.

An allied practice—to be more accurate, malpractice—is that of extravagance and vulgar display of wealth (mostly black money) on the occasion of weddings and other social functions in a competitive spirit with the desire to match, and if possible exceed, the expenditure and ostentation indulged in by a neighbour or other person of the same class and status. Scores of leaders have been urging the people not to spend lavishly on such occasions but to keep the ceremonies simple and economical, but all such appeals have proved futile. It is only one marriage in a million that is celebrated with the minimum possible expenditure and with only a few presents to the bride. This is a field in which drastic social reform is urgently indicated.

Then there is the spurt in crime of all varieties. Official reports, which in the recent past generally tried to underplay anti-social trends and even suppress the facts, now concede that there is ceaseless religious conflict and an unprecedented increase in incidents involving inter-caste strife and a sudden jump in ordinary as well as heinous crime. Worse, the forces expected to maintain law and order are at times found to be acting in collusion with social and economic offenders.

Almost the entire social and administrative structure reeks with graft and corruption. The trend to grab money and land by all possible means, fair and foul, has been spreading and even senior officials and veteran politicians have become greedy. They secretly defy the law and continually feather their own nests. Sound morals and truly ethical conduct in accordance with the

teachings of our saints and sages are becoming uncommon. How many people follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi even though they claim to be members of the large national organisation of which he was the outstanding and self-sacrificing symbol?

There are also the communal, anti-social elements, the terrorists and other apparently incorrigible mischief-mongers who have not only become a nuisance but have done a great deal of damage to the social fabric. They have been brutally killing innocent men, women and even children, thus creating a deep sense of insecurity. Surely, these evils need to be given topmost priority by all reformers. The question may be asked whether terrorism is a social or economic or political issue. The fact is that it is the cumulative result of various injustices and grievances, real or imaginary. Young men are lured into the terrorists' camp by veteran killers. Young terrorists need to be tackled carefully and brought round by reformers through an appropriate psychological approach.

The many deficiencies in our national character are also a pressing social problem, calling for urgent corrective measures. A notable field in which much progress has still to be made is improvement in the status and condition of women. Undoubtedly, the winds of change are there. The Government has enacted several laws to ensure equal status to women in all areas of activity. But much still remains to be done.

There are laws to check communal propaganda, the dowry evil and other ills. But social reforms cannot be brought about by law. When the people are not ready for a reform, laws passed to expedite it remain ineffective. Strong and effective public opinion is essential for eliminating the social ills that are a standing disgrace to India and her people.

The magnitude of illiteracy in this

country is in itself a major hurdle in implementation of the various social reform programmes which require adequate comprehension. The Directives of the Constitution to ensure free and compulsory education for all children of school-going age (Article 45) have still not been carried out. In this regard, the progress is so slow that it would take several decades for the majority of the people of India to become literate.

Yet another field in which reform is urgently required pertains to the sense of citizenship, along with the duties and responsibilities it entails. Most of us are not good citizens. We tend to become selfish and self-seeking, we do not have an adequate sense of responsibility towards the less fortunate members of society—the poor, the handicapped, the older helpless people, the social outcasts and countless others who are living precariously following persistent neglect by their relations. Wisdom and foresight demand recognition of the fact that, in the long run, the best way of profiting oneself is to profit society as a whole of which one is a member. This is precisely where corrective measures are needed.

Apart from a small minority of well-educated people who fully realise their responsibilities as Indian citizens, the people, by and large, act irresponsibly, regardless of the harm they do to society. The Fundamental Duties of Citizens outlined in Article 51-A of the Constitution are apparently being disregarded by the multitude. Some steps should be taken to promote the sense of citizenship and ensure full performance of the Fundamental Duties prescribed in that Article. As things stand, these provisions do not have a mandatory character. They are not legally enforceable and are like the Directive Principles of State Policy. If we strive towards excellence in life as prescribed in the Article, the task of social reform would become much easier.

Bureaucrats versus Professionals

The basic issue in the strike staged by over 8000 doctors in the country from July 19 was not the demand for higher emoluments but that of the control being exercised by bureaucrats over the medical services in decision-making. The proposition before the House is "Bureaucrats should not exercise control over the medical and other professional services"

Mr A Sir, the Union Capital and several other metropolitan areas in the country witnessed a tragic spectacle of the medical and health services being paralysed for nine days. Over 8000 doctors of the Central Government Health Service (CGHS) working in hospitals, public sector undertakings and local bodies went on an indefinite strike from July 19. Outpatient departments in hospitals remained closed. Thousands of patients were not attended to by doctors, and all those who came to Government hospitals were directed to seek medical attention in private institutions and clinics which had a field day. The common man either patiently suffered or had to pay heavy fees for medical aid which they would have got free in Government hospitals. The doctors have been demanding parity of pay scales with the I.A.S., three time-bound promotions in the first 15 years and 50 per cent of the basic salary as non-practising allowance (NPA). They had rejected the Government's offer of Rs 300 increase in the Non-practising Allowance (NPA) and some other benefits, describing the offer as an "eye-wash". To all intents and purposes, the doctors' strike was meant to press the Government to

grant them better pay scales and allowances. But the real aim was to end the domination of the mighty I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) over the health and medicare establishments. The issue, as the doctors put it, is whether a medical expert should have the final say in the decision-making process in regard to the health, medicare and hospital administration, or an IAS officer without any specialised knowledge and experience. A spokesman of the Joint Action Council of the striking doctors contended that the Government is not prepared to come to grips with the problem in its correct perspective. "What is needed is a complete overhaul of the system, ending the "encroachment" by the bureaucrats over an area where professionals should have the last word'. The provocation by the bureaucrats facilitated what has been described as 'unprecedented unity' among doctors. Can there be any doubt, in such circumstances, that the bureaucrats should abandon their monopoly of power in the medical field of which they have little knowledge? The highly qualified and trained professionals should certainly have the final say in policy-making, and their just demand for parity in pay scales should also be conceded without further delay.

Mr B My predecessor, Mr A, perhaps has personal interest in some doctors and in the medical profession generally, otherwise he would not have stressed only one side of the case and bypassed the other. The Government has to consider all aspects of a problem before conceding a demand by

one section of the community, however plausible it might seem. The doctors not only seek parity in respect of pay scales with the Civil Service but also three time-bound promotions in 15 years besides 50 per cent of the basic pay as Non-practising Allowance (NPA). But, Sir, whatever the grievances of the doctors, have they not proved themselves to be heartless, callous, wholly inconsiderate and, I would even say, inhuman, by disregarding the indescribable misery they have caused to thousands of patients in urgent need of medical aid? These patients continued to suffer day after day, the Government hospitals and even dispensaries were locked. The patients were asked to seek medical aid from private hospitals and clinics. It is no joke for ailing people to go from one place to another in intense heat and in crowded metropolitan cities like Delhi. Doctors running private clinics must have charged heavy fees from these harassed victims of the strike. To these clinics the Government doctors' agitation must have come as a boon. The striking doctors' conduct needs to be severely condemned. They have betrayed the ethics of their profession, their main duty in life is public service—to relieve distress, cure people and never to deny medical aid to any suffering man, woman or child. Who knows how many ailing persons died, or at any rate, suffered setbacks in health as a direct result of neglect? The sufferings of these hapless patients did not move the hearts of the callous doctors who were so keen on securing pecuniary gains and equality in status with the civil servants that they remained unmoved by

appeals and continued their strike for several days, pressurising the Government. I do not think these doctors deserve what they demand.

Mr C I feel sure that this House will not be carried away by sentiments such as those voiced by Mr B. The doctors resorted to the extreme weapon of strike only when the Government failed to listen to their repeated appeals to redress their long-standing and well-based grievances. I would like to focus attention on certain facts which might surprise this audience. A qualified doctor joins Government service at the age of 26 or 27 after spending several years to complete the M.B.B.S. course, then a year or two in getting training as a Resident Medical Officer in a hospital or as a House Surgeon. And yet the pay scale offered to him is that of a Section Officer. Those who get the Under-Secretary's grade in 15 years should consider themselves lucky. It is believed that only 4 per cent of the serving doctors go beyond this grade. According to another estimate, the life-time earnings by way of service emoluments of a government doctor are about Rs 10 lakh, while those of others in Group A service are put at Rs 15.5 lakh, and of an I.A.S. officer at Rs 18.5 lakh since they get four automatic increments—and substantial ones too. The Non-practising Allowance being given to them is also wholly inadequate. This allowance was slashed from 50 per cent of the basic pay, as recommended in the First Pay Commission Report, to 10 per cent (Fourth Pay Commission). This amount a successful doctor doing private practice in a city can earn in a day! So the N.P.A. currently being paid to doctors is a cruel joke. They are after all human; when the civil servants, who head numerous enquiry committees, turn down proposals

for giving the doctors better treatment, their attitudes hurt the victims. The doctors plead for both age-wise and scale-wise parity with the Central services. So, I submit, there is a strong case for ending the supremacy of the bureaucrats and granting parity in status to medical men.

Mr D We should carefully assess the pros and cons of the issues at stake. We may concede that the doctors have a case for better pay scales. But the latest package of concessions offered by the Union Government assures them substantial enhancement of emoluments. The package included an increase in the Non-practising Allowance from the existing Rs 150 to Rs 600 to Rs 450 to Rs 900, and also more conveyance and other allowances, but the doctors' Joint Action Council rejected the offer, saying that N.P.A. of less than 50 per cent of pay was not acceptable, and the other allowances were minor in nature. We should keep in mind the fact that the civil services are manned by the most promising and talented young men and women—the cream of the country's youth. Being generalists, they are capable of taking decisions without prejudice, while the specialists, whether doctors or engineers, often take a narrow, partisan view, giving the topmost priority to their own professional interests. The professionals are incapable of considering the interests of all sections of the community and cannot, therefore, become good administrators. Experience has shown that civil servants have an open, not a closed mind. An excellent general education and systematic training enables I.A.S. officers to develop overall capability which professionals cannot be expected to acquire. The specialists are the persons who are engaged in developmental activity and pr-

omotional functions of the Government. Many of them carry on research in specialised fields. But administration is quite another matter.

Mr E I may be permitted to add that where the work being handled by a department is of a technical nature, the professionals should certainly be allowed to have the final voice. In matters of general administration, however, it is the I.A.S. officer who is better equipped to function in accordance with the rules and procedures. The professionals and the specialists know very little of official routine, so they cannot be granted either predominance or parity of status with the I.A.S. cadres. The professional person is often over-enthusiastic and thus disqualifies himself from membership of bodies authorised to take the final decisions for which cool, impartial persons are required. Ministers rely on generalist civil servants for advice and action on most matters, leaving only technical matters to the specialists. This arrangement has been found to be an ideal one. Of course there should be no bar on specialists acquiring a high degree of administrative skill and acquitting themselves creditably in other fields than their own. If any doctor or engineer has an aptitude for administration, he should get the necessary opportunity. But the existing set-up is on the whole useful. A combination of a high degree of technical competence and also of administrative ability is rare, hence the importance of associating technical hands with the administration of specialised areas of activity. In any case, the Government was wrong in stone-walling until a strike was announced. It should be responsive to all genuine grievances and not adopt dubious means to break a strike.

Terrorists are Made, not Born

The phenomenon of terrorism signifies violence by disgruntled groups of people determined to achieve certain political goals which, they find, are not attainable by lawful means. This menace has lately assumed a global character and many countries, including the U.S.A., are affected by it. Terrorism is actually an infantile attitude, a sign of immaturity, just as certain other movements indicate political senility.

It is wrong, however, to believe that terrorists are born. Like Naxalites, radicals and reformers, they are the creatures of certain unfavourable conditions and circumstances. These circumstances in turn are often the result of tactless government policies, prolonged delays in redressing political, economic or other grievances. Bitterly disappointed individuals or groups resort to violence in order to focus attention on their problems.

Terrorism sprouts and flourishes where there is intense anger and resentment against the administration. The Government's lapses and postures of neglect towards certain discordant elements feed the unrest, and when this reaches a high level, it bursts into terrorism. So, unredressed grievances, denial of legitimate civil and political rights, continuing social and political injustices, glaring imbalances in regional development (which lead to a feeling that there is increasing favouritism) all contribute to the growth of terrorism. These are man-made factors, not natural phenomena.

For that matter, even writers and artists are not born. Traditions of art, music and love of literature may be there in a family, but these qualities are not hereditary. Just as a violent

street demonstrator may be the son of a wholly peaceful father, so a terrorist's parents may be law-abiding citizens who dislike the use of lethal arms to seek revenge or express bitterness against an official policy. It is the company he keeps that makes all the difference.

Terrorists generally belong to lower middle classes, sometimes even to well placed families. They comprise impatient, mostly misguided youth, many of them without suitable avenues of employment and deprived, for some reason, of correct guidance during crucial periods of their life.

Life is of course full of conflicts and setbacks. It has many disappointments, as well as false dawns. But terrorism, or violence in any form resorted to for seeking redress of any grievance, real or imaginary, is no solution of problems. Rather, through the inevitable reaction it causes, violence breeds violence. The tragedy is that, in spite of the terrorists' inability to achieve their goals by creating a scare through the cult of the gun and the bomb, the menace continues.

Another factor that prompts youth to resort to extremism is the absence of restraint, moderation and tolerance and also of a rational approach to events in society. There is a general state of lawlessness in the country. People defy the law and the influential ones escape scot-free. In fact, countless people regard certain laws as unjust impositions which they are strongly prompted to defy. Terrorists are instigated and weaned away by veteran social and political rebels. Young sensitive minds easily fall prey to exhortations in the name of religion to safeguard the interests of their community.

Hatred of rulers and violent protests against the Government's policies are not part of a child's mental make-up. Children are innocent of crime of any sort; it is the surroundings and the social milieu that shape young people's general approach to life and to the Government of the day. As youngsters grow, they seek adventurism, and this craze catches on. The ready availability of even sophisticated weapons is instrumental in turning young people into extremists. They seem to derive a sordid, almost satanic pleasure in aiming the revolver and the sten-gun and throwing bombs at persons and places of their choice. These actions do not come naturally to anyone, they are a reaction to alleged injustice done by other human beings.

In essence, terrorism is political violence the causes of which are external factors, they are not God-given. As long as there are injustices galore, there will be no scarcity of social rebels determined to uproot the social and political order through guns and bombs. These tactics solve no problems, as terrorists' activity in Punjab amply proves. The ceaseless terrorism in that State can be explained by the unhealthy mixing up of religion and politics. Under the garb of promoting their religious cause, young people kill innocent men and women, risking their own lives in the process. It is apparent that not enough has been done to win over the terrorists by removing the deeply-entrenched misgivings and prejudices in their minds. In any case, there need be no doubt that terrorists are made, not born.

Centre and the States—New Strains in Federalism

Centre-State relations form a crucial part of the Indian Constitutional structure. Federalism is inherent in our system. But the predominance of the Centre, indicated by the increasing concentration of power at the Central level and the shrinking base of the States, has led to strains as well as conflicts.

There are imbalances and inequities galore in the existing system. It is obvious that radical changes are needed to put the ship of India on an even keel and to float it smoothly.

This Special Supplement presents a comprehensive analysis of the problem of Centre-State relations and suggests possible remedies.

I. Introduction

A federation is a form of government in which the sovereign power is divided between the Centre and the States. Normally, the pre-existing States forming the Union yield subjects of common interest to the Centre and reserve for themselves the rest. But in several cases, as in India, both the Centre and the States come into existence simultaneously when a large country is split up into smaller units based on political, economic, linguistic and other differences. A federation is conceived mainly to maintain a balance between over-centralisation, which destroys autonomy, and fractionalisation which erodes central authority.

India is described by legal experts as a quasi-federation, that is, a polity which combines in itself the features of both a federation and a unitary form of government. Basically, the country has a federal structure; the founding fathers of the Constitution designed it as such. But they also provided several distinctly unitary features in order to maintain the traditional unity of India.

The notable unitary features are concentration of powers in the Centre, allotment of all residual powers (which are not specifically earmarked for the State Governments) to the Centre to enable it to exercise overall authority, the extensive list of Central subjects and the legal powers of Parliament to pass laws on any subject it deems desirable in the wider national interest. The Opposition parties seek a truly federal set-up with the maximum possible powers for the States, amounting almost to full autonomy. Actually, Centre-State relations form a crucial part of the institutional mechanism set-up under the Constitution.

Article 3 of the Constitution permits Parliament to abolish or create a State. Thus the very existence of a State depends on the pleasure of Parliament. It is true that State boundaries can be drawn and redrawn by Parliament, but the latter cannot bring about wholesale changes. Such changes would bring about a radical transformation of the political set-up.

Moreover, Article 356 enables

the Union to impose President's rule on any State. This is a negation of the federal concept. True, these are purely temporary provisions and President's Rule or an Emergency cannot be perpetuated, particularly after the 44th amendment of the Constitution. But the possibilities of misuse of these provisions by the party in power at the Centre are always there. Past experience fully warrants the apprehensions on this score.

The Indian constitutional structure is apparently designed to function as a federation during normal times, but during war, external aggression or internal disturbances or instability it can function as a unitary State. An important feature of the set-up is that the Constitution is supreme; the Union and the States, as well as all the instrumentalities created thereunder, have to function within the limits prescribed by it.

Until the elections of 1967, the Constitution was worked practically as a unitary form of government. The main reason for this was that the same party was in power at the Centre as well as in the States for a

long and continuous period, except in a few States where different parties were in power. So the Union Government was able to control the State Governments on the administrative as well as on the organisational side.

II. Strong Centre or Strong States?

Central leaders have often contended that they want the States to be strong because only then would the Centre be strong. So there is no apparent contradiction between a strong Centre and strong States. Having been constituted as a basically unitary State, with the residue of powers remaining with the Centre (in the U.S. federal structure, the residue is with the States), so it is argued, the country must have a strong Centre to keep the polity united and prevent divisive tendencies from becoming irresistible. Therein also lies the interest of the States.

But are the wide powers of the Centre the best guarantee against a break-up of the country? Has not the excessive centralisation of authority in the Centre and its arbitrary use by the ruling political party tended to weaken the country politically, economically and administratively? The persistent demand for greater autonomy to the States is not incompatible with a strong Centre and a strong nation. Non-Congress States do not pose a threat to the country's unity; they merely want a greater voice in running their affairs and also in the corridors of power in New Delhi.

The resentment against Central neglect is deep-rooted in the States governed by the opposition parties. No one can deny that many of the regional parties have come into power or become a formidable force on the strength of their anti-Centre platform.

A few instances are Mr N.T. Rama Rao's *Telegu Desam* in Andhra Pradesh, the *D.M.K.* in Tamil Nadu,

the *Akalis* in Punjab, the latest being the *Lok Dal* (Bahuguna group) in Haryana which staged a remarkable triumph over a former Congress(I) stronghold—Haryana.

Even relatively minor complaints become major issues whenever the Centre's neglect turns into intolerance. Mrs Indira Gandhi erred grievously when she dismissed certain non-Congress ministries for totally unconvincing reasons.

Every country's polity is like the human system, and the brain, the heart, together with all the limbs and organs from head to foot, have to be in fine fettle if the body is to remain healthy and strong. As Mrs Gandhi explained at a Ministers' Conference, and also while announcing the Government's decision to appoint the Sarkaria Commission, it is not a question of a strong Centre and weak States or of strong States and a weak Centre, but of "a strong Centre and strong States".

Therefore, the problem has to be viewed without preconceived notions and without bias or prejudice. At present, however, the frequently reiterated demand for more powers for the States is looked upon as an anti-national and anti-Centre posture, even smacking of secessionism and fissiparous trends. This is not fair.

III. Concentration of Powers at Centre

The Constitution makes a clear division of powers between the Centre and the States. The sphere of action of each is defined through the Lists in Schedule VII. List I enumerates the subjects on which the Centre (Parliament) is empowered to enact laws. List II of the Schedule mentions the subjects which fall within the sphere of the States, while Part III contains the Concurrent List comprising matters on which both Parliament and the States can pass laws. It is the common field, though

Parliament has a preferential right to tackle the listed subjects.

Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, said with emphasis: "It cannot be anticipated that there will be any tendency on the part of the Centre to grab more power than is necessary for the good administration of the country as a whole." But contrary to the assessment of the powers, the centripetal forces (tending towards the Centre) have been gaining momentum. More and more powers have been acquired by the Centre at the cost of the States. The Centre has been encroaching upon the sphere of the States and enlarging its own authority every now and then. The Central strings of control have been becoming stronger, thus discouraging the States' initiative. Thus the Centre is itself to blame for the growing dissatisfaction among the States regarding their powers. Obviously, a few marginal changes, or mere tinkering with the problem, will not remove the extensive discontent among the States on this score.

IV. Decentralisation Overdue

The centralisation of both political and economic powers has been continuing since Independence. The present structure has consequently become lopsided. It is high time that the authorities recognised the urgency of decentralising both types of functions, including planning and implementation. The Centre and the State governments would then be able to concentrate on the important tasks of drawing up development strategies, shaping the policy instruments and effectively supervising the implementation so as to avoid delay, waste, and duplication. Optimum results can thus be assured.

The need for decentralising the administration at certain levels was recognised by the Government many years ago. The extent and form of

democratic decentralisation of planning and plan administration have varied from State to State. There have also been ups and downs in the earnestness with which this has been pursued. Many States started with the old concept of Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas so that the people's involvement in their affairs at the grassroots could be ensured. The Community Development programme and the National Extension Service helped to focus attention on the need for further decentralisation.

The Balwantrai Mehta Committee was appointed in 1957 to assess the extent to which the C.D. movement had succeeded in utilising local initiative and in creating institutions to ensure continuity in improving economic and social conditions in rural areas. This committee argued that there should be administrative decentralisation for effective implementation of development programmes and that the decentralised administrative system should be under the control of elected bodies since development cannot progress without responsibility and power.

Development can be real only when the community understands its problem, realises its responsibilities, exercises the necessary powers, through its chosen representatives, and intelligent vigilance on local administration. With this objective they recommended early establishment of statutory elective local bodies and devolution to them of the necessary resources, power and authority. Unfortunately, the Panchayati Raj institutions were rarely given an opportunity to take up planning or implementation work on a sizable scale.

V. Sarkaria Commission

The non-Congress States (West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh) have been demanding, particularly since the Assembly elections held in February, 1983, a

speedy review of Central-State relations in order to check the growing predominance of the Centre and the gradual erosion of the States' authority, jurisdiction and resources.

On March 24, 1983, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, informed Parliament that the Central Government had been considering for some time past the need for a review of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States. In view of the social and economic developments that had taken place over the years, the review would take into account the importance of unity and integrity of the country for promoting the people's welfare. The Government, she disclosed, had set up a commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice R.S. Sarkaria, retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Commission was asked to examine the position and recommend such changes as might be appropriate "within the present Constitutional framework". The Government of India's stand has been that a strong Centre is necessary for the unity of the country but strong States are also essential because both are inter-dependent. Weak States could not make for a strong Centre; besides, a strong Centre was also needed for defence, foreign affairs and other matters of national concern such as currency, posts and telegraphs. For these reasons, the Prime Minister has throughout been stressing the importance of maintaining the unity of the country.

The Sarkaria Commission has also been asked to look into the question of the financial relationship between the Centre and the States in view of the latter's complaint about shortage of resources. The Centre's resources are much larger and more elastic.

The scope and aims of the Sarkaria Commission are much wider than originally provided for and the Commission (which was enlarged

with the inclusion of two more members) is free to recommend Constitutional amendments also in order to meet the changing situation.

The States seek substantial changes in the existing relationship and Mr Justice Sarkaria has assured the aggrieved parties that he would look into all aspects of the problem. The expectations are that the Commission will make comprehensive recommendations so as to meet as many requirements of the States as possible, without of course conceding any secessionist demand or opening the way for fissiparous tendencies, especially in the sensitive regions.

But the functioning of the Sarkaria Commission has throughout been tardy and its efforts have not received the requisite response from the State governments and the general public. On January 16, 1984, the Commission issued a comprehensive questionnaire containing 109 important questions concerning many aspects of the Constitutional set-up. These posers are divided into several parts—introductory, legislative relations, role of the Governor, administrative and financial relations, economic and social planning, and miscellaneous (including industry, trade and commerce, agriculture, food and supplies, education and inter-governmental co-ordination). In fact, most of the Constitution would be under review, including Articles 256, 257 and the most notorious of all—Article 365.

The introductory part contains such crucial questions as: whether the Constitution can be called "federal" in the strict sense. The answer to this question has already been given by many commentators and Constitutional experts: India has a quasi-federal structure and has several features of the unitary system.

The Commission also asks whether in a heterogeneous country like India there is need for substantial decentralisation, territorial as well as

functional, of powers, in the interest of efficiency and equality, in normal times and "centralisation in times of emergency". The ruling party spokesmen apart, most of the other Indian leaders have been pressing for a substantial degree of decentralisation to ensure a fair deal to the States.

In May this year the Commission sought the views of the Centre on the extent and the nature of powers which the Union should have, consistent with the basic scheme of the Constitution. The ruling party has been asked to pinpoint the difficulties created by the limitations on the exercise of its legislative and executive powers. Among the other points on which the Congress views have been sought are: (a) the role of the Governor; whether he should exercise his powers under Article 174 (2) to dissolve the State Assembly in certain situations; (b) should the Governor, as head of a parliamentary system in the State, follow, by and large, the advice of the Ministry?

VI. Inter-State Council

Article 263 of the Constitution makes a specific provision for the formation of an Inter-State Council to tackle issues that affect more than one State. The Article empowers the President to issue an order establishing an Inter-State Council charged with the duty of "(a) enquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States; (b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; and (c) making recommendations upon any subject. The President's order will define the nature of the duties to be performed by the Council and "its organisation and procedure".

The function of the Council, a body within the constitutional framework, would be recommendatory; nevertheless it would enjoy considerable prestige and influence when

set up. The Government would also find it easier to take certain actions if they are recommended by the Council. Even while holding opinions different from those of the Centre, the States are not inclined to have a confrontation. Consultations with an Inter-State Council would facilitate decisions on many issues and help avoid confrontation in case of a conflict.

The Article leaves the decision to form such a Council to the President, who would of course act on the Central Government's recommendation. Taking advantage of the discretion, the Union Government has not so far constituted such a Council, although it has been sought several times by non-Congress parties. Since the Congress was in power at the Centre and in the States initially, the need for an Inter-State Council was not felt. But the Administrative Reforms Commission reported in June, 1969, that all the persons, including those from the Opposition parties, who appeared before it, stated that in the altered political scene after 1967 General Elections an Inter-State Council was necessary to discuss problems relating to Centre-State relationships. The Commission accordingly recommended the establishment of such a Council.

Since the possibilities of a political conflict between the Centre and the States have increased with almost every general election during the past 18 years or so, the Union Government has not agreed to set up such a Council. The Constitution makes it clear that Centre-State disputes as such would not be within the jurisdiction of the Council, but subjects which gave rise to the dispute, provided it is a matter of common interest between the Union and one or more of the States, could be dealt with by the Council. Presumably, the Centre fears that an Inter-State Council might be used by the States as another platform for launching attacks on it. But it needs to be noted

that similar institutions have worked smoothly in the U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

VII. Financial Relations

The concept of overall supremacy of the Centre—politically and financially strong, capable of protecting and developing the States, especially the weaker ones—is inherent in the Constitution. The distribution of revenues between the Union and the States is governed by Articles 268 to 281, Part XII, Chapter I, of the Constitution. Certain taxes and duties are levied by the Central Government but are collected by the States, to whom the proceeds are assigned according to the prescribed procedure. Grants-in-aid are made to certain needy States to enable them to meet the costs of development schemes.

Every fifth year the President appoints a Finance Commission to make recommendations regarding the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid. All such recommendations, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken, are laid before Parliament. Every State has to present its case for more funds before the Finance Commission. There is a tendency among the States to exaggerate their requirements, inflate their charter of demands and press for an ever-increasing share of what has been called the "national cake".

The States have an overall deficiency in internal resources for financing their plans. The allocation of outlays by the Planning Commission falls short of funds needed to meet the aspirations of the people. Therefore, it becomes the obligation of the Centre to finance the State plans, though partly. Under the Constitution, the Centre has the exclusive power to levy and collect some taxes (e.g., income tax and certain excise duties). The grouse of the State governments is that the distribution of these taxes is inequitable and

inadequate. The Central jurisdiction covers taxes which are elastic. The Centre also innovates new tax sources outside the divisible pool.

The framers of the Constitution included social and economic planning in the Concurrent List. Both the Union and the State governments have the power to adopt suitable plans for balanced growth. The State governments have to approach the Planning Commission for clearance of their schemes and projects. States ruled by a party (or a coalition of parties) other than that at the Centre are known to have taken exception to this procedure as violative of their autonomy. The Union Government is within its rights in exercising control over the State plans through the Planning Commission by virtue of its obligation to provide finances for the plans.

In recent years the opposition-governed States have been making efforts to collectively press the Centre to concede their Charter of Demands for devolution of financial resources on more liberal terms. Most of the States feel dissatisfied with the recommendations of the various Finance Commissions and the decisions of the Union Government on these recommendations. While it is true that the resources made available to the States are inadequate to enable them to meet their ever-increasing development needs and they have to be made financially viable, the fact has also to be conceded that the States have failed, for political reasons, to raise the requisite funds by mobilising their own internal resources.

The States show gaping and widening budget deficits and seek Central largesse every year. They have also not cut down their non-plan and unproductive expenditure; nor have they ensured optimum utilisation of the available inputs. Even so, they demand enlargement of the divisible pool of revenue by including in it the corporate tax and the

surcharge on income tax and augmenting the States' share of the excise duties.

VIII. Opposition's Proposals

A distinct and comprehensive exposition of the Centre-States problems was given by the Chief Ministers of non-Congress States and leaders of the Opposition at their Srinagar conclave held in October, 1983. After analysing the current difficulties faced by the States, they made several recommendations for restructuring Union-State relations in their economic, political, legal and Constitutional aspects.

Their aim has been to check the trend of centralisation of powers which had led to disturbing signs of alienation in some parts of the country. The consensus document sought a healthy national debate on the issue in order (a) to strengthen the integrity and unity of the Indian nation, and (b) to ensure faster and evenly balanced economic progress of the poorer sections of society.

The document states in its preamble that "the nation is in the grip of a crisis and the future of our polity is imperilled. . . The cherished democratic values of our freedom struggle are under assault". The document points out that it is important to restore and strengthen the autonomy of the States and to strike a proper balance between the powers of the Centre and those of the States, so that the character of our multi-religious, multi-lingual and multi-cultural country is preserved. Therefore, it is necessary to curtail the arbitrary powers of the Centre with respect to the States and stop the dismissal of elected State governments, the dissolution of State Assemblies before the end of their term and peremptory decisions to hold or not to hold elections.

The institution of State Governors, the opposition pointed out, has

been misused. The position of the Governor should be in no way different from that of the President. Therefore, the Governor should be appointed by the President out of a panel forwarded by the State Government concerned.

The document also recommended that Articles 356 and 357, which enable the President to dismiss the State Government and dissolve the Assembly should be suitably amended. In case of a constitutional breakdown, provision should be made for holding elections within six months and for installing a new government. If, however, elections cannot be held, due to such violence as disrupts normal life making it impossible to hold a fair and free election, the President should consult the Inter-State Council as proposed in Article 263. He should place the opinion of the Inter-State Council before Parliament for decision to impose President's rule for a period not exceeding six months, or not.

Secondly, the State legislature must be supreme in the sphere of legislation on matters pertaining to the State list and no interference by the Centre or the Governor should be allowed on any ground, except in the case of Bills affecting the powers of the High Court. Article 249, which empowers the Centre to legislate on a subject in the State list under the plea of national interest, should be omitted. Article 252, which empowers the Union to legislate on the request of two or more States to pass laws on subjects specified in the State list, should be amended.

Article 360, which empowers the President to interfere in a State administration on the ground of a threat to financial stability, should be deleted. Article 365, which empowers the President to dismiss a State government for not implementing the directions of the Centre, should be so amended as to prevent its misuse.

The special constitutional status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir

under Article 370 should be preserved and protected in letter and spirit. The Judiciary at all levels must be free from political interference; judges of the Supreme Court should constitute themselves into a Judicial Council and make recommendations regarding the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and appointment and transfer of judges of High Courts. Before making their recommendations, they should consult the State governments, the Union Government and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts. The advice of the Judicial Council should be binding on the President.

Since law and order is a State subject, the prerogative of the State in the matter must be fully respected. There could be occasions when induction of Central police forces may have to be considered. In all such cases, prior concurrence of the State governments must be taken. The Disturbed Areas Act should not be extended to any State without the prior approval of the State Government concerned.

The conclave recommended the setting up of a statutory Central Communications Council with membership of Ministers of Central and State governments, leaders of political parties and experts, to oversee the functioning of the radio, television and other Government-managed media. Similar Councils should also be established at the State level.

The nine-page document sought the following changes in the financial arrangements between the Centre and the States: (a) The proceeds of the Corporation Tax and the surcharge on income tax be made shareable with the States; (b) the provisions of Articles 268 and 269 be fully taken advantage of; (c) the scheme of additional duties or excise be abolished; (d) 40 per cent of the yield from every increase in administered prices be passed on to the States; (e) the Union Government's

policy with respect to created money and overdrafts be reviewed after taking due account of the point of view of the States; (f) an institutional forum be set up for consultations between the Union and State governments on fiscal issues which are of mutual concern.

The conclave also stressed the responsibility for ensuring the supply of 15 to 20 major grains, industrial raw materials and essential commodities all over the country at a uniform price. The concept of national unity loses much of its lustre if essential articles are not equally accessible in all States or if some of them are available at uniform prices all over the country while others are not.

IX. Strains in Federation

The federal concept is inalienable from Indian life because it is part of India's make-up. Since the country is a huge one in both area and population, no one party can govern the whole of this land. The Mughals could not exercise effective control over the entire country, nor could the British. The question is what should be the actual content of federalism, that is, how much autonomy should be permitted to the federating units, the constituents of the Union.

Divisive tendencies have been growing as a consequence of the anger and resentment against the Centre's policies.

All the opposition leaders and many others agree that there is something basically wrong with our body politic, that the political processes have failed to deliver the goods, that the party system is under stress. The nation faces grave threats to its unity and integrity. Changes are certainly called for. Mr L.K. Advani, B.J.P. President, and Mr Vasant Sathe, Union Energy Minister, recently advocated the Presidential form of Government to further strengthen

the Centre, (notwithstanding their proposals to increase the number of States or create 60 'janapadas'). Mr Hegde pleads for such a change in order to strengthen India's federal structure.

Our top political leaders, of yester-years, including Dr Rajendra Prasad, favoured a federal system. Is a return to the principle of federalism the right remedy for meeting the growing aspirations of the people? Presumably, a new polity is needed to enable all the people and all the parties to come into their own. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who was mainly responsible for drafting the Constitution, in a speech winding up the Constituent Assembly debate on February 25, 1949, said: "A serious complaint is made on the ground that there is too much of centralisation and the States have been reduced to municipalities. This view is founded on misunderstanding. The States under our Constitution are in no way dependent upon the Centre for legislative or executive authority. They were co-equal in this matter."

But the balance of federal power was disturbed at the very beginning by a fear complex on the part of the Centre that a real federal set-up might weaken the nation. The concept of equality of the Centre and the States received a severe blow with the promulgation of the Emergency in June, 1975. Since then, demands for autonomy of the States within the Indian Union have been generally regarded as unpatriotic and in certain cases even secessionist in nature.

The Congress manifesto for Central Legislative Assembly elections in October, 1945, was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru. The manifesto said: "The Congress has stood for the right of the Indian people as a whole to have full opportunities for growth and self-development according to their wishes and the genius of the nation; it has stood also for the freedom of each group and territorial

area within the nation to develop its own life and culture within the larger framework."

Such a set-up may well provide a good solution to the political problems that threaten the country. Postures of suspicion, conflict and animosity are unpatriotic, not the States' demands for more powers and more resources. The Centre should not be looked upon as the supreme master of the country's immense resources, social, political and economic. Nor should the States be regarded as the Centre's "serfdoms" to be dictated to at the sweet will of the party in power at the Centre, as happened during the Emergency.

K. Conclusions

The authority of the State governments suffers the most by virtue of the provision in Article 356 of the Constitution of India which entitles the President to take over the administration of any State virtually at any time he wants to. During the first 30 years of working of the Constitution the Central government took recourse to this provision on no fewer than 60 occasions to take over the powers of the various State governments. There is a consensus amongst impartial observers and academicians that this extraordinary power has occasionally been abused to achieve political ends. Clearly, this provision needs to be radically modified. The fate of a State government ought to be generally left to the play of forces within the State itself.

The absurdity of centralized functioning is glaringly evident in the manner in which radio and television operate under the Central dispensation. Even the Chief Minister of a State does not have the freedom to use the local radio or television centre to address the people of the State as and when he likes. His freedom is subject to the sweet will of the bureaucrats at the Centre. This flaw needs to be rectified.

Political manipulation, occasionally resorted to by the Centre to promote the interests of the ruling party, should become a thing of the past. Mrs Gandhi once made the statement in an unguarded moment that the Centre would help only those States which agreed with it and conformed to its policies. Though she later withdrew the statement following strong protests by opposition-governed States, her inclination became apparent.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi too made high-sounding promises to the electorate during his recent election campaigns that he would sanction several projects for certain needy areas. The wooing of the electorate by offering it such temptations violates the spirit of democracy and of free and fair elections. It is significant that neither in West Bengal, nor in Kerala (which went to the polls earlier this year) nor later in Haryana (where he was more sober) were the people swayed by such offers.

It should be possible to make certain adjustments within the Constitution to let the States have more resources for their economic development without making the Centre financially insolvent, or nearly so. A powerful Centre in a federal or quasi-federal set-up (as in India) can exist only when the constituent units are strong.

It looks as if the wording of the Constitution itself is faulty and leaves scope for Centre-State conflicts, the main reason being that the division of powers between the Centre and the States is uneven. In spite of 55 amendments to the Constitution, there has not been reconciliation in the functioning of the Central and State governments. In consequence, differences of opinion on matters of common interest arise from time to time. The report of the Sarkaria Commission would reveal the divergent views of the States on Centre-State relations, but it may not be possible for the Central Government

to implement all the changes needed by the States.

However, some persons have urged that in order to eliminate frequent Centre-State conflicts (a) the scheme of division of powers between the Centre and the States on the basis of three Lists should be modified to have only two lists, viz, the Union List and the State List.

Another suggestion is that the procedure of appointing Governors to the States by the Centre to act as its agents should be dispensed with and, instead, the Governors should be selected by an elected body, as in the case of the President. This would enable the States and also the concerned Governors to function as far as possible independently of the Centre.

OCT '87

**COVER
FEATURE**

**India's Poor
Intelligence
Services
Major Failures
and
Security Flaws**

Argumentative Questions on Social and Economic Problems

TERRORISM AND THE PEOPLE

Q. Brutal acts of terrorism continue in Punjab, Delhi and certain other parts of the country despite the large-scale police deployment. Active cooperation of the people alone can help check terrorism. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. The challenge of terrorism has still not been effectively met and there is a gnawing sense of fear and insecurity in view of the continuing acts of brutal killings by terrorists who care little for the police, the para-military and other forces employed by the Government. Murderous attacks made at will and with a disconcerting frequency are a notable feature of terrorist activity. Perhaps the whole-hearted cooperation of the people can ensure success in this field and steps are being taken in that direction. But the question arises whether unarmed, untrained people can fight terrorists who are well equipped with sophisticated weapons and are totally unaffected by moral, ethical and other human considerations? Won't the people merely provide easy targets for the killers who would mow them down mercilessly?

Arguments For the View

1. As in the arena of Five-Year Plan implementation, mere official action has proved insufficient to prevent acts of terrorism. Unless the people fully cooperate, even at the risk of their lives, it is futile to bank upon the police, the B.S.F. and other forces to tackle the grave menace of terrorism. The police cannot be pres-

ent at every vulnerable point. Moreover, the police attempt to adopt a "bullet-for-bullet" policy have not succeeded.

2. There have been instances of bold, courageous villagers having caught some desperate killers and foiled their plans for massacres. Such villagers have been rightly rewarded by the Government. They have shown the way and their exemplary conduct as vigilant citizens needs to be followed by people in all the terrorist-affected areas.

3. The other day the Punjab Government announced its decision to set up village Peace Councils in the State to establish peace, eradicate violence and lawlessness, and also to achieve economic prosperity and development. The objective of these Sabhas is to mobilise popular force for achieving peace, amity and unity. To start with, such Sabhas would be set up in the sensitive villages. These Sabhas would enlist the participation of ex-servicemen. Arms licences would be given to them to enable them to safeguard the lives and property of the villagers. Even more interesting is the plan to associate the Sabhas with the task of screening recruits for the police and the para-military services. Many police men have turned out to be pro-terrorist and have betrayed the national cause. Villages which show courage and initiative in tackling terrorists would be given special grants. Cash awards are to be paid to individuals for conspicuous courage and initiative. Terrorism has politic-economic dimensions.

4. In Chandigarh, at present a Union Territory, the people's help

has been sought by the Senior Police S.P. to detect crime and apprehend criminals. Respectable citizens are to be appointed "Special Police Officers" who, apart from other duties, would not hesitate in lodging complaints against dishonest police personnel. This is a new concept and the results of the experiment will be watched with interest.

Arguments Against the View

1. It is easy to talk of active and unstinted public operation. The idea is also highly commendable, but it is not quite practicable because, as the experience of Punjab has shown, whenever anyone dares to challenge a terrorist or a gang, he is promptly shot down. The terrorists do not tolerate any opposition to their murder missions and anyone who comes in the way, whether a policeman, a BSF jawan, or anyone else, is promptly eliminated.

2. When fully armed police and other security forces, specially entrusted with the task, have not succeeded in curbing terrorism, what chance have the ordinary residents of a village or town? All talk of moral persuasion, of a psychological approach and of building up effective public opinion to counter terrorism is largely pointless because the criminal and other anti-social elements never listen to sermons or peace orations. They believe only in the cult of the gun and the bomb, nothing else, to achieve their aims.

3. The basic factor that prompts terrorists to murder people, throw bombs and indulge in other such reckless activity is political grievance. Unless the grievances are effectively redressed and justice assured to the

aggrieved communities, it is futile to hope that terrorism would end. So the real remedy lies in speedy redressal of grievances. The use of force to quell and prevent force has been found futile.

4. Maintaining law and order and protecting the people's life and property, is the Government's basic duty. Awe-stricken people, whose own and their families' very existence is endangered if they resist terrorists, can hardly be blamed for not organising any such mass movement. The terrorists are revengeful and their "hit list", which they systematically observe, remorselessly pursuing their victims far and wide, includes all those who are not with them. So it is not possible for the people to check terrorism.

MONEY POWER AND ELECTIONS

Q. "Politics should not be run with money power and the influence of money should be reduced." Give reasons For and Against this view expressed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Parliament recently.

Ans. No reasonable person in the country and elsewhere will disagree with the view expressed by the Prime Minister regarding the role of money in politics, especially in elections. Elections are the very basis of a democratic set-up, and if the source is tainted, how can we expect the structure built on it to be free from corrupt practices of various kinds? True, elections are an expensive affair and, as Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, former Minister of Finance and then of Defence, said the other day, "every party leans on capitalists in elections." He rightly called for a national consensus on the issue of funding political activity and elections in the country. Such funding can be done only by the State, but while recognising the unhealthy influence of money in the electoral process, the Govern-

ment of India has again turned down the Election Commission's proposal for State funding of elections.

Arguments For the View

1. Since electioneering costs a good deal and no person having only average means of income can afford to contest an election, the entire process of democracy has become a rich man's pastime. The common man's vote is often purchased through various means—cash payment, liquor supply and distribution of other gifts which are welcome to poor people who lack even the basic necessities of life. State funding would eliminate many of the malpractices associated with elections in India.

2. The establishment of a State fund for financing the polls has been repeatedly recommended by several committees and commissions in view of the fact that black money plays an important part in elections in India. In 1973, for instance, the Wanchoo Committee on black money suggested that the Government must finance the candidates' election campaign (of course not of every candidate in the field, for several Independents join the fray just to get publicity and other incidental benefits). But on various grounds the Government of India has not accepted this recommendation.

3. The Election Commission's latest package of electoral reforms, the rejection of which was announced by the Union Minister of State for Law, in Parliament on July 28, 1987, has specifically recommended that all legitimate election expenses should be borne by the Government. While he indicated that a decision was yet to be taken by the Government on the other election reform proposals, the creation of a State fund for elections has been ruled out for the present.

4. The Election Commission has also urged that the burden of all legitimate election expenses should be

shifted to the States. An in-depth study of various aspects of the problem is necessary and the Election Commission has offered the Government all the assistance it could render. If democracy is to flourish in India, the election reforms package should be implemented speedily.

5. If the Union Government is sincere in its pronouncements that it favours elimination of the role of money power in elections, it should accept the Commission's proposal for setting up a State fund.

6. West Germany, Britain, Canada and Norway have set-up State funds for polls and the system has been functioning well.

Arguments Against the View

1. The cost of State funding of elections in India would run into hundreds of crores. In view of the Centre's limited financial resources, it would not be possible for such a fund to be created and enlarged every year because election expenditure keeps on mounting as time passes. Inflation and the need to approach more and more people necessitate larger expenditure on every election.

2. The Election Commission's suggestion that a part of the financial responsibility could be transferred to the States is also not practicable because the State governments have even greater constraints of resources and they are unwilling to share the burden which they regard as the Centre's own.

3. The argument that State funding of elections is already in force in the U.S.A. to some extent (each income tax payer contributes one dollar to a federally administered fund to be evenly divided among the major political parties) is not quite valid in the Indian context where hardly any income tax payer is willing to contribute to such an election fund regularly. Nor is the West German experiment (where the State

finances the elections in accordance with the recognised parties' strength) practicable in this country. But what is practicable in small, prosperous Western countries is not feasible in India where the number of parties, seats in legislatures and the massive size of the electorate virtually rule out the adoption of practices enforced in some Western regions.

MORE DEMOCRACY, LESS DICTATORSHIP?

Q. "The political violence in many countries, the slow rate of development in the Third World and the massive military power of the Communist bloc indicate that progress of democracy has reached a dead end and authoritarianism is likely to spread." Give reasons For and Against this view.

Ans. The most significant feature of the 20th century is stated to be the growth of democracy in almost all continents. Now even some dictatorial and repressive regimes have adopted such nomenclature as 'democratic socialism', and 'democratic republics' even though these are deceptive and many of them hide the harsh reality of authoritarian rule. Democracy is of course a modern phenomenon. It has been growing rapidly because it ensures the fundamental rights and freedom of the individual. It is believed that there are fewer dictatorships now than before, and even some strong citadels of dictatorship have collapsed under the continuing pressure of enlightenment which modern education has ensured.

Arguments For the View

1. Wherever militarism has spread, whether under the guise of ensuring stability and security of a country, or of ending a corrupt regime, the result has been rapid erosion of democracy and induction of a military dictator as the supreme

boss and redeemer. With the boom in the sale of arms in the Third World, democracies have been on the wane. There is a basic contradiction between democracy and massive militarisation.

2. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. As a result, rulers who manage to stay on the top for a few years tend to become autocratic and get obsessed with power. Then they spare no effort to perpetuate their regimes, identifying their own personal interests with those of the country. Democracy and the establishment of a responsible system of government, in which the rulers would become accountable to the people, becomes anathema to them.

3. There has lately been, under compulsions of circumstances, a blurring of the line demarcating democracies from dictatorships. Certain democracies contain unmistakable strains of authoritarianism, just as there are democratic trends in certain traditional dictatorships. Outstanding examples are some of the Latin American and African countries, outwardly described as 'republics' and boasting of a deceptively democratic paraphernalia. Pakistan has a superficial structure of parliamentary government. But it is a military dictatorship. Gen Zia recently completed a full decade of his authoritarian rule and is still going strong.

4. The newly liberated colonies of Africa, with only a few exceptions, have come under undemocratic regimes. In some cases democracy was introduced but soon the fabric proved to be too fragile to withstand the pressure of the Super Powers which have encouraged authoritarianism in less enlightened countries. This suits them more than democratic governments established in countries where there is full consciousness of rights and freedoms. In several regions, democratic movements and trends have lately been reversed, resulting in a setback to the

cause of democracy.

Arguments Against the View

1. There has been an upsurge of democracy in the past decade. Coups now take place only in small countries of Africa and Latin America or islands such as Fiji. Elsewhere, democracy is firmly established and a changeover of rulers takes place in a peaceful manner through fair and free elections. Thus the change reflects the will of the people.

2. Dynastic rule, which is certainly undemocratic, is becoming rare in the modern world. Such rule almost always adopts militarism as its basic creed. Dictators trample upon the people's rights, spend large sums on purchase of weapons and devote little attention to social, political and economic development.

3. Some outstanding examples of newly established democracies are South Korea (which was under a dictatorship almost since its creation), the Philippines where Mrs Corazon Aquino ousted Marcos early in 1986, Argentina where Raul Alfonsin took over. During the past decade and a half, Portugal, Spain and Greece have become democratic. In at least 10 Latin American countries, dictatorships have gone with the wind during the past 8 years.

4. Equally significant is the fact that even in the Soviet Union, and also in China, there are democratic and liberal winds. These are gradually becoming more manifest and irresistible. Mr Gorbachev has declared that the Soviet regime will soon become more liberal, have a more open society and ensure several basic rights and freedoms to the people. Even electoral choice and freedom of expression, which have long been denied in that giant country, are to be assured, though step by step. In short, it is wrong to contend that democracy has reached a dead end and that authoritarianism is taking over in several countries where democracy had been established.

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

POSSESSION AND PRIVATION

Possession pampers the mind; privation trains and strengthens it.

—Hazlitt

Possessions, which symbolise prosperity, imparts a sense of comfort, complacency and contentment. The comforts and the conveniences which come with prosperity do lead to pampered minds and create a distinct sense of well-being. These possessions also brighten our minds, our outlook and our entire approach to worldly affairs. Prosperity and possessions also help create many friendships; people are drawn towards the prosperous just as flies are attracted by honey, wherever it may be found. On the other hand, privation, which means adversity and the lack of basic necessities, generally prompts people to work harder. It strengthens the mind to enable it to cope with difficulties. There is no doubt that prosperity leads to temptations and bad habits, (few rich people remain wholly honest and virtuous), while adversity brings out the best qualities in human beings. This explains why poverty-stricken labourers are the most hard-working section of society. They are compelled to lead a life shorn of comforts. If we wish to strengthen our minds, become men of courage and develop strong character, we must pass through the mill of privation and learn how to face hard times. Thus adversity often proves to be a blessing in disguise.

LIFE AND MISERY

Most men spend the first half of their life making the second half

miserable.

—La Bruyere

So careless is man that during his younger years he either wastes precious time and resources without thought for tomorrow, or commits follies one after the other, thus making his way towards ruin. Most people neglect their health in the ceaseless quest for wealth, forgetting that if health is ruined, little is left to enjoy. In fact, they spend the latter part of their life trying to regain the lost physical fitness by spending large sums of money on medicines. When old age comes, we are hardly prepared for all the problems it brings. Flesh, it is rightly said, is heir to multitudinous ailments. The efforts to get rid of the ailments generally proves fruitless. The result is endless misery and despondency. We find ourselves broken in both body and spirit. But then it is too late to take any remedial measures.

FREEDOM AND HUNGER

No amount of political freedom will satisfy the hungry masses.

—Lenin

Hunger, it has been well said, is sharper than the sword. That is why, according to a Danish proverb, it is better to cross an angry man than a hungry man. And freedom means little to a hungry, starving man or woman. They want food, not tall talk of freedom, democracy, fundamental rights and all the Constitutional niceties in which Ministers and other politicians so regularly indulge. A hungry man listens not to reason, nor cares for promised but elusive justice. Talk of political rights suits ambitious party leaders and their follow-

ers, but such talk or ideology never fills hungry stomachs. Lenin realised the futility of giving empty sermons to hungry masses and stressed the importance of providing food and shelter to them before talking of a political revolution and of a beautifully worded Constitution, etc. Nor is an empty stomach a good political adviser, much less an eager recipient of advice on sundry matters.

LEARNING AND DISPLAY

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and do not pull it out and strike it, merely to show that you have one.

—Chesterfield

Learning and knowledge are priceless possessions; those who have them need little else to lead a good, thoughtful, virtuous life. But any one who is arrogant and tries to display his knowledge and shows off, is a foolish person. In fact a truly learned, knowledgeable man will never display his learning just to impress others with what he has been able to acquire. Those who make a show of either their knowledge or their wealth, if they have it, have learnt nothing. A poet rightly said that we should learn to live, and live to learn, but must never boast of our knowledge. It is only empty vessels that make much noise, never the full ones. Those having little or shallow knowledge soon betray themselves by indulging in loud, boastful talk in a bid to impress others. The learned man is always quite, restrained and reserved; he listens more, talks less. His manner and style mark him out of many others, just as the person who boasts of this and that stands badly exposed by his own actions.

How to Overcome Frustration

Nothing can harm you but yourself. You can't be beaten unless you surrender

—H.V. Casson.

What is frustration?

Psychologically frustration is defined as "the blocking of an organism's path towards a goal, whether this goal seeking is conscious or unconscious." It means thwarting of a need or desire. If a person's level of success in some activity falls below the level of the goal he has set for himself, he feels frustrated. An individual who wants to go to a particular college may be thwarted by his inability to pass the entrance examination.

Frustration results when our motives are thwarted, either by some obstacle that blocks or impedes our progress towards a desired goal, or by the absence of an appropriate goal.

Everyone feels one kind of frustration or another every day, but it is here to stimulate us to rise above it, to solve a problem, not to yield to it. When crushed under it, we feel the sort of frustration we are talking about, "a chronic type of negative feelings".

Too often many of us jam our creative mechanism with worry, anxiety and fear, trying to force a solution with our forebrain, the seat of our thinking, but not the seat of execution. This jamming our creative mechanism inhibits us from our goal, putting a roadblock of negation in front of us, creating frustration.

Roadblocks of frustration

Dr Maxwell Maltz, M.D. identifies five roadblocks of frustration:

(1) **We worry not only before**

making a decision but after also. We carry this extra fifty pounds of worry on our backs all day

(2) **We not only worry and fret about today, we worry about yesterday and tomorrow also.** This sets up the pattern of instant frustration because we call upon past failures and future apprehensions to guide us in the present. But we can't think positively with negative feelings any more than we can think negatively with positive feelings

(3) **We try to do too many things at one time.** This creates tension instead of tone, spasm instead of comfort. When we try to do too many things at one time we try to do the impossible

(4) **We wrestle with our problems twenty-four hours a day without let-up.** We carry our problem from office to our home, to our bed. This creates tension which produces frustration

(5) **We refuse to relax.** We don't know what it is to relax. The spasm of repeated worry produces the spasm of frustration. You can't have someone relax for you. You have to do it on your own

How frustration affects personality

Frustration is a stumbling-block to dynamic aliveness. It fosters a sense of inferiority. It develops a negative mental attitude. It inhibits concentration. It frequently causes personality distortions and paralysis of its full functioning. It leads to the danger of becoming the Napoleon type which attempts to compensate for the small size by too much drive and too great an expenditure of energy

It encourages the chronic worrier because worry grows out of the unfi-

nished problems and the inability to make decisions. It builds up a felt lack of self-esteem. Often it breeds severe and prolonged stress which can lead to a variety of ills, from ulcers to heart attacks. As a form of stress, when it is excessive frustration, it overtaxes our resources and leads to a break-down of integrated functioning, and severe self-devaluation. Often it robs one of meaning and hope and causes a splitting of personality.

Frustration has also an adverse effect on learning and problem solving

Dr Alexis Carrel writes, "Businessmen who do not know how to fight worry die young." And so does every one else. Was Dr Carrel speaking of you? Could be

Anti-frustration techniques

There are two categories of anti-frustration techniques: abnormal or defensive techniques, and normal scientific techniques

Abnormal (defensive) techniques: To protect the self-concept against frustration a number of behavioural devices known as *defence mechanisms* are employed. These are classified as aggressive reactions, flight or withdrawal reactions or compromise reactions

Aggressive reactions do not take the form of direct attack. Instead aggression may be displaced onto some person or object less threatening or more accessible than the one responsible for frustration. The most common forms of displaced aggression are scapegoating, free-floating anger and threatened or attempted suicide

Withdrawal reactions include repression, the exclusion from cons-

ciousness of painful thoughts or feelings, the flight into fantasy, as in day dreaming, *nomadism*, aimless wandering from place to place; and *regression* to childish modes of adjustment

The most common compromise reaction to frustration is *rationalisation*, an unconscious process of devising seemingly logical explanations for a situation that otherwise would result in loss of social approval or self-esteem. Although rationalisations are "logical", they are generally based on false premises. There is the jilted lover who suddenly realises his former girl had certain flaws, ('sour grapes' philosophy). There is the "sweet lemon" philosophy of JM Barrie. "Not in doing what you like but in liking what you do is the secret of happiness."

Alcoholism, drug addiction are used as means of escape from frustrations of life. All these strategies are ineffective, based on a perception of reality other than it is.

Normal and scientific techniques: Normal, effective and scientific anti-frustration techniques are listed below.

★ *Express your anxiety before you make a decision—not after.* There are five ways to meet a problem. At this point anxiety is creative as you choose which road you take. Once you do choose, however, stop worrying and call upon the confidence of past successes to guide you in the present. When you call upon failures of the past to guide you in the present, you create instant frustration.

★ *Think only of today.* Everyday is a complete lifetime. Forget yesterday. Tomorrow doesn't exist, when it comes it is another today. "Yesterday is a cancelled cheque; tomorrow is a promissory note; today is the only cash you have—so spend it wisely", says Kay Lyons. Zero in on the present. All self-actualised individuals live in the now rather than in the past

or the future. To hold frustration at bay, be present-moment oriented. Sir William Osler, a man who was not only a great physician but a great artist of living said, "More than to anything else, I owe whatever success I have had to the power of settling down to the day's work and trying to do it well to the best of my ability and letting the future take care of itself." One of his guiding principles was "Live in day-tight compartments." It works like a charm against frustration keeping it a million miles away.

★ *Do one thing at a time.* This will bring relaxation and liberate your mind from hustle and bustle as well as failure. Taking your problems one at a time will help you to maintain calm and composure, keeping frustration at bay.

★ *Don't be hag-ridden by your problems round the clock.* Let there be a let-up in your wrestling with them.

Sleep on your problem if you are unable to solve it. Sleep on it not with it. Let your success mechanism hit the pillow as you recall your past successes.

How often have we found that a problem with which we have wrestled at night is impossible. Yet in the morning we have seen a solution clearly.

Profit also from Churchill's lifelong experience in tackling problems. "When I look back on all these worries I remember the story of the old man who said on his death bed that he had had a lot of trouble in his life, most of which never happened."

★ *Practise the art of relaxation.* To cope effectively with your chronic frustration, it is the art of recreation through self-training in letting go of excessive muscular and mental tensions.

Relaxation is a personal quest, a personal achievement and you must step out to fight for it. Dr Maltz advises, "You sit in a room of your

mind, and relax there to cut the electric circuit of distress".

★ *Do your best and leave it there.* D Smiley Blanton considers St Paul's dictum, "... and having done all, to stand" as one of the greatest anti-frustration techniques. That is to say when you have done all that you can do, just stop, do no more and let the matter rest, leaving it to take care of itself. When you stop your nervous and feverish efforts to do more than you can or need to do, you will be released from the disorganising effects of frustration.

"The key to everything is patience", says Arnold Glasow. "You get the chicken by hatching the egg—not by smashing it."

In short, to handle any frustration do the best job you possibly can and leave the results in the lap of the gods.

★ *You must grin and bear it.* That is to say take the inevitable stoically. Take the following Mother Goose rhyme as your motto.

*For every ailment under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none,*

*If there be one, try to find it,
If there be none, never mind it.*

Henry Ford said, "When I can handle events, I let them handle themselves."

A sure-fire strategy for handling frustration. Stop fighting the inevitable, forget it.

Some frustrating situations are beyond our control, on the knees to gods so to say. When they are unchangeable our only choice is to accept them with good grace. Cultivate the art of being passive by choice, the ability to go with it, taking care that it should not become a habit.

★ *You can block out frustration:* The need to eliminate frustration from your mind is imperative for the growth of a healthy and fulfilling personality. And, of course, you can. The human mind can develop the ability to block out frustration.

TEST OF REASONING-I

NUMBER SERIES

Number in the following questions follow a certain pattern. Your task is to supply the missing number:

- 1 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, , 19, 23
- 2 2, 7, 9, 3, 8, 11, 4, 9, 13, , 10, 15
- 3 83, 79; 91, 84, , 92, 85, 81, 93, 86, 82, 94
- 4 100, 99; 103, 94, 110, 85,
- 5 21; 32; 45, 60, , 96, 117, 140
- 6 80; 40, ; 44, 90, 48, 95, 52; 100, 56
- 7 95, 93, 5, 91, 5, 89; 86, 82, 5, 78, 5, 74,
- 8 2, 20, 4; 10, 6, , 8, 2, 5, 10, 1, 25, 12

Numbers in questions given below follow the same arrangement. Your task is to find out the number that would fit in place of question-mark:

9	<table><tr><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>30</td><td>?</td></tr></table>	18	0	36	12	30	?	10	<table><tr><td>11</td><td>?</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>19</td><td>22</td></tr></table>	11	?	24	8	19	22
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12	30	?													
11	?	24													
8	19	22													
11	<table><tr><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>?</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	4	7	15	?	9	8	12	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>19</td><td>?</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	1	19	?	7	8	2
4	7	15													
?	9	8													
1	19	?													
7	8	2													

LETTER SERIES

Series of letters given below have definite sets of letters. Tick mark the right choice of missing letters.

- 13 abacb-cbdcc-d-e-dd-dfd-regt
(a) bcee (b) cdce
(c) cbcd (d) bdef
- 14 bba-cbccbb-cddc-edeed-fe.
(a) abcd (b) acbd
(c) abdd (d) adcd
15. aaba-acaaaa-aa-aaeaaa-aaf.
(a) abad (b) baad
(c) adaa (d) abac
16. babc-abbccc-cdbbc-dddc-ecddde.
(a) addc (b) abcd
(c) bcde (d) babd

Find the odd man out:

17. (a) CFIL (b) ORUX (c) BECK (d) LORU

- 18 (a) ZBAY (b) XDCW (c) OMNL (d) WEDU
19 (a) THGS (b) QPNO (c) JIGH (d) VUST
20 (a) BDGK (b) MORV (c) ACFI (d) PRTW

WORD SERIES

For the following questions start with the letter at the top and go on adding one letter to form words by following the clues until you get the six-letter word.

Example O

- ON (A preposition)
TON (A weight)
TONE (Voice quality)
STONE (A piece of rock)

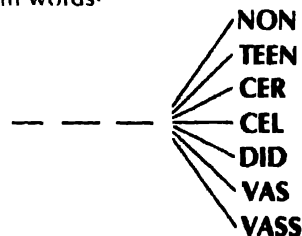
21 A

- (An article)
-- (A utensil)
-- -- (Short quick breaths)
-- -- (The young one of a tree)
-- -- (A member of the solar system)

22 I

- (A preposition)
-- -- (An evil deed)
-- -- (A part of leg)
-- -- (A bright hue)
-- -- (A holy place)

23 Which three-letter word can be prefixed to all the following to form words?



DEDUCTIONS

Numbers in questions 24 to 27 represent letters in proper series to form four-letter words. You have to find out these words on the basis of the following formulae:

Value of vowels: (Its place in alphabets $\times 2$) + 1

Value of consonants: (Its place in alphabets $\times 2$) - 1

24. 23; 3; 27; 7.

- 25 39; 43, 3, 11
26 5; 31; 19, 23.
27 11, 19, 43, 11

Anjali, Rita and Anita are married to Keshav, Pramod and Surendra and the couples live in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Read the following statements and match the right parts:

Anjali lives in Madras and Keshav is not her husband
Surendra is not married to Rita and neither of them lives in Calcutta

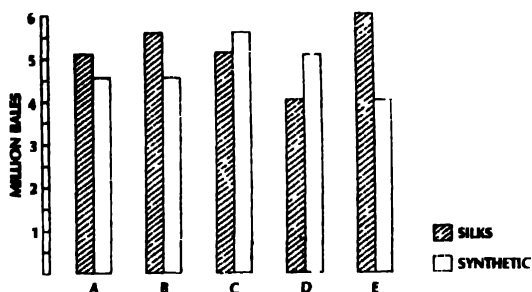
Keshav is not Anita's husband and they do not live in Madras

Rita is not married to Surendra

- 28 Surendra (a) Anita (A) Delhi
29. Keshav (b) Anjali (B) Calcutta
30 Pramod (c) Rita (C) Madras

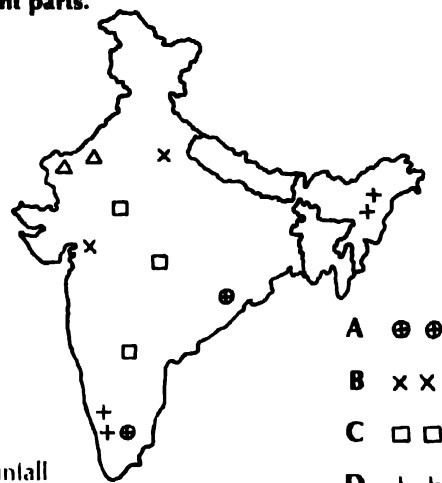
STATISTICS

The diagram given below shows a comparative record of production in factories A, B, C, D and E. Study the records and answer the questions that follow:



- 31 Which factory had the highest production?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) E
- 32 Which factory shows the greatest range between the production of silks and synthetics?
(a) B (b) C (c) D (d) E
- 33 The total production of synthetics is what per cent of the combined production of silks and synthetics? (Approximately)
(a) 46.9% (b) 48%
(c) 51.2% (d) 49.2%
- 34 C produces what per cent of the total silk production? (Approximately)
(a) 20.5% (b) 18.8%
(c) 21.2% (d) 19.7%
- 35 Factory, with highest production of synthetics produces how much of the total production of synthetics? (Approximately)
(a) 23.6% (b) 51.2%
(c) 25.3% (d) 27.4%

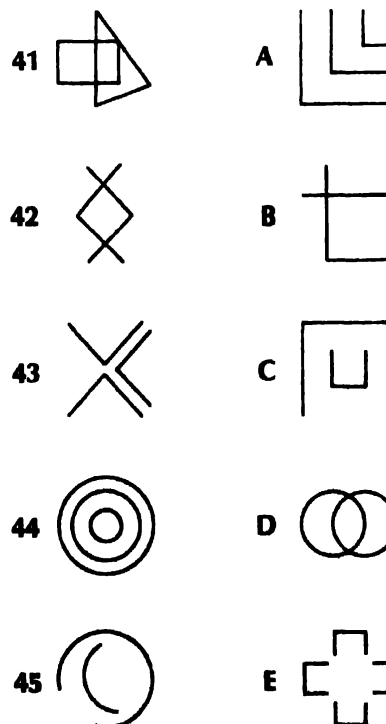
In the map of India given below, certain symbols represent certain features. Your task is to find them out by matching the right parts.



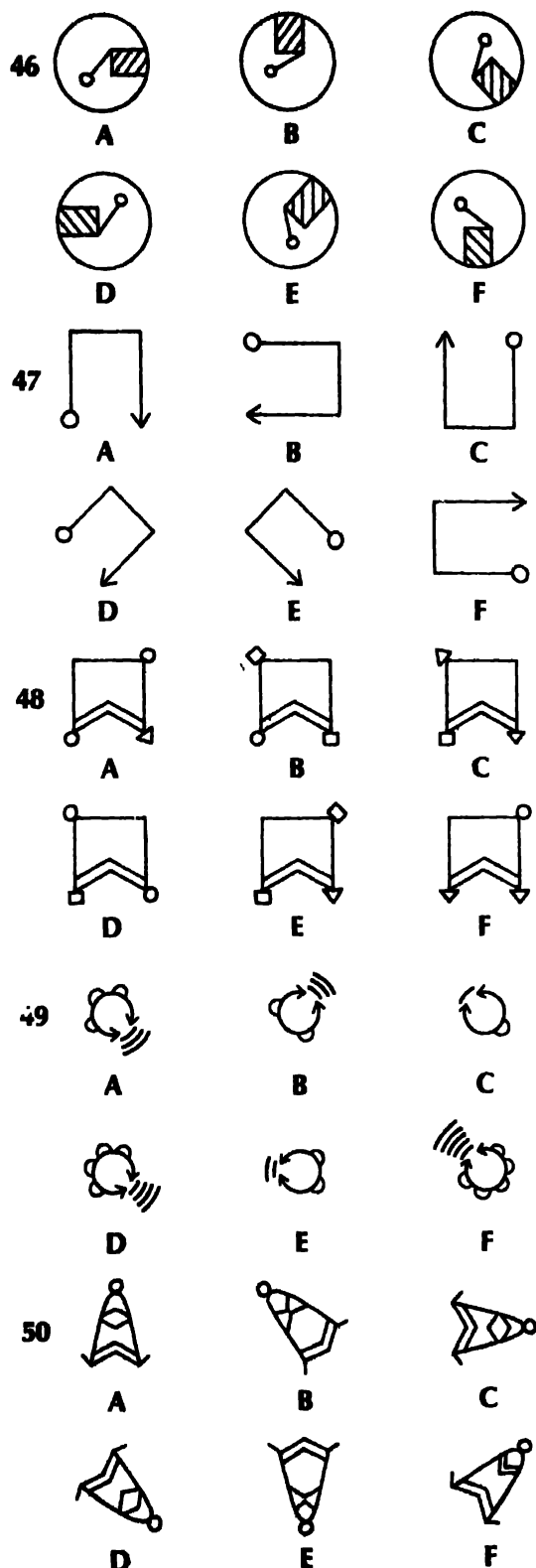
- 36 High rainfall
37 Desert regions
38. Areas that had communal riots in 1987
39 Famous temples
40 Cement factories

NON-VERBAL SERIES

Figures given in questions 41 to 45 are in some way identical to figures given in answers A, B, C, D and E. You task is to match the right parts.



Find the odd-man out:



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 17. They are numbers that cannot be divided.
- 2 5. Add numbers first and second to get the third one.
- 3 80. Numbers are in sets of three, deduct 4 from the first number to get second and add 8 to first number to get the third.
- 4 121 Go on deducting and adding squares of numbers ($-1, +4, -9; +16; -25; +36 \dots$)
- 5 77 The arrangement is $7 \times 3, 8 \times 4; 9 \times 5; 10 \times 6, 11 \times 7 \dots$
- 6 85 There are two series, 80, 85, 90 ... and 40, 44, 48
- 7 69 Numbers 1 5, 2, 2 5, 3, 3 5 are deducted from numbers by turns
- 8 5 There are two series, 2, 4, 6, 8 . and 20, 10, 5, 2.5
- 9 to 12 Number in the right lower box is double of the number in left upper box, number in the right upper box is three times of the number in left lower box Deduct the number at the right lower corner from the upper one to get the upper number in the centre and add numbers on the left to get the lower one
- 9 36 10 2 11 5 12 21
- 13 (a) Series are in sets of five letters each
- 14 (d) Series have sets of six letters
- 15 (c) One extra 'a' is added after the next letter.
- 16 (b) Letters are in sets of ten
- 17 (c) There is gap of two letters in between
- 18 (c) Letters first and third and fourth and second occupy the same position from end and beginning respectively
- 19 (a) The arrangement is 4, 3, 1, 2
- 20 (d) There is a gap of 1, 2 and 3 letters respectively.
- 21 AN, PAN, PANT, PLANT, PLANET.
- 22 IN, SIN, SHIN, SHINE, SHRINE.
- 23 CAN 24. LAND 25 TUBE 26. COIL
- 27 FIVE 28 bC 29. cA 30 aB
- 31 (c) 32 (d) 33 (b) 34 (d) 35 (a)
- 36 D 37 E 38 B 39. A 40. C
- 41 B. One figure has one side less.
- 42 D Figures have the same shape.
- 43 E The arrangement follows the same pattern
- 44 A Same type of figures are inside one another.
- 45 C. Same type of figure with smaller sides is inside the bigger one.
46. D. Lines are in wrong direction.
- 47 E. Figures at the ends are wrong.
48. F. Figures at diagonal ends should be the same.
49. B. The number of arcs and knobs should be the same.
50. F Two lines near the circle are in wrong direction.

TEST OF REASONING-II

ODD-MAN

Find the odd-man out:

1. (a) earth
(b) fan
(c) sun
(d) mountain
(e) moon
2. (a) Changez Khan
(b) Mahmood Ghaznavi
(c) Bahadur Shah
(d) Mohammad Ghor
(e) Alexander
3. (a) laugh
(b) cry
(c) shout
(d) sigh
(e) exclamation
4. (a) socks
(b) glove
(c) ring
(d) bangle
(e) wrist watch
5. (a) skirt
(b) blouse
(c) shirt
(d) coat
(e) sweater
6. (a) coal
(b) iron
(c) gas
(d) wood
(e) sun
7. (a) piano
(b) harmonium
(c) banjo
(d) accordion
(e) flute
8. (a) neck-tie
(b) belt
(c) scarf
(d) bow
(e) necklace

ANALOGIES

Tick-mark the most appropriate choice:

9. 'Shoe' is to 'leather' as 'brick' is to:
(a) building (b) stones
(c) clay (d) fire
 10. 'Crutches' is to 'walk' as 'spectacles' is to:
(a) lense (b) vision
(c) see (d) eyes
 11. 'Office' is to 'executives' as 'home' is to
(a) housewife (b) money
(c) husband (d) servants
 12. 'Gown' is to 'garment' as 'Bible' is to
(a) religion (b) Christianity
(c) book (d) Jesus
 13. 'Hair' is to 'bald' as 'vegetation' is to:
(a) green (b) land
(c) irrigation (d) barren
 14. 'Palaces' are to 'huts' as 'metropolitan' is to:
(a) hamlet (b) forests
(c) poverty (d) sky-scrape
 15. 'Chilled' is to 'boiled' as 'victory' is to:
(a) heroism (b) defeat
(c) retreat (d) win
- What is common in the following:**
16. mad : lunatic : insane.
(a) They are a source of trouble to public
(b) They are abnormal persons
(c) They cannot be cured
(d) They are mentally deranged
 17. balloon : sail : tyre.
(a) They can fly
(b) They are filled with air
(c) They are round in shape
(d) They can be rolled
 18. Konark : Madurai : Khajuraho.
(a) They are famous for their temples
(b) They were totally destroyed by invaders
(c) They have some of the very famous forts
(d) They were capitals of Hindu kings in ancient times
 19. table : cow : crocodile.
(a) They are very useful
(b) They do not understand our language
(c) They have four legs

- (d) They have hard tops
20. mirror : water : glass.
- (a) They are transparent
- (b) They are colourless
- (c) You can see reflections in them
- (d) They are useful items

CODING-DECODING

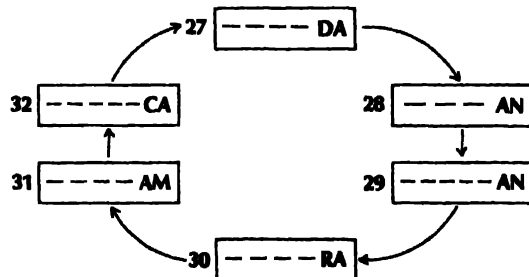
The words PRIMARY and COUNTRY have been coded in five different ways. Your task is to match the parts that follow the same code:

PRIMARY	COUNTRY
21. PSINASY	(a) OCUNTYR
22. PQHMZQY	(b) AMVOUPW
23. RPIMAYR	(c) CNTNSQY
24. NPGKYPW	(d) CPUOTSY
25. NPJNBPW	(e) AMSLRPV

26. If according to a certain code 'OPFVZ' is 'PRIZE', decode 'LMRJO'.

LEXICAL ITEMS

In the following cycle of words, which all happen to be names of places, last two letters of the preceding word start the new word. Follow the clue and find out these names. Number of blanks mark the number of letters in the word.



27. A country in North America
28. Used to be a Portuguese territory.
29. An island in the Bay of Bengal
30. An Indian State.

31. A railway junction in the Madhya Pradesh.
32. A continent.

DISTANCE AND LOCATIONS

Answer questions 33 to 35 on the basis of the statements given below.

A is one kilometre west to B.
F is one kilometre north to H.
D is one kilometre north to E.
E is one kilometre east to C.
G is one kilometre west to F.
B is one kilometre north to C.
G is two kilometre south to A.

33. Which four places are in a straight line?
34. How far is D from H as the crow flies? (in kilometres)

(a) $\frac{3 \times 1}{2}$

(b) $\sqrt{3^2 \times 1^2}$

(c) $\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2}$

(d) $\frac{3^2 + 1^2}{2}$

35. If a man travelled from A to H alphabetically and always taking straight roads (not diagonally), what is the minimum distance that he has to go?

- (a) 9 kilometres
- (b) 10 kilometres
- (c) 11 kilometres
- (d) 12 kilometres

JUMBLED SENTENCES

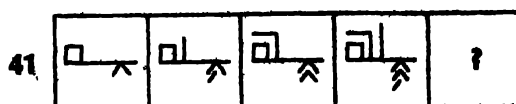
Rearrange the following sentences in their proper order:

36. one ever/nothing can/of disappointments/no/be achieved/realises that/without a lot
37. was still/facilities/I last/town it/when/undeveloped/visited this/and lacked
38. the persons/oppose these/most of/dishonest nor/are neither/but lack/cheats/the force to/evils
39. the photograph/were married/had not/until we/of my wife/I/seen
40. there/is not/life/living if/is no/freedom/worth

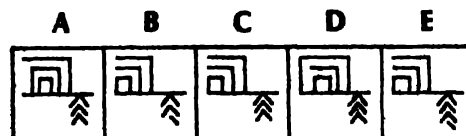
NON-VERBAL SERIES

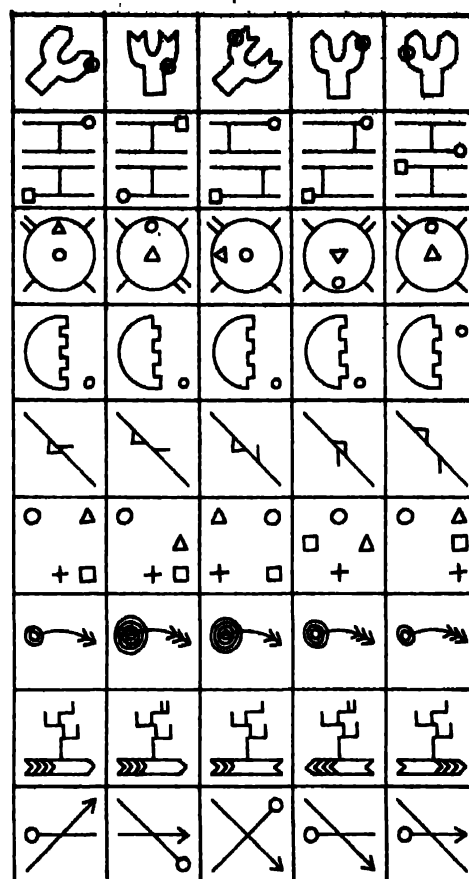
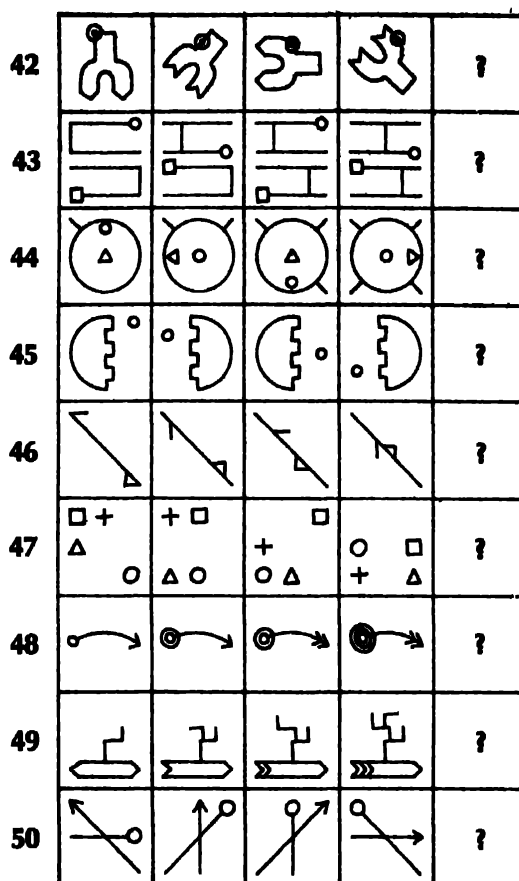
Given below are two sets of figures, the problem figures and the answer figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to say which of the answer figures from A, B, C, D and E would fit in place of question-mark in the problem figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) All the others have a spin-movement.
2. (d) All the others were invaders
3. (e) All the others are verbs displaying emotions
4. (a) All the others have something to do with hand and wrist.
5. (a) All the others are upper garments.
6. (b) All the others can be used as fuel
7. (e) All the others have key-notes.
8. (b) All the others are put on around neck.
9. (c) The relation is that of material and product
10. (c) One is an aid the other action.
11. (a) One is place, the other its manager.
12. (c) The relation is that of specific article and the category to which it belongs.
13. (d) One is growth, the other place where growth has ceased.
14. (a) The words have the highest and the lowest relationship.
15. (d) The words are opposites
16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (e) 25. (b)
26. MOUNT. The gap for coded letters goes on increasing by one
27. CANADA 28. DAMAN 29. ANDAMAN
30. ANDHRA 31. RAJLAM 32. AMERICA
33. BCFH 34. (c) 35. (b)
36. No one ever realises that nothing can be achieved without a lot of disappointments
37. When I last visited this town it was still undeveloped and lacked facilities.
38. Most of the persons are neither dishonest nor cheats but lack the force to oppose these evils
39. I had not seen the photograph of my wife until we were married.
40. Life is not worth living if there is no freedom.
41. C One line is added to the upper figure and one to the lower one.
42. D. Ends of the fork change, the figure rotates clockwise and circle shifts.
43. A Circle and square go to the other end and lines on the sides shift by turns.
44. E. Circle and triangle move from one end to the other and outer circle has one extra line.
45. C. The figure turns right and left and the circle comes down in a zig-zag way
46. B. Dash and triangle change sides and shift in the opposite direction.
47. B. Square and circle go round clockwise, the other two anti-clockwise.
48. D. One circle and one arrow is added by turns.
49. A. The base has one line extra and half branch is added each time right and left.
50. D. Both rotate in opposite directions.

TEST OF REASONING—III

SYLLOGISM

TYPE I

In the following statements, a situation is explained in a few sentences followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements
- (b) is only a long drawn one
- (c) definitely does not follow from the statements
- (d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given

Statements

- (1) 1 Anti-measles vaccine is a check against measles
- 2 The vaccine claimed three lives in a certain district

Conclusion: Something is wrong with the vaccine concerned.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (2) 1 Mr Murti has been transferred to another city
- 2 He was given a very warm send-off by his staff

Conclusion: They were happy to get rid of him

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (3) 1 In a certain school, 30% students got distinction marks in Physics
- 2 45% students got first division

Conclusion: 15% students got first division but did not get distinction in Physics

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (4) 1. Mr X is in the habit of writing daily diary
- 2. He was involved in a bank robbery

Conclusion: He must have noted down all the details of the robbery in his diary.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (5) 1. An agency invited tenders through a newspaper.
- 2 All the tenders were to be sent in sealed envelopes

Conclusion: The agency was involved in some secret

mysterious affair

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (6) 1 Some goats are trees
- 2 Some chairs are trees too

Conclusion: Some chairs are goats.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (7) 1 Some stones are shells
- 2 All shells are pearls

Conclusion: Some stones are pearls

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (8) 1 All those persons smoke who do not take coffee
- 2 Persons who do not take coffee are fat

Conclusion: All fat people smoke

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (9) 1 Thin horses are made to carry heavy loads
- 2 Carrying heavy loads requires a lot of strength

Conclusion: Horses that are not thin are not strong

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (10) 1 Whenever Mr X eats chocolates, he falls ill
- 2 Mr X is ill today

Conclusion: He must have eaten chocolates

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. Weak argument may not be directly related to the question, may be of minor importance or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. Each question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the argument is strong and which is weak. Then decide which of the answers given below and numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) is the correct answer

- (a) Only I is strong.
- (b) Only II is strong
- (c) Both I and II are strong
- (d) Either I or II is strong
- (e) Neither I nor II is strong.

11. Is the candidate elected always the best among the

lot?

- I. Yes, the majority votes for him
II. No, the majority consists of fools
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
12. Is buffalo milk richer than cow milk?
I. Yes, it has more cream contents
II. No, the rich cannot digest it easily.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
13. Should the old wear bright clothes?
I. Yes, bright colours look brighter against grey hair
II. No, they cost too much
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
14. Will we be able to get rid of pollution by the turn of the century?
I. Yes, the government is giving top priority to such projects
II. No, pollution is spreading too fast
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
15. Can law end dowry system?
I. Yes, law can end all evils in society
II. No, only society can fight social evil
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
16. Are parents with many children are happier than parents with few children?
I. Yes, the house always resounds with laughter of children
II. No, the fewer the mouths to feed the better.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
17. Are the educated more intelligent than the uneducated?
I. Yes, learning broadens the horizon of intellect
II. No, intelligence is God given and has nothing to do with learning
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
18. Will solar-energy be effective in India?
I. Yes, it is an abundant and inexhaustable source of energy.
II. No, India has too many cloudy days.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
19. Do true-story magazines relate incidents with absolute truthfulness?
I. Yes, the writers take great pains in working out all the details.
II. No, the persons concerned often hide truths and the writers have a colourful imagination
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
20. Are winters better than summers?
I. Yes, there is no need of fans and coolers.
II. No, one cannot enjoy icecreams and cold-drinks.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In the following questions, a statement is followed by

conclusions I and II. Taking the given statement to be true, mark your answers:

- (a) if conclusion I follows.
(b) if conclusion II follows
(c) if both I and II follow.
(d) if either I or II follows.
(e) if neither I nor II follows

Statement

21. Most of the hill-stations are not as cool as they used to be

Conclusions

- I. Tourists going from plains carry the heat with them
II. Parts of thick forests have been cleared to provide accommodation to the tourists
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

22. Air India has announced an increase in domestic fares from June 25

Conclusions

- I. Tickets issued in advance will have to be revised.
II. Passengers holding advanced tickets will travel at old rates
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

23. Most of the cities are launching large scale housing board schemes

Conclusions

- I. People find it very convenient to get a ready made house and pay the price in instalments
II. The govt is trying its best to provide houses to the needy-ones
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

24. Planes going abroad from India are always packed to their full capacity

Conclusions

- I. The Indians are leaving India and going abroad
II. Number of planes is not sufficient enough to cope with the increasing number of passengers.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement.

25. All newspapers cover one page with news about games and sports

Conclusions

- I. Readers are very much interested in these activities.
II. The editors do not have enough news items to cover all pages.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In the following questions, assumption (A) is followed by

Reason (R). Tick mark (✓)

- (a) if (A) is right and (R) is the reason for it.
- (b) if (A) is right and (R) is wrong.
- (c) if both (A) and (R) are right but (R) is not the reason for (A).
- (d) if (A) is wrong and (R) is right.
- (e) if both (A) and (R) are wrong.

26. (A) Aeroplanes go faster than ships.
(R) The speed of wind at height is much more as compared to the speed of the ocean currents
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
27. (A) Students come across many new words in the course of their studies
(R) They keep dictionaries with them.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
28. (A) Black magic is still practiced in many parts of the world
(R) Science does not believe in black magic powers.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
29. (A) The police and night-watchmen patrol the cities at night
(R) Most of the crimes are committed under the cover of dark nights.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
30. (A) All the Indians are non-vegetarians
(R) India is the land of Buddha and Mahavir
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
31. (A) Goa has become a full-fledged State under the Indian Union
(R) Prior to becoming a full-fledged State, it was under the Portuguese
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
32. (A) Cuckoos are seldom seen in winters
(R) They migrate to countries which have spring.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

In questions given below, a news item is followed by applications I and II. Mark your answers

- (a) if only I is implicit.
- (b) if only II is implicit
- (c) if both I and II are implicit
- (d) if either I or II is implicit
- (e) if neither I nor II is implicit.

33. The Bihar eleven were badly beaten by the Bengal eleven.
- I. The Bihar eleven must have been rushed to the hospital.
 - II. The team of Bengal was superior to the team of Bihar.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

34. The Save Tree Organisation issued orders to substitute timber packaging by non-wood based cartons.

- I. Timber-based cartons were causing destruction to trees
 - II. The organisation is very alert towards its responsibilities
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

35. The Government has set a Committee to inquire into the conduct of Delhi police during the riots of 1984.

- I. Some callousness on the part of the police was reported from certain quarters.
 - II. The Government will not allow any inactivity and irresponsibility on the part of the police.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

36. There is an acute shortage of vital glaucoma drug

- I. The number of patients has suddenly shot up.
 - II. The employees of the drug manufacturing company are on strike.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

37. "Our hearts beat in harmony", the Chinese Prime Minister Mr Zhao told President Zia.

- I. They have the same number of heart beats per minute
 - II. Both have the same policies and same views regarding political issues.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

38. Relief ships set sail on their mercy mission to Jaffna

- I. The Tamils in Jaffna were short of supplies.
 - II. The Government of Sri Lanka had the ships thoroughly searched
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

39. The Government has made special arrangements along borders to check smuggling

- I. They got special reports regarding recent inflow of contrabands
 - II. It is just a protective measure
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

40. Mr Chavan declared that he was not disturbed over Mr V P Singh's visit to Bombay.

- I. It was expected that Mr Chavan would be disturbed by the news
 - II. Mr Chavan is a brave man.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE VI

At the end of each paragraph given below, some conclusions have been drawn. On the basis of the study of paragraphs, mark your answers as under

- A. definitely true.
- B. Probably true.
- C. Can't say.
- D. Probably false.
- E. Definitely false

I

Man proposes and God disposes, which means that the Almighty is the ultimate arbiter of human destiny. We may try and try but may never succeed in our endeavours. We ascribe our failures, tragedies and setbacks to Fate, though the lack of success may be due to other factors, including inadequate effort. As a result many things fall out between the cup and the lip.

41. If one tries hard, one is always successful.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
42. Man always blames Fate for his failures.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
43. Inefficiency often results in failures.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
44. Fate plays no part in our lives.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
45. Certain things are achieved without making any effort.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

II

Today, King Alphonso is being eagerly exported to lands far away and summers have lost that touch of gold. With regret I watch my children downing liquidised mango from a bottle. Now the latest is a 'tetra brick' called 'Frooti'. The roadside hoardings rightly call it a freaked-out pack. Mangoes don't grow on trees any more and technocracy rules my summer. (Maria Athaide)

46. King Alphonso is one of the richest variety of mangoes.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
47. The writer prefers fresh mangoes to bottled mango juice.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
48. The writer's children always eat fresh ripe mangoes.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
49. Most of the persons find tetra-brick packs tastier as compared to fresh fruit.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
50. King Alphonso is chiefly grown in Maharashtra.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) The conclusion naturally follows.
2. (c) Warm send-offs are given to dear ones.
3. (d) The data is not sufficient.
4. (d) It is not stated whether he writes every incident of

his life in his diary.

5. (c) The conclusion does not follow from the statements.
6. (c) Both are entirely different.
7. (a) The conclusion follows from the statements.
8. (d) It is not stated that 'only those are fat who do not take coffee' hence inadequate data.
9. (b) The conclusion is a long drawn one since it is based on one aspect only.
10. (b) There could have been some other reason.
11. (e)
12. (a)
13. (e)
14. (d)
15. (b)
16. (b)
17. (c)
18. (a)
19. (c)
20. (e)
21. (b)
22. (a)
23. (c)
24. (b)
25. (a)
26. (b) Speed of aeroplanes does not depend upon wind.
27. (c) Both are right but actually A is the reason for R.
28. (c) Both are right but have no connection.
29. (a) R is the reason for A.
30. (d) 'A' is wrong.
31. (b) It was a Union Territory.
32. (a) R is the reason for A.
33. (b)
34. (c)
35. (c)
36. (e)
37. (b)
38. (a)
39. (d)
40. (a)
41. D
42. B
43. A
44. E
45. C
46. B
47. A
48. E
49. D
50. C

Quantitative Aptitude

- 1 Which least number must be added to 6714 so as to make it a perfect square?
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11 (e) None of these
- 2 If 5625 plants are to be arranged in such a way that there are as many rows as there are plants in a row, the number of rows will be
(a) 95 (b) 85 (c) 65 (d) 75 (e) None of these
- 3 The LCM of two numbers is 1890 and their HCF is 30. If one of them is 270, the other will be
(a) 210 (b) 220 (c) 310 (d) 320 (e) None of these
- 4 What percentage will be 22 paise of Re 1?
(a) 11% (b) 22% (c) 33% (d) 44% (e) None of these
- 5 What will be the cost price of an article if by selling it for Rs 54, a shopkeeper loses $\frac{2}{5}$ of the cost price?
(a) 80 (b) 90 (c) 100 (d) 110 (e) None of these
- 6 By selling two watches for Rs 99 each, a man gains 10% on one and loses 10% on the other. What will be his loss per cent?
(a) 1% (b) 1.5% (c) 2% (d) 2.5% (e) None of these
- 7 The difference between C.I. and S.I. on Rs 400 at 5% for 2 years will be
(a) Re 1 (b) Rs 1.50 (c) Rs 2.00 (d) Rs 1.20 (e) None of these
- 8 If the simple interest on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 3% is Rs 1200, what will be the compound interest?
(a) Rs 1215 (b) Rs 1218 (c) Rs 1220 (d) Rs 1225 (e) None of these
- 9 In how many years will a sum of money double itself at 5% per annum simple interest?
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25 (e) None of these
- 10 In how many days will A alone do a piece of work, if A and B can do it in 6 days, B and C in $7\frac{1}{2}$ days, and C and A in 10 days?
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 30 (e) None of these
- 11 A cistern is filled by two taps in 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours respectively and is then emptied by a tap in 4 hours. In how much time will it be filled in if all the taps are open?
(a) 12 hours (b) 20 hours (c) 25 hours (d) 15 hours (e) None of these
- 12 The average of 17 results is 47, that of the first 9 is 42 and of the last 9 is 54. Find the 9th result.
(a) 55 (b) 60 (c) 65 (d) 70 (e) None of these
- 13 A train 100 m long passes a telegraph post in 9 seconds. Find the speed of the train.
(a) 40 km/hour (b) 50 km/hour (c) 45 km/hour (d) 55 km/hour (e) None of these
- 14 In what time will a railway train 60 m long moving at the rate of 36 km/hour pass a telegraph post on its way?
(a) 9 sec (b) 8 sec (c) 7 sec (d) 6 sec (e) None of these
- 15 A man invests Rs 2604 in $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ at $77\frac{1}{2}\%$. Find his annual income.
(a) Rs 226 (b) Rs 126 (c) Rs 325 (d) Rs 250 (e) None of these
- 16 What sum does a man invest in 6% at $95\frac{3}{4}\%$, if the annual income be Rs 210? (Brokerage = $\frac{1}{4}\%$)
(a) Rs 1390 (b) Rs 2360 (c) Rs 3360 (d) Rs 2868 (e) None of these
- 17 A tank 70 m long and 50 m broad has 70000 cubic metres water. Find the depth of the tank?
(a) 10 m (b) 15 m (c) 20 m (d) 25 m (e) None of these
- 18 Find the circumference of a circle whose radius is 21 metres.
(a) 264 m (b) 132 m (c) 246 m (d) 123 m (e) None of these
- 19 How many square tiles will be required to have a courtyard 34.5 m long and 25.5 m broad tiled without any breakage?
(a) 221 (b) 321 (c) 351 (d) 391 (e) None of these
- 20 Find the least number of 4 digits which is a perfect square.
(a) 1064 (b) 1040 (c) 1024 (d) 1012 (e) None of these
- 21 Find the square root of 4 to 3 places of decimal.
(a) 201 (b) 2.101 (c) 0.632 (d) 1.512 (e) None of these

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

- 22 Simplify: $\frac{.727 \times .727 - .273 \times .273}{454}$
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1 (e) None of these
- 23 Simplify: $\frac{637 \times 637 \times .637 + (.363)^3}{(637)^2 - (.0637)(3.63) + (.368)^2}$
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) None of these
- 24 Find the least number which must be subtracted from 7145 to make it a perfect square
 (a) 84 (b) 87 (c) 89 (d) 91 (e) None of these
- 25 If 6 men can bind 30 books in 3 days, how many men will be needed to bind 40 books in 2 days?
 (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 20 (d) 24 (e) None of these
- 26 What will be the cost price of an article which when sold for Rs 220 yields 10% profit?
 (a) 198 (b) 214 (c) 224 (d) 250 (e) None of these
- 27 A student gets twice as many marks in Physics as in Chemistry. If the total of both the subjects is 150, how many marks does he get in Physics?
 (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 80 (d) 100 (e) None of these
- 28 $1\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{1}{2} = ?$
 (a) $3\frac{3}{4}$ (b) 5 (c) $4\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $4\frac{2}{3}$ (e) None of these
29. $444 \times 404 = ?$
 (a) 179376 (b) 168286 (c) 175446
 (d) 179476 (e) None of these
30. Which number should replace both the question marks in $\frac{49}{?} = \frac{?}{64}$
 (a) 28 (b) 38 (c) 48 (d) 56 (e) None of these
31. $\frac{25.44 + 4.2}{29.84 - 27.56} = ?$
 (a) 1.3 (b) 13 (c) 2.3 (d) 23 (e) None of these
32. A man invests 65% in machinery, 25% in raw material and has 900 cash with him. What is his total investment?
 (a) Rs 7000 (b) Rs 8000 (c) Rs 9000
 (d) Rs 9500 (e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) 2. (d)
 3. (a) 4. (b)

5. (b) 6. (a)
 7. (a) 8. (b)
 9. (c)
- 10 (b) (A + B)'s one day's work = $\frac{1}{6}$
 (B + C)'s one day's work = $\frac{2}{15}$
 (C + A)'s one day's work = $\frac{1}{10}$
 $2(A + B + C)$'s one day's work
 $= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$
 (A + B + C)'s one day's work = $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5}$
 A's one day's work = $\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{1}{15}$
 A can do work in = $1 \div \frac{1}{15} = 15$ days
- 11 (a) Hint $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{15} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$, i.e., in 12 hours
- 12 (c) Total of 17 results = $47 \times 17 = 799$
 Total of 18 results
 = (Total of 1st 9 results) + (Total of last 9)
 $= (42 \times 9) + (54 \times 9) = 864$
 9th result = $864 - 799 = 65$
- 13 (a) Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance covered}}{\text{Time taken}} = \frac{100 \times 60 \times 60}{1000 \times 9} = 40 \text{ km/h}$
- 14 (d)
- 15 (b) Income derived by investing Rs $\frac{155}{2} = \text{Rs } \frac{15}{4}$
 Income derived by investing Rs 2604
 $= \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{2}{155} \times 2604 = \text{Rs } 126$
- 16 (c) Hint. To get income of Rs 6, Sum invested
 $= 95\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 96$
- 17 (c) Depth = $\frac{\text{Volume}}{L \times B}$
18. (b) Circumference = $2 \pi r$
19. (d) Side of the sq tile
 $= \text{H.C.F. of } 345 \text{ and } 255 = 1.5$
 No. of tiles = $\frac{\text{Area of courtyard}}{\text{Area of a sq tile}}$
 $= \frac{345 \times 255}{1.5 \times 1.5} = 391$
20. (c) 21. (c)
 22. (d) 23. (a)
 24. (c) 25. (b)
 26. (e) (Rs 200)
 27. (d) 28. (b)
 29. (a) 29. (d)
 31. (b) 32. (c)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

★ Read each sentence carefully to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

1. I have (1) never gone (2) somewhere by plane (3) or by an air-conditioned train (4) No error (5).

2. Be watchful (1) lest you will not (2) miss the train (3) and fail to reach your destination in time (4). No error (5).

3. Much as he tried (1) he could not prevent him to do (2) that mischief (3) once and again (4) No error (5).

4. He, (1) along with his three children, (2) were present at the wedding reception (3) when the relatives came (4). No error (5).

5. During our short stay (1) at Aussoorie we would (2) take our lunch (3) at the Regent's Restaurant (4) No error (5).

6. Jagdish told (1) the new servant (2) that his work is not (3) satisfactory (4) No error (5).

7. I am sorry (1) I am not knowing (2) anything about (3) his problems (4). No error (5).

8. The best feature (1) of Hindi films (2) are the (3) songs which are liked by all (4). No error (5).

9. All the peoples (1) are happy over (2) the election of the (3) new Prime Minister (4). No error (5).

10. When his boss rebuked (1) Ajesh for his faulty (2) typing, I advised him not to resign from (3) his well-paid job which he had secured after much effort (4). No error (5).

Fill in the blanks by selecting one of the four words given underneath.

11. I am used to _ in long queues.

- (a) stand
- (b) standing

- (c) stand up
- (d) stood up

12. Until he _ confessed his fault, he will not be included in the team.

- (a) will have
- (b) has
- (c) would have
- (d) had

13. Much _ since they were last here.

- (a) has happened
- (b) would have happened
- (c) was happening
- (d) had happened

14. The dress was guaranteed not to _.

- (a) diminish
- (b) contract
- (c) shrink
- (d) shorten

15. Here is a document that _ your signature

- (a) brings
- (b) provides
- (c) bears
- (d) supporters

16. The healthy silk worms are _ on the leaves of mulberry.

- (a) fed
- (b) brought
- (c) kept
- (d) put

17. The gypsies do not live _ at a particular place.

- (a) willingly
- (b) broadly
- (c) permanently
- (d) voluntarily

18. What is the _ for judging whether it is good or bad.

- (a) criterion
- (b) reason
- (c) evidence
- (d) alteration

★ Read the following passage from Francis Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" and answer the questions given below it:

Men have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge, sometimes upon a natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite; sometimes to entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes for ornament and reputation, and sometimes to enable them to attain victory of wit and contradiction; and most times for lucre and profession; and seldom sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason, to the benefit and use of men. As if there were sought in knowledge a couch, where upon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace, for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of State, for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding ground, for strife and contention, or a shop, for profit or sale; and not a rich store-house, for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate. But this is that which will indeed dignify and exalt knowledge, if contemplation and action may be more nearly and straightly conjoined and united together than they have been; a conjunction like unto that of the two highest planets, Saturn, the planet of rest and contemplation, and Jupiter, the planet of civil society and action

19. Why do men generally develop a desire for knowledge?

- (a) to build up their image
- (b) to ensure economic gains
- (c) to give a true account of their gift of reason
- (d) to feed their ego

20. What do people seek in treasures of knowledge?

- (a) a couch for mental rest
- (b) for strife and contention
- (c) to have a terrace for a wandering mind
- (d) to build a rich store-house for the glory of God and relief to society

21. What is the vital condition for dignifying and exalting know-

ledge?

- (a) if men are more earnest and more painstaking
- (b) if people are less selfish
- (c) greater unity, systematic contemplation and action
- (d) striving for a tower of State for a proud mind

22 What is the implication of Bacon's reference to Saturn and Jupiter?

* In each of the following questions find out the alternative which means nearly the SAME as the word which is numbered.

23 LAVISH

- (a) magnificent
- (b) vast
- (c) over-abundant
- (d) scarce

24 PROWESS

- (a) unusual ability
- (b) fitness
- (c) overbearing
- (d) watchful

25 UNRAVEL

- (a) to solve
- (b) to undo a thing
- (c) to disclose
- (d) to stop

26 WANF

- (a) to be watchful
- (b) to decline
- (c) futile
- (d) None of the above

27 REIGN

- (a) to rule
- (b) to overthrow
- (c) to capture
- (d) to annex

28 AGRARIAN

- (a) pertaining to Govt
- (b) pertaining to heaven
- (c) pertaining to land
- (d) None of the above

29 COLOSSAL

- (a) heavy loss
- (b) loss due to colleagues
- (c) huge
- (d) amaze

30. TRANSIENT

- (a) to be transferred
- (b) transferable
- (c) already transferred
- (d) transitory

31 ACCOMPLISH

- (a) complete successfully
- (b) gift
- (c) will to do
- (d) lively

32. AUTHENTIC

- (a) lovable
- (b) distress
- (c) praise
- (d) genuine

* In the following sentences fill in the blank with the correct preposition from the given alternatives.

33 He seized the opportunity without waiting for anyone

- (a) by
- (b) upon
- (c) at
- (d) of

34 We climbed the mountain

- (a) up
- (b) on
- (c) over
- (d) above

35 He is forty years old

- (a) above
- (b) over
- (c) from
- (d) under

36 He fell the cycle

- (a) of
- (b) off
- (c) from
- (d) out of

37 We shall soon set off Bombay

- (a) for
- (b) to
- (c) towards
- (d) None of these

38 He is descended a noble family

- (a) from
- (b) of
- (c) on
- (d) by

39 He has been thinking you throughout this week.

- (a) from
- (b) to
- (c) towards
- (d) about

40 He was stabbed a terrorist a sharp knife

- (a) by
- (b) with
- (c) to
- (d) from

ANSWERS

- 1 (2) Since the statement is of general character, 'anywhere' is the proper word here, not 'somewhere' which is more specific
2. (2) 'should', not 'will not'. Wrong idiom
- 3 (2) 'from doing', not 'to do'. Wrong construction.
- 4 (3) 'was' is the correct verb here, not 'were' since the subject 'he' is singular. The addition of 'along with' as conjunction does not make it plural
- 5 (4) at the "Regent's". The word 'restaurant' is superfluous. Double possessive is incorrect
- 6 (3) 'was' required, not 'is'. Wrong tense. The sentence describes a past occurrence as is evident from the verb 'told'.
- 7 (2) 'do not know' 'Am not knowing' (present continuous tense) is incorrect here.
- 8 (3) 'is' required instead of plural verb 'are' since the subject is singular 'best feature of...'
- 9 (1) 'people', not 'peoples'. The word 'people' denotes a large number of persons, which is the sense here.
10. (3) 'from' is superfluous, 'resign his job' is correct usage.
- 11 (b) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c)
- 15 (c) 16 (a) 17 (c) 18. (a)
- 19 (b) 20. (a) 21. (c)
22. There should be a conjunction between them as in these two highest planets.
23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (b)
- 27 (a) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (a) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (a)
35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38 (a)
39. (d) 40. (b)

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

- 1 X-ray do not show:
 - (a) reflection
 - (b) refraction
 - (c) diffraction
 - (d) longitudinal character
- 2 In an earth-satellite an astronaut weighing 60 kg on earth stands on a platform, with a spring balance. His weight as indicated by the spring balance will be:
 - (a) 60 kg
 - (b) 30 kg
 - (c) 120 kg
 - (d) zero
- 3 Of the following gases, the velocity of sound will be least in:
 - (a) hydrogen
 - (b) oxygen
 - (c) nitrogen
 - (d) chlorine
- 4 Early studies of radioactivity were made by
 - (a) Becquerel and Libby
 - (b) Curie and Libby
 - (c) Libby and Muller
 - (d) Becquerel and Curie
- 5 It is now believed that fallout may cause radiation sickness only within:
 - (a) the first few days
 - (b) the first six weeks
 - (c) the first six months
 - (d) the first year
- 6 Which of the following has no neutron in its nucleus?
 - (a) Tritium
 - (b) Helium
 - (c) hydrogen
 - (d) Deuterium
7. All colloids are.
 - (a) homogeneous
 - (b) heterogeneous
 - (c) true solutions
 - (d) suspensions
8. Which of the following metals is radioactive?

- (a) Lithium
 - (b) Rubidium
 - (c) Caesium
 - (d) Francium
- 9 What is the radioactivity unit?
 - (a) Becquerel
 - (b) Curie
 - (c) Bohr
 - (d) Libby
 - 10 Oxygen and ozone are
 - (a) allotropes
 - (b) isomers
 - (c) isobars
 - (d) isotopes
 - 11 Inbreeding is carried on by
 - (a) crossing unrelated animals
 - (b) crossing related animals
 - (c) cross-pollinating flowers
 - (d) hybridising plants
 - 12 Combining the desirable qualities of two different organisms into one is referred to as
 - (a) inbreeding
 - (b) self-breeding
 - (c) pure line breeding
 - (d) hybridisation
 - 13 One result of hybridisation is
 - (a) a pure line
 - (b) heterosis
 - (c) gene change
 - (d) inbreeding
 14. Two plants that originated in the new world are
 - (a) corn and wheat
 - (b) wheat and tomato
 - (c) tomato and rice
 - (d) corn and tomato
 15. An advantage of the plant breeder over the animal breeder is that he can use:
 - (a) vegetative propagation
 - (b) mutations
 - (c) binary fission
 - (d) inbreeding
 16. An enzyme is a:
 - (a) deoxyribose

- (b) lipid
 - (c) protein
 - (d) ribose
- 17 Most enzyme actions take place best at a temperature of about:
 - (a) 0°C
 - (b) 10°C
 - (c) 17°C
 - (d) 37°C
 18. The most favourable pH for maltase action is:
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 7
 - 19 The storehouse of energy in the cell is
 - (a) ATP
 - (b) nucleus
 - (c) cell membrane
 - (d) DNA
 20. The release of the chemical bond energy of food is called.
 - (a) digestion
 - (b) respiration
 - (c) transpiration
 - (d) ingestion
 21. Which of the divisions of the earth contains one or more of the others as smaller divisions?
 - (a) crust
 - (b) core
 - (c) mantle
 - (d) lithosphere
 - 22 The type of earthquake wave will first arrive at a Seismograph is the.
 - (a) P wave
 - (b) S wave
 - (c) L wave
 - (d) None of these
 - 23 The type of earthquake wave that will arrive last at a Seismograph is the:
 - (a) P wave
 - (b) S wave
 - (c) L wave
 - (d) None of these
 24. Which of the following

forms of weathering is most like erosion:

- (a) mechanical action of water
- (b) expansion of freezing water
- (c) heating
- (d) chemical action of water

25 Which of the following regions is least likely to have the greatest relief—a region containing:

- (a) mountains and plains
- (b) mountains and plateaus
- (c) plains and plateaus
- (d) None of these

**Increases (I); Decreases (D);
Remains the Same (RS)**

26 A bomb dropped from an aeroplane explodes in air. Its total momentum —

27 If the earth (radius R) stops rotating about its axis, the value of g at the equator will —

28 If the applied voltage to the X-ray tube increases, the wave length emitted from an X-ray tube —

29. A hollow metal sphere filled with water and hung by a long thread is allowed to oscillate. If water is allowed to leak through a small hole, its period of oscillation will finally —

30 If a part of the lens is wrapped in black paper, the size of its image will —

Explain

31. It is easier to swim in sea-water than in river-water.

32. Brightness of a surface is independent of its distance.

33. When an electric heater is turned on, the lights in the room get dimmer; when the heater is turned off, the lights get brighter again.

34. If fat and grease are removed from cotton, it will soak up much more water than untreated cotton.

35 Frost is likely to be formed during a clean cold and dry night.

Matching Test

36. Match the items of Group A with those of Group B.

Group A

- (a) Liquid oxygen

- (b) Nitric acid
- (c) Ammonium Sulphate
- (d) Liquid ammonia
- (e) Hydrogen peroxide
- (f) Sodium thiosulphate

Group B

- 1 Refrigerant
- 2 Explosive
- 3 Fertiliser
- 4 Photographic processing
- 5 Rocket fuel
- 6 Bleaching agent

Fill in the blanks

37 (a) The total number of bones in an adult human body is —

(b) The number of chromosomes in man is —

(c) Infants are born with — soft bones

(d) The number of ribs in all human beings is —

(e) The number of elements essential to plant growth are —

Test Your Knowledge

38. A sound is produced by a 1 which sets up 2 waves in a medium such as air. You speak by the vibrations of the 3 in your throat. Sound travels faster through solids than through liquids and faster through liquids than through air. Sound travels about 4 times as fast through water as through 5 and about 6 times as fast through steel as through air. Sounds do not travel through a 7. No human being can hear a sound of more than 8 vibrations per second. Such sound waves are known as 9. Some animals like 10 can hear them.

ANSWERS

- 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d)
- 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d)
- 9. (a) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (d)
- 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (c)
- 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (b)
- 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (a)

- 25. (c) 26. RS 27. I 28. D
- 29. RS 30. RS

31. The density of sea-water is more than that of the river water, and for a fixed volume of the body, the upthrust in sea-water is greater than that in the river water which makes the swimming easier.

32 As the distance between the source and eye is increased, the luminous flux entering the pupil diminishes in accordance with the inverse square law, but the area of the retinal image also diminishes in the same way so that the illumination of this image remains constant.

33 When a heavy current is drawn from a source, its potential difference falls. Therefore, the current through the bulbs which are connected in parallel with the heater, would also fall. Thus the light from the bulbs would get dimmer. The removal of the heater from the circuit causes increase in the main voltage and the light gets brighter again.

34 Water is soaked by cotton because of the capillary action—a phenomenon due to surface tension. Surface tension is lowered in the surface is contaminated. As such when water comes in contact with cotton fibres, its surface tension is lowered and it does not rise into fibres.

35. In the absence of clouds, there is much radiation of heat and hence the temperature of the atmosphere is reduced to a point where the moisture present in the atmosphere condenses.

- 36 (a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 6 (f) 4

- 37. (a) 206 (b) 46 (c) 350 (d) 24 (e) 20

- 38. 1. vibrating body
- 2. longitudinal
- 3. vocal cords 4. four
- 5. air 6. fifteen
- 7. vacuum 8. 20,000
- 9. ultrasonic
- 10. dogs

GENERAL AWARENESS

The following questions were asked in various examinations held recently

We are grateful to the readers who sent these questions to us

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given.

1. Among the following, from where did the revolt of 1857 start?

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Jhansi
- (d) Kanpur
- (e) None of these

2. Who among the following was the founder of Azad Hind Fauj?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) G.K. Gokhale
- (d) B.G. Tilak
- (e) None of these

3. Which of the following Asian countries was largely damaged during World War II?

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Iran
- (d) Japan
- (e) None of these

4. The Chairman of the Planning Commission is

- (a) Dr Manmohan Singh
- (b) Dr Raja J. Chelliah
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) M.G. Sukhram
- (e) None of these

5. What is the duration of the Seventh Five-Year Plan?

- (a) 1984-89
- (b) 1985-90
- (c) 1986-91
- (d) 1987-92
- (e) None of these

6. Where was the Eighth summit of non-aligned countries held?

- (a) Peking
- (b) New Delhi

- (c) Harare
- (d) Dhaka
- (e) None of these

7. Operation Blue Star is associated with.

- (a) Chandigarh
- (b) Ludhiana
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Delhi
- (e) None of these

8. According to the Constitution 44th Amendment, which Fundamental Right ceases to be a Fundamental Right and becomes only a legal right.

- (a) Right to Freedom of Speech
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (e) None of these

9. TULF is a political party of

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) None of these

10. Who is the first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest?

- (a) Asha Agarwal
- (b) Bachendri Pal
- (c) Arti Gupta
- (d) P.T. Usha
- (e) None of these

11. Olof Palme was:

- (a) President of the Philippines
- (b) President of Sweden
- (c) Prime Minister of Sweden
- (d) South African poet
- (e) None of these

12. Rainfall occurring in Equatorial region is called:

- (a) Cyclonic
- (b) Monsoon
- (c) Convectional
- (d) Orographic
- (e) None of these

13. Penicillin was discovered

by

- (a) Waksman
- (b) Alexander Fleming
- (c) Harvey
- (d) J.L. Baird
- (e) None of these

14. Chilka lake is situated in which of the following States?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Bihar
- (e) None of these

15. Who among the following is the Governor of Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (b) Jagmohan
- (c) Nurul Hassan
- (d) Mrs Kumudben M. Joshi
- (e) None of these

16. Who among the following established Bolsheviks Party in the U.S.S.R.?

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Lenin
- (c) Engels
- (d) Stalin
- (e) None of these

17. Solar eclipse occurs when:

- (a) Moon is between the Sun and the Earth
- (b) Earth is between the Moon and the Sun
- (c) Sun is between the Moon and the Earth
- (d) None of these

18. If a country wants to become a member of the U.N., approval of which of the following Organs is necessary?

- (a) General Assembly of the U.N.
- (b) Security Council
- (c) Secretariat of the U.N.
- (d) International Court of Justice
- (e) None of these

19. SWAPO is demanding independence for:

- (a) South Africa

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTION

- (b) Namibia
(c) Nicaragua
(d) Ethiopia
(e) None of these
- 20 Which of the following countries has withdrawn from the International Labour Organisation?
(a) Britain
(b) U.S.S.R.
(c) USA
(d) France
(e) None of these
- 21 Centenary celebrations of the Indian National Congress were held in
(a) Delhi
(b) Allahabad
(c) Bombay
(d) Calcutta
22. Edible part of coconut is called:
(a) endocarp
(b) endosperm
(c) mesocarp
(d) epicarp
- 23 The main object of the Telugu Ganga project is
(a) to provide irrigation water specifically to Rayalaseema district of Andhra Pradesh
(b) to bring Godavari water to Madras
(c) to meet drinking water needs of Madras
(d) to provide assured irrigation to chronically drought-prone areas of Orissa and Bihar
24. Among the following creatures, which one breathes through skin?
(a) snake
(b) cockroach
(c) frog
(d) fish
25. Food is cooked more quickly in pressure cooker because:
(a) no steam is wasted in it
(b) steam cooks food more quickly
(c) accumulation of steam increases the pressure which raises the boiling point
- 26 In which of the following years was Andhra Pradesh formed?
(a) 1951
(b) 1953
(c) 1956
(d) 1957
- 27 Among the following sports, Khadilkar sisters are associated with.
(a) Swimming
(b) Kho-Kho
(c) Chess
(d) Table Tennis
- 28 Which of the following articles are imported by India from China?
(a) silk
(b) zinc
(c) antimony
(d) pottery
- 29 Who among the following has said that he can make man float by yoga?
(a) Bhagwan Rajneesh
(b) Sai Baba
(c) Dharendra Brahmchari
(d) Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
- 30 The title of Governor General was changed to Viceroy in the year
(a) 1947
(b) 1875
(c) 1857
(d) 1905
- 31 Among the following which is the foreign news agency?
(a) PTI
(b) UNI
(c) Samachar Bharati
(d) AP
32. The share of the Public Sector in the Seventh Plan is.
(a) Rs 1,80,000 crore
(b) Rs 1,32,000 crore
(c) Rs 1,23,000 crore
(d) Rs 1,94,000 crore
33. The highest allocation in the Seventh Plan has gone to:
(a) power
(b) energy
(c) industry and minerals
(d) social sciences
34. Which of the following Cups is associated with international women's badminton championships?
(a) Thomas Cup
(b) Uber Cup
(c) Federation Cup
(d) Beighton Cup
35. On April 26, 1987, one of the worst nuclear accidents in the history of the world took place which place did this accident occur?
(a) New York
(b) Moscow
(c) Chernobyl
(d) Islamabad
36. Insulin is secreted by:
(a) liver
(b) pancreas
(c) spleen
(d) kidneys
- 37 Which of the following were the first colonisers of Nicaragua?
(a) Britain
(b) France
(c) Spain
(d) Portugal
- 38 India is building Light Combat Aircraft with the collaboration of
(a) U.S.A
(b) U.S.S.R.
(c) France
(d) Britain
39. The Strait between India and Sri Lanka is called
(a) Palk Strait
(b) Bearing Strait
(c) Strait of Gibraltar
(d) Strait of Dover
40. Nagarjunasagar Project built on the river:
(a) Krishna
(b) Godavari
(c) Cauvery
(d) Narmada

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (c)
9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (c)
13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c)
17. (a)
18. (a) and (b)
19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (c) 22. (c)
23. (a) and (c)
24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (c)
28. (b) and (c)
29. (d) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (c)
33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (c)
37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)

THE EXAMINER'S GUESS QUESTIONS

Q. Who is the new Finance Minister of India?

Ans. N.D. Tewari

Q. Which country did India defeat to enter the semi-finals of the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament?

Ans. Israel

Q. On July 29, 1987, a pact was signed between India and Sri Lanka. What was the main aim behind the pact?

Ans. The pact was signed to solve the ethnic problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka and to bring peace in Sri Lanka

Q. Who is the World Amateur Billiards champion?

Ans. Geet Sethi of India

Q. Name the first Asian to win the World Junior Chess title?

Ans. Viswanathan Anand of India

Q. Which country has won the Federation Cup Women's Tennis team championship?

Ans. West Germany. This is the first time that they have won this title

Q. Who is leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)?

Ans. Vellupillai Prabhakaran

Q. Which Indian company has figured in the list of top 100 companies of the world?

Ans. Indian Oil Corporation is the only Indian company to figure among the world's top 100 since 1981 as listed in Fortune's International 500 magazine

Q. For what purpose is the maraging steel used?

Ans. Maraging steel is used in nuclear reactors, space projects and some defence projects.

Q. R. Venkataraman has been elected as the — President of India.

Ans. Eighth

Q. As per the latest figures what degree of self-sufficiency in oil was recorded in India in 1986-87?

Ans. 66 per cent. It was 70 per cent earlier.

Q. Who is Klaus Barbie?

Ans. He is the former Lyon Gestapo chief. He was recently convicted of crimes against humanity during the World War II and has been jailed for life in France.

Q. Name the company which has been given the turn-key contracts for setting up three gas-based power plants of a combined capacity of 1500 MW along the HBJ pipeline?

Ans. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The power plants will be located at Kawas (Gujarat), Anta (Rajasthan) and Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh)

Q. What amount of grant assistance was recently pledged to Mauritius by India?

Ans. Rs 92 million. The grant will cover a wide range of development projects in Mauritius—from agriculture and education to health, infrastructure and facilities and oceanography. This grant is in addition to Rs 72.5 million government and Exim Bank loans to Mauritius.

Q. What amount has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for taking advance action, during the Seventh Plan period, on the power projects expected to start in the Eighth Plan period?

Ans. Rs 11,000 crore. This will be in addition to the existing allocation of Rs 34,273 crore for the power sector in the Seventh Plan.

This advance will facilitate the initiation of advance action for identified power projects designed to generate 20,000 MW of electricity in the Eighth Plan.

Q. What is the total installed generating capacity of electricity which is expected to be created during the Seventh Plan period?

Ans. 22,245 MW. Even if this target is achieved, it will leave a shortage of 10,000 MW at the end of the

Seventh Plan period

Q. What was the total installed electricity generating capacity as on March 31, 1987?

Ans. 50,258 MW—32,776 MW thermal, 16,212 MW hydel and 1,270 MW nuclear

Q. As per the latest reports, out of the total world spending on arms, what percentage was the share of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in 1984?

Ans. 77.3 per cent. The rate of growth of military expenditure during 1980-84 was 5.5 per cent for NATO countries and 1.8 per cent for Warsaw Pact countries.

Q. During 1984, which countries were the leading arms importers?

Ans. Saudi Arabia and Iraq. India was the third largest buyer.

Q. Which is Islam's holy city?

Ans. Mecca

Q. What is Saudi official news agency called?

Ans. SPA

Q. How many years ago an atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima (Japan) by the USA?

Ans. 42. (The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945).

Q. Where is National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) situated?

Ans. Hyderabad

Q. Where is the largest telescope in Asia? Name the noted Indian astrophysicist whose name is associated with it.

Ans. Kavalur in Tamil Nadu; named after Vainu Bappu.

Q. According to research carried out by National Institute of Nutrition Research, Hyderabad, seeds of which common condiment used in Indian homes can control diabetes?

Ans. Fenugreek seeds, locally known as methi.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

World Student Games—U.S.A. on Top

Sweeping all four relays and taking firsts in men's 400 metres hurdles and long jump on the last day, the U.S.A. just pipped the Russians by claiming 26 gold medals against 25 in the World Student Games which concluded at Zagreb (Yugoslavia) on July 20. Rumania were third with 21 gold medals. The strong finish gave this year's Games a far different ending from the 1985 competition at Kobe (Japan) where the Soviet Union had outclassed the Americans by 44-22 in the gold medal tally.

The closest finish of the Games was provided in the women's 100 metres hurdles when three athletes clocked 12.82 seconds each. After studying the photo-finish, the officials gave the nod in favour of East Germany's Heike Theele. Cuba's Aliuska Lopez and France's Florence Colle were awarded the silver and bronze medals respectively.

Asian Championships

China proved supreme in the seventh Asian Track and Field Championships which concluded at Singapore on July 26. About 700 men and women from 27 countries participated in the meet. India will host the next championships in 1989.

The first 5 countries in the medals tally were.

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
China	21	13	8
Qatar	5	2	1
Japan	4	7	8
S Korea	3	6	4
India	3	3	1

Fastest Athletes: Talal Mansoor

of Qatar and Lydia De Vegas of the Philippines confirmed their status as the fastest man and woman respectively in the Asian continent, each scoring a sprint double. The Qatar athlete burst through the tape in 100 metres in 10.41 seconds and the 200 metres in 20.71 seconds.

India's medal winners were

Gold PT Usha 400 metres hurdles and 400 metres race and 4 × 400 metres relay team (Ashwini Nachappa, Vandana Rao, Shiny Abraham and PT Usha)

Silver PT Usha 100 metres, Vandana Rao 400 metres, 4 × 400 relay team

Bronze Balwinder Singh shot put

World record

Versatile Olympic champion Said Aouita of Morocco earned a double distinction in the Rome Golden Gala Grand Prix Athletic Meet at Rome on July 22. He became the first man to break the 13-minute barrier for the 5,000 metres by clocking 12 minutes 58.30 seconds and thus beating the world record of 13 minutes 00.40 seconds he set at Oslo two years ago.

Calvin Smith of the U.S.A. proved to be the fastest athlete of the meet when chalked up a sprint double by winning both the 100 metres (10.5 secs) and the 200 metres (20.22 secs).

BADMINTON

Malaysian Open Championships

Displaying quick reflexes and neat netplay, world champion Yang Yang of China staged a superb recovery when, after being one game down and trailing 0-3, in the second, he defeated Denmark's Morten Frost, 4-15, 15-10, 15-7 in the final of the

Malaysian Open Badminton Championships at Kuala Lumpur on July 20.

The women's singles final was won by Li Lingwei.

Thailand Open Championships

China proved supreme in the Thailand Open Badminton Championships, winning four of the five titles at Bangkok on July 13. Denmark, claiming the mixed doubles crown, prevented a Chinese clean sweep.

BOXING

World Lightweight Title

Jose Louis Ramirez (Mexico) outpointed Terrence Allie (Guyana) in a 12-round match to win the World Boxing Council lightweight title at St Tropez (France) on July 19.

CRICKET

England-Pak Tests

Third Test: Pakistan excelled both in batting and bowling and crushed England by an innings and 18 runs in the third Test which concluded at Leeds on July 6, with almost two days remaining. The visitors thus took a lead of 1-0 in the five-Test series, the first two having been abandoned as drawn at Old Trafford and Lord's owing to rain. This was Pakistan's third victory over England during eight tours.

Scores

England 136 and 199

Pakistan 353.

Fourth Test: Pakistan maintained their 1-0 lead in the five-Test series against England when the fourth match ended in a thrilling draw at Birmingham on July 28.

Scoring a big total of 521 runs (Mike Gatting 124), England estab-

ished a lead of 82 runs over Pakistan who had compiled a total of 439 (Mudassar Nazar 124). The match took a dramatic turn on the fifth and last day when as many as 17 wickets fell.

Scores

Pakistan 439 and 205

England 521 and 109 for seven

CYCLING

Asian Championships

China, with five gold medals, became the overall winners of the Asian Cycling Championships which concluded at Jakarta on July 18. South Korea, collecting four gold medals, finished second.

China's Shou Suying and Malaysia's Rosman Alwi became the fastest cyclists of the meet, winning the women's and men's 1,000 metres sprint respectively.

HOCKEY

Junior National Championship

After a close encounter, Uttar Pradesh retained the title in the 22nd Junior National Hockey Championship for the second year in a row when they prevailed over Combined Universities by the odd goal in five in extra time at Lucknow on July 3.

Indira Gold Cup

Defending champions Indian Airlines and last year's runners-up Punjab and Sind Bank were declared joint winners of the 13th All-India Indira Gold Cup Hockey Tournament at Srinagar on July 21. The teams were locked 1-1 at the end of the stipulated 70 minutes. Both the captains agreed not to enforce a tie-breaker. The spin of the coin favoured the Airlines who will thus keep the glittering trophy for the first six months.

SQUASH

World Titles

Jahangir Khan of Pakistan and Susan Devoy of New Zealand

justified their number one rankings by winning the world titles in an international meet at Auckland on July 12.

SWIMMING

National Sub-Junior Championships

Nine new records were created in the four-day meet in which Maharashtra won both the boys' and girls' team titles.

Romir Bannerjee (Maharashtra) and Mithoo Barua (Assam) were declared the best swimmers among boys and girls respectively in Group III. The same distinction in Group IV went to Gaurav Haldar (Bengal) and Mughdha Dhamankar (Maharashtra).

Uttar Pradesh won the team title in diving.

TABLE TENNIS

Junior National Championships

Junior Boys

Singles Arup Basak (Bengal)

Doubles Nupur Santra and T K Dass (Bengal)

Junior Girls

Singles Rinku Gupta (M P)

Doubles Sangeeta Singhal and Leena Bhola (Delhi)

Junior Open International Championships

The reigning junior national champion Mahendra Chiplunkar claimed the boys' singles title in the 9th Junior Open International Table Tennis Championships at Cairo. In the girls' final, Chitali Das (India) was beaten by Nihal Meshref (Egypt) by 21-19, 19-21, 21-17, 21-7.

The Indian squad of four boys and three girls won three gold, 10 silver and six bronze medals in the open and team events.

TAEKWONDO

International Championship

Nepal, with four gold, four silver and eight bronze medals, won

the third International Taekwondo Championship at Kathmandu.

TENNIS

Davis Cup

India sailed into the world group semi-finals of the 1987 Davis Cup Tennis Championships when they established the winning lead of 3-0 after winning the two opening singles and the doubles. The reverse singles, played on July 26, were only a formality and were reduced to the best-of-three matches. India won the first match while the second had to be abandoned due to rain.

India will next meet Australia in Australia in this oldest International Tournament, first played in 1900.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Commonwealth Championships

An eight-member Indian team returned from Canberra on July 24 after bagging three gold, two silver and three bronze medals in the Commonwealth Weightlifting Championships. India's gold winners were Muthuswamy (52 kg), Kumaran (56 kg) and S Dewan (60 kg).

Australia, with 147 points, won the team title and were followed by India (127) and New Zealand (60 kg).

WRESTLING

World Youth Championships

Facing tough competition from 22 countries, Indian grapplers came on top in the World Youth Wrestling Championships at Callingwood (Ontario) on July 10. Their rich harvest of medals included three gold, five silver and two bronze.

The medal-winners were:

Gold Inderjit Singh, Randhir Singh and Raghbir Singh

Silver Randhir Singh, Sucha Singh, Bhagat Singh, Gurdev Singh and Sunil Kumar

Bronze Anil Kumar and Yashwant.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

CNG: Compressed Natural Gas

SAMEER: Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research.

AWARDS

Magsaysay award, 1987

For public service. Hans Baguc Jassin, founder of the Centre for literary documentation of Indonesia, has been awarded the 1987 Ramon Magsaysay award for public service "for his inspiration to collect and save the early flowerings of Indonesia's literary life and for devoting his lifetime to Indonesian literature."

For international humanitarian understanding. Richard William Timm, an American missionary who has spent 35 years working with the poor of Bangladesh has won this year's Magsaysay award "for international humanitarian understanding."

For community leadership. Dr Aree Valyasevi, 61, a professor of paediatrics, working with Thailand's malnourished rural children, has won the Magsaysay award for community leadership "for improving the diets and promoting the good health of millions of Thai children."

The award is named after the Filipino President Mr Ramon Magsaysay who died in a plane crash in 1957. The award carries a cash prize of \$ 20,000 and a gold medal.

DEFENCE

INS 'Magar' joins the eastern fleet

INS 'Magar', the largest warship to be built in India, joined the eastern fleet on July 18, 1987. The launching of the ship has given the Indian Navy a further hand of strength to enable it

to effectively guard the more than 7500 km long coastline.

OIL

Crude production in India stagnant

Contrary to the claims being made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the country's self-reliance in oil will decline to 60 per cent by the end of the current plan and to 50 per cent by 1995.

The degree of self-reliance in oil has already gone down from 70 per cent at the beginning of the current plan to 66 per cent in 1986-87.

The consumption of petroleum products has been growing at the rate of about 7 per cent a year in the current plan. This growth rate is considered essential to sustain the 5 per cent economic growth rate envisaged in the plan.

The 7 per cent growth rate means the country requires three million tonnes more of petroleum products every year. To meet this demand the increase in domestic crude production should be at least three million tonnes a year. However, domestic crude production has been stagnating at 30 million tonnes a year since 1985. Indigenous crude production is estimated to touch only 32 million tonnes annually by the end of the current plan, against the target of about 35 million tonnes.

It is estimated that the annual demand for petroleum products itself will reach 55 million tonnes by the end of the current plan, compared to the estimated consumption of 46 million tonnes in the current financial year.

The current stagnation in crude production is due to the slippages in all major activities including surveys,

oil exploration and production.

The import of crude oil and petroleum products by the end of the current plan is estimated at 26 million tonnes. Imports are projected to rise to 40 million tonnes by 1994-95 and to 50 million tonnes by the end of the century.

These imports of 40 million at today's prices would amount to Rs 8,000 crore in foreign exchange before the turn of the century. However, the actual drain on foreign exchange at the then expected price of \$ 40 to \$ 50 a barrel would be a staggering Rs 16,000 crore.

Thus, unless new sources of oil are discovered and exploited quickly, the country's dependence on imported oil will rise to alarming levels.

PERSONS

Venkataraman, Ramaswamy

Ramaswamy Venkataraman, affectionately known as "RV" is the eighth President of India. He is the fourth Vice-President of India to become the President of India. The other three were Mr V V Giri, Dr S Radhakrishnan and Dr Zakir Hussain.

Mr Venkataraman was born in Rajamadam in the then Madras Presidency on December 4, 1910. He graduated in economics from Madras University. He then did his Law and started practice as a lawyer in Madras High Court in 1935. Later he moved to the Supreme Court.

He suffered imprisonment of two years for participating in the Quit India Movement in 1942.

During his decade long stint in various Congress governments of Madras, he earned a reputation for administrative acumen. The rapid

industrialisation of the State was his most remarkable achievement.

Mr Venkataraman retired temporarily from politics in the early seventies for a stint in journalism. In 1977 he returned to the Parliament and served as an opposition Congress (I) member during the Janata regime. He was re-elected in 1980 and was appointed the Minister for Finance by Mrs Indira Gandhi on her return to power. He later took over the Defence portfolio.

Mr Venkataraman remained in the Defence ministry till 1984 when he was elected Vice-President of India.

PROJECTS

Rs 11,000 crore more for power projects

In a significant move to alleviate the crippling power shortage in the country, the Planning Commission has sanctioned a whopping sum of Rs 11,000 crore for taking advance action during the current Plan period on the power projects expected to start in the Eighth Plan period.

This will be in addition to the existing allocation of Rs 34,273 crore for the power sector in the Seventh Plan already earmarked by the Planning Commission.

The Rs 11,000 crore additional expenditure both in Central and State power sectors, now approved by the Planning Commission, will facilitate the initiation of advance action for identified power projects designed to generate 20,000 MW in the Eighth Plan. The advance action for the power projects during the remaining period of the current Plan will include planning, design, acquisition of land and ordering machinery and equipment for the plant.

These are considered to be major bottlenecks primarily responsible for time over-runs in the completion of the projects. A power project has normally a gestation period of five to seven years. On an

average, it takes four years to set up a 210 MW unit and five years to commission a 500 MW plant.

According to Energy Ministry sources, the total installed generating capacity expected to be created during the Seventh Plan period is 22,245 MW. Even if this target is achieved, it will leave a shortage of 10,000 MW at the end of the current Plan period.

The 12th power survey assessment conducted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) indicates that by the end of 1989-90 the peak demand for power in the country will be to the tune of 49,000 MW against the availability of 39,000 MW, marking a shortage of 5.4 per cent.

At present, the total installed generating capacity in the country is 50,258 MW—32,776 MW thermal, 16,212 MW hydel and 1,270 MW nuclear. It is targeted to add another 4,916 MW during 1987-88. The total installed capacity at the end of the Seventh Plan is expected to be nearly 64,700 MW.

The country is likely to add 38,000 MW capacity during the Eighth Plan period. Of this, 22,000 MW will come from new projects and 16,000 MW by the completion of the ongoing projects.

RESEARCH

A radar to study atmosphere

At a secluded spot called Mitt-Agadanki, about 33 km from Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, work is in progress on one of the most advanced facilities for atmospheric research in the country—the mesosphere, stratosphere and troposphere (MST) radar.

Expected to be completed by 1991, the MST radar will be designed, developed, tested and installed by the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research (SAMEER), Bombay. A body of the Department of Electronics (DOE), SAMEER was set up in 1984 and is

engaged in research in microwave communications systems, space, and defence.

The radar will be a national facility for atmospheric research and would make detailed and continuous study of atmospheric processes.

The cost of the SAMEER project, including installation and maintenance, is estimated at over Rs 9 crore. The project is being funded by the Defence Research, the Development Organisation, the Department of Science and Technology, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Environment and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

At present Japan has the most advanced MST radar in the world. Such radars are also being built in Indonesia, Taiwan and the UK. Other countries where the radar is operational are Peru, USA, Puerto Rico, Germany and Norway.

Some of the major scientific experiments planned with the radar are (1) Study of the three dimensional structure of gravity waves and turbulence; (2) tropospheric wind profile prior to and during the onset of cyclones; (3) troposphere and stratosphere interaction; and (4) detailed characterisation of equatorial waves and atmospheric tides.

Gas may replace petrol

Encouraging results have been obtained through experiments in India at the conversion of vehicles to be run on the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) instead of the conventional liquid fuels—petrol or diesel.

Trials conducted by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on a number of vehicles after replacement of petrol or diesel by CNG have proved to be highly cost-effective. Apart from the financial viability of the conversion, it has indicated a much smoother and pollution-free vehicle performance.

According to an estimate worked out by experts, the switchover of

CNG would bring about a saving of about Rs 50 for every 100 kms for a diesel driven truck. The cost of conversion for a truck works out to be about Rs 10,000

Besides, it has been found that CNG reduces carbon monoxide and sulphur oxide emission to almost nil and is thus considered significant environmentally

It is pointed out by petroleum experts that the transportation sector is the bulk consumer of the total energy produced from oil (56 per cent) and the introduction of CNG as an alternative to conventional fuels is in line with the country's objective of reducing dependence on oil and development of alternate sources of energy

For the conversion of compressed ignition type of engine, two options are available now. A mixture of 80 per cent CNG, mainly methane, and 20 per cent diesel is used as a continuous fuel whereas in the second alternative, 100 per cent CNG is used

The first alternative is preferred and is found to be more advantageous as this does not require any modifications in the normally supplied compressed ignition type of engine

In the case of use of 100 per cent compressed natural gas, major modifications in the engine are required to be made. Apart from increasing the cost on the conversion, it also makes the vehicle exclusively dependent on the use of CNG. Till such time as adequate outlets of CNG are available in country, this system does not seem to be workable

The conversion of spark ignition (petrol) engine to dual fuel (gas and petrol) mode of operation can possibly be more popular than diesel engine conversion because of its technological ease and greater cost differential between CNG and petrol

SPACE RESEARCH

A tenth planet?

US scientists have found indications that a tenth planet may exist that takes at least 700 years to orbit the sun and is five times more massive than the earth

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientist, Mr John Anderson said that evidence for the existence of a tenth planet is partly based on past unexplained variations in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune, the seventh and eighth planets

The effect of the tenth planet's gravity on Uranus and Neptune would explain the orbital variations, which astronomers measured over a period of at least a century until 1910. From that year until recently, however, measurements have failed to show any unexplained variations

Mr Anderson maintains that this negative data, together with the absence of gravitational effects on two US spacecraft—Pioneers 10 and 11—now travelling through the outer solar system, suggests that the orbit of the tenth planet is so distant and elongated that it only nears the sun and known planets every 700 to 1000 years

The data also indicates that the orbit of the tenth planet is very unusual, tilted at almost right angles to the orbits of the other planets and stretching anywhere from 16,000 to 32,000 million kilometres across

The bizarre orbit of the tenth planet is not unique in the solar system. The orbit of Pluto, the ninth planet somewhat smaller in size than the moon, is inclined 30 degrees above and below the plane of the other planets

Long intervals of time are needed to reach final conclusions about variations in planet orbits and scientists will have to use all the data, including the pioneer spacecraft, to conclude that Planet X is far away

now and not disturbing the outer planets, at least not at a detectable level

Scientists at the US naval observatory estimated that Planet X, if it exists, made its closest approach to the sun in 1750 and is expected to make its next close approach between the years 2500 and 2800

New data on other solar systems:

Meanwhile, new data in recent months support the view that other solar systems exist, increasing expectations of extra-terrestrial life in the universe

A team of Canadian astronomers, using a new telescopic technique, have discovered what could be the best evidence yet for planets around other stars. Their survey of 16 nearby, solar-type stars has revealed clear indications that two of them are accompanied by objects believed to be more massive than the planet Jupiter

The astronomers conducted their observations for six years at the US-Canada-France telescope atop Mauna Kea in Hawaii. While not able to observe the extra solar objects directly, the technique used by the Canadian team involved measuring shifts in the spectrum of the star caused by a slight gravitational pull exerted on the star by the smaller companion object

Earlier in 1987 astronomers, using a radio telescope at the California Institute of Technology, discovered a star much like our sun in its youth possessing a disk of gas orbiting it in accordance with 17th century astronomer Johannes Kepler's laws of planetary rotation. The discovery of the orbiting disk around the star "HL Tauri" is the most definitive demonstration yet that other stars might have planetary systems

But astronomers have yet to find a planet orbiting a star outside the solar system. More conclusive observations may not be possible until larger and more sensitive telescopes are launched into space, above the obscuring atmosphere of the earth

Improve Your Word Power

- 1 **prolix:** (a) efficient (b) prefix (c) outspoken (d) long-winded
- 2 **decoy:** (a) thief (b) garrulous (c) person or thing used to tempt somebody into danger or such a trick (d) decorum
3. **par:** (a) standard score or equal (b) a short note (c) green tint (d) frank
- 4 **scald:** (a) rebuke (b) become bold (c) suffer needlessly (d) to hurt with some hot material.
5. **disunion:** (a) want of unity (b) a broken trade union (c) shattered image (d) splitting an atom
- 6 **welter:** (a) mud (b) general confusion (c) terrible blow (d) tortuous path
- 7 **guzzle:** (a) a striped animal (b) mix up (c) eat and drink greedily (d) wobble
- 8 **modal:** (a) relating to mode or manner (b) modal point (c) young model for advertisements (d) modality-conscious
- 9 **quirk:** (a) noisy bird (b) sudden twist (c) shiver (d) stand upright
- 10 **orthography:** (a) art of writing (b) system of spelling (c) the technique of map drawing (d) exper-

tise in biography

- 11 **irate:** (a) slovenly (b) berate (c) angry (d) questionable
- 12 **slash:** (a) pull down somebody or something (b) cut sharply (c) push backward (d) distribute presents
- 13 **zealot:** (a) sensitive (b) crank (c) cruel (d) fanatic
- 14 **vandal:** (a) wilful destroyer (b) criminal (c) pick-pocket (d) discordant.
- 15 **scurrilous:** (a) gone astray (b) burdensome (c) derogatory and indecent (d) unsavoury dish.
- 16 **obliterate:** (a) blot out, efface (b) write an obituary (c) make oblique reference (d) rectify.
- 17 **intransigent:** (a) angry (b) inscrutable (c) uncompromising (d) opaque
- 18 **montage:** (a) cutting, selection and arrangement of films (b) hilly (c) irksome (d) complex
- 19 **turgid:** (a) unclear (b) swollen, pompous (c) disordered (d) complex
- 20 **languid:** (a) happy (b) slow-moving, lacking liveliness (c) pale yellow (d) destitute

ANSWERS

- 1 **prolix:** (d) long-winded
—His college lecturer is so *prolix* that he takes an hour to explain what can be made clear in 10 minutes
- 2 **decoy:** (c) person or thing used to tempt someone into dangerous position, or a trick for this purpose.
—The army Jawan was *decoyed* across the frontier and arrested for espionage.
- 3 **par:** (a) standard score expected of a fine player, or equal
—He stood on a *par* with his rival player.
- 4 **scald:** (d) to hurt with something hot.
—The child *scalded* his foot with boiling water meant for tea
- 5 **disunion:** (a) want of unity, dissension.
—It was the *disunion* that broke up the Citizens' Association meeting
- 6 **welter:** (b) general confusion, confused mass
—The *welter* of political beliefs was indeed baffling for the illiterate voter.
7. **guzzle:** (c) eat and drink greedily
—The ever-hungry lad may be seen *guzzling* sweets every day.
8. **modal:** (a) relating to mode or manner.
—The *modal* auxiliaries, such as 'can', 'may' are often relied upon by writers.
9. **quirk:** (b) sudden twist, as of circumstances
—It was the *quirk* of fate that upset his elaborate calculations.
10. **orthography:** (b) system of spelling.
—His English teacher was famous for *orthography*
11. **irate:** (c) angry.

- The *irate* mob in Meerut set fire to a mosque recently.
- 12 **slash:** (b) cut sharply
—The prices of cloth have been *slashed* by traders to clear the large stocks.
- 13 **zealot:** (d) fanatic, over-enthusiastic.
—Had it not been for the Hindi *zealots*, the language problem would not have been so troublesome as it has become.
14. **vandal:** (a) wilful destroyer, wrecker.
—*Vandals* destroyed several vehicles during the Delhi riots
- 15 **scurrilous:** (c) derogatory, indecent.
—Some magazines were recently censured by the Press Council for *scurrilous* writings.
- 16 **obliterate:** (a) blot out, efface.
—He took pains to *obliterate* certain paragraphs from the essay.
17. **intransigent:** (c) uncompromising, refusing to reach an understanding.
—Ramanathan turned out to be a typically *intransigent* character.
- 18 **montage:** (a) cutting and selection of films to make consecutive whole.
—The film editor was quite an expert in fixing up a *montage*.
19. **turgid:** (b) swollen, pompous.
—The *turgid* postures caused his ruin.
20. **languid:** (b) slow-moving, lacking liveliness.
—He was so *languid* that he always remained last in the race.

Appointments Etc.

Appointed; Elected Etc.

R Venkataraman He has been elected as the 8th President of India. He succeeds Giani Zail Singh.

ND Tiwari He has been appointed as the Finance Minister of India.

MC Fotedar Political adviser to the Prime Minister, he has been appointed as Minister of Steel and Mines.

Jagdish Tytler Minister of Civil Aviation, he has been given the additional charge of Tourism which fell vacant after the resignation of Mr Mufti Mohammed Sayeed.

Brahm Dutt He retains his portfolio of Petroleum and Natural Gas and gives up Finance, which he was holding as an additional charge.

Shiv Shankar He has been given the portfolio of Planning and Programme Implementation with additional charge of Law and Justice.

The Ministry of External Affairs which was under Mr ND Tiwari will be looked after by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Kem Chung Yul He has been appointed as the Prime Minister of South Korea replacing Mr Lee Han-Key who held the post for six weeks.

Giovanni Goria He has been appointed the new Prime Minister of Italy.

Anibal Cavaco Silva He has been elected as the new Prime Minister of Portugal.

Shiv Kumar High Commissioner (designate) of India to Trinidad and Tobago, he has been accredited as High Commissioner for India to Dominica.

AK Verma He is to head Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), the top intelligence agency of India.

Kenneth Kaunda President of Zambia, he has been elected as Chairman of Organisation of African Unity.

Manmohan Singh Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India, he has been appointed as Secretary-General of the South-South Commission.

Resigned

Amitabh Bachchan He has resigned from his seat in Lok Sabha.

KK Tewary Minister of State for Public Enterprises.

Arun Singh Minister of State for Defence.

Mufti Mohammed Sayeed Minister of Tourism.

Lee Han-Key Prime Minister of South Korea.

Distinguished Visitors

Michael H Armacost Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, USA.

Yasser Arafat Chairman of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Dr Rifaat Mahgrob Speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt.

Died

K Subbarayan A veteran Journalist. He was 77.

nment Health Organisations go on an indefinite strike.

23—Bandh paralyses life in Bangladesh.

—Eight bus passengers are killed near Meerut by unidentified persons.

25—Mr R Venkataraman is sworn in as the eighth President of India.

27—80 persons are reported killed in communal clashes in Pakistan.

29—Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President J R Jayewardene sign historic peace accord to end the Tamil problem of Sri Lanka.

—More than fifteen people are killed in rioting in Sri Lanka following protests against Indian Sri Lanka accord.

30—3000 Indian peace-keeping troops land in Sri Lanka.

—Two BJP leaders are shot dead by terrorists in New Delhi.

—Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi escapes bid on life by Lanka naval guard.

31—Four bus passengers are killed by terrorists in Punjab.

AUGUST

1—More than 400 Iranian pilgrims are killed in clashes in Mecca.

4—A Sikh convention, called by the acting Akal Takht Chief, Prof Darshan Singh, demands a 'separate' territory for Sikhs.

5—The process of surrendering arms by Tamil militants starts in Sri Lanka.

7—Nineteen persons are killed by terrorists in Punjab.

—Eleven thousand scientists from USA, Japan and Britain sign pledge to boycott 'Star Wars' programme of USA.

8—USA stalls till January 15, 1988, the three year \$ 4.2 billion military and economic aid to Pakistan. The aid was to start from October 1, 1987.

9—41st Independence Day Celebrations are launched.

11—15 persons are killed in bomb blasts in Pakistan.

—Iraq resumes air strikes on Iran, thus breaking a 25-day lull.

EVENTS

JULY

12—Coup bid is foiled in Philippines.

13—10 persons are killed by terrorists in Punjab.

14—Martial law ends in Taiwan after 38 years.

—80 people are killed and more than 250 injured in bomb blasts in Karachi in Pakistan.

17—France snaps ties with Iran.

20—Doctors across the country, belonging to the Central Gover-

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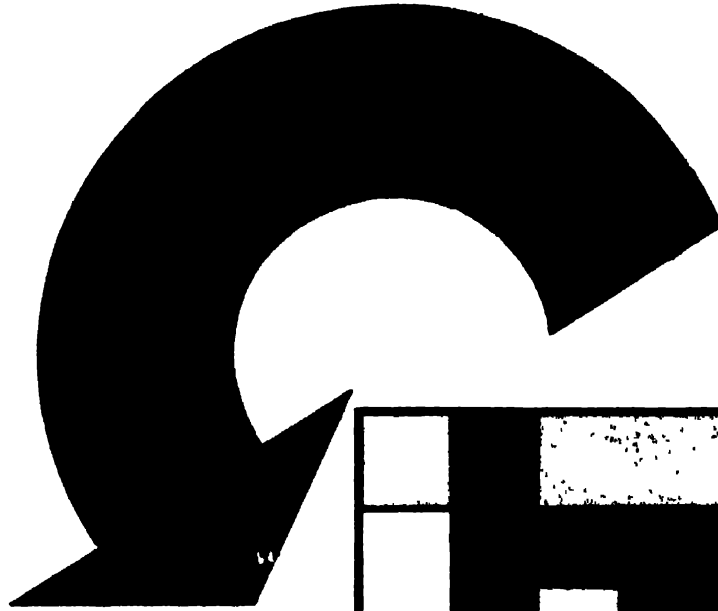
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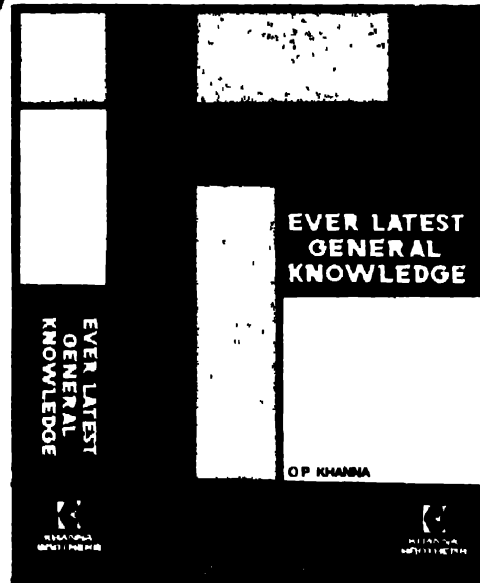


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A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Protest of the Youth

Dear Reader,

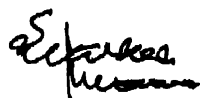
Times have changed fast, in fact much too fast. There are militant student movements in many parts of the world. Virtue and virtuosity are jeered at. The elders and the advice which they tender are disregarded. While it is fair on the part of the youth to secure their rights, especially equality of treatment in every sphere of activity, such protests should be directed towards just causes, not towards denunciation and denigration of whatever they see around them. The soul of youth cries in anguish—and rightly—at the injustice and mounting corruption which is accompanied by misuse of power and exploitation of privilege. This is indeed a major provocation.

Wherever the youth seek to play a constructive role such as ousting a corrupt and oppressive regime from power, they command widespread support. In Assam the youth brought about a virtual political revolution and the Chief Minister is young and was, until recently, a student leader. In several other parts of Eastern India also the youth are playing a commendable role. The latest example of victorious youth in Asia is provided by South Korea where, thanks to youth, a dictatorial regime has been discredited and the stage set for the induction of democracy.

This country's future is undeniably in the hands of youth; they are the nation-builders of tomorrow. But knowledge and a full sense of responsibility must always precede any jump into the political arena. That is our considered suggestion in the national interest. We offer, as usual, constructive suggestions and material for the benefit of young men and women, among whom, it is our earnest hope, the full sense of responsibility will spread faster than the tendency towards frivolity.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



torrent of Words Without Action

Both Pope and Plutarch were absolutely correct when they pointed out the futility of frequent verbal exercises by all and sundry. "Words", said the former in his famous Essay, "are like leaves, and where they most abound, much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found." Plutarch, even more realistic, cautioned that words will build no walls. The ceaseless stream of words that flow at international conferences and the high-sounding resolutions passed at such gatherings make little difference to the shape of things in the sorely afflicted world where obstinate Presidents and Prime Ministers, backed by their henchmen, will continue whatever they are determined about. Those who habitually defy world conscience will not change their lines of action however strong the censure by men of reason.

These dictums may appropriately be applied to at least two of the recent international conferences where genuine well-wishers of humanity and seekers of justice conferred for long hours and produced lengthy resolutions in phraseology that has by now become all too familiar. The first was the Asian Relations Commemorative Conference held in Delhi early in October. There was much talk of a "distinct Asian identity and consciousness", commonality of interests and the importance of political will to ensure greater cooperation among the nations. Shared history, cultural and philosophical under-pinnings, it was said, provided certain impulses for Asian unity and solidarity.

Pray, where is the Asian unity or the recognition of cooperative policies for maintaining peace and amity? Instead of harmony we have almost perpetual discord (India and Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka and India and China, for instance). Who bothers about the so-called "Asian identity" and the concept of a unified Asian front for nuclear and conventional disarmament and a new international economic order? Everyone pursues his or her selfish interests and scant attention is paid to his continent's urgent needs. The Super Powers exploit the economic and political weaknesses of the vulnerable countries which are turned into convenient tools

for promoting strategic ends. There is much hypocrisy, and of course there is much deceit, both of which result in intense misery for the common man. Theoretical endorsements of policies are no better than ritual reiteration of intent. No wonder the resolutions are ignored with contempt by the Big Powers which alone can set the stage for giving a practical shape to them.

Thousands of miles away from Delhi, another basically futile show, totally shorn of reality and solid content, was staged a few days later. Prime Ministers and Presidents of 48 Commonwealth countries held a summit, at Vancouver (Canada). CHOGM's main agenda was almost the same as at the previous summits at Nassau in October, 1985—the challenge of poverty, avoidance of a nuclear war, total disarmament and elimination of racialism. The dismal sequel to the coup in Fiji, a Commonwealth member, was bound to be fully discussed and its implications were assessed. But hopes of concrete action to resolve the multi-faceted crisis in the island, now a republic, vanished early. Helplessness and dismay were writ large on the faces of the summit leaders. The same was true of the abortive resolutions denouncing apartheid and calling for sanctions against the arrogant South African regime, passed at the previous CHOGM.

Little has come out of the anti-apartheid drive nor of the mild but mandatory, comprehensive sanctions supposed to have been applied by the Commonwealth members. Apartheid and the cruelties being perpetrated on the blacks in Africa, it is said, have been causing "grave concern to almost all members of CHOGM". But of what practical use is the "grave concern" and the repeated censure of the racists? The "Eminent Persons Group", comprising earnest and well-meaning VIPs from various continents, has admitted its failure to achieve its mission. The situation in Africa continues to be grave, the loud resolutions and speeches at CHOGM notwithstanding. Words indeed break no bones nor, as Plutarch said long ago, do they build any walls. Where concrete action is lacking, the eagerly sought peace, amity and justice prove elusive.

READERS' FORUM

The last two letters have been adjudged the best. Each of the writers is being given a prize of Rs 50.

1

BOGEY OF "FOREIGN HAND"

Apropos of your editorial "Bogey of Foreign Hand" (Sept issue) it has been rightly asked, "Is there only an external threat to India that can endanger the very basis of our sovereignty and independence?" Among the doubting Thomases there are elements who subvert the imperialist interests or are right wing reactionaries by conviction. There are also those who pose to be patriots and secular but in reality are chauvinists and communalists. They are part of the minority as well as the majority.

We must renew the spirit of patriotism and national awakening. Let us revive the inner meaning of "Quit India" in the new historical situation. From hamlets, slums, factories and fields, the Indian nation should speak with one voice—we shall and must defend India's unity and freedom even as we fought unitedly for it in the years gone by. But this will be possible only if we re-awaken the sense of pride and cherish our legacy.

Akhnoor (J & K)

Joshi Chopra

2

It would be unjust to brand all Indians weak in character. Which country is free from these troubles anyway? Consider the spy scandals in the U.S. Embassy in the U.S.S.R. or the case of the Soviet fighter pilot who defected to the USA with a MIG-25 (Sept 6, 1976). As President Lincoln wrote, "for every selfish politician, there is a dedicated leader, for every enemy there is a friend." It was India which gifted Gandhi to this world. Our country will never be ruined; I believe there will emerge another Gandhi.

Rhubaneswari

Rufa Mohapatra

3

The editorial in your September issue has made it obvious that we have become a victim of our own prejudices and biased thinking. This is the reason why we have failed to preserve, and impart colour to, the basic human values. Instead of owning responsibility for the self-created turmoil in almost all walks of life, we are engaged in the dirty game of mud slinging.

At present our credibility is at stake. The stink of corruption all round has raised a question mark over our supposedly inherent qualities. Now who will believe that this is the same Bharat that once was a spiritual guide to the rest of the world which was groping in the darkness created by prejudice and hatred? How shameful is it that everything in our country has its price! Corruption has pervaded our social, political and economic life, creating a crisis of character. Now is the time to display tremendous determination and sincerity.

Allahabad

Arvind Kumar Mishra

4

CLAWS OF EAGLE

My hearty congratulations for your timely editorial 'Claws of the Eagle'. You have hit hard the eye of the bull. The editorial exposes the fact that the faith of the so-called devotees of peace is only skin deep. What the American diplomats and Mr Reagan personally are trying to play is a condemnable game of duplicity.

They are making an attempt to foil the historic Sri Lanka accord which has ended the bloody ethnic war in which thousands of innocent people lost their lives. They are doing this for their personal benefit—to pursue their strategic aims all over the world. At a time when the whole world is trying to stop all kinds of war the odd behaviour of American diplomats should be criticised by everyone.

It is high time that leaders of all nations made a combined effort to cut the claws of the American Eagle and freed their own countries from its vicious grip.

Batra

Mohan K. Gupta

5

Your editorial "Claws of the Eagle" unmasks the games the Super Powers play. But double talk is not the game of the Super Powers alone. The politics of all countries is based on it, international or national.

Internationally we stand for a peaceful solution to problems only to prepare for military solutions. We argue about a better international economic order but refuse to have a better economic order within the country. We interfere in the internal affairs of other countries for preventing interference by others in the affairs of the same country. We acquire and experiment with deadly armaments in the name of disarmament.

Nationally we propagate secularism only to foment more communal trouble. We talk of unity and integrity of the country to divide the country on regional, religious or ideological considerations. Instead of solving our problems within the country, we raise the bogey of a "foreign hand". We commit ourselves to a "clean administration" to cover up our corrupt practices. We launch anti-poverty schemes but end up in condoning enrichment of the rich through such schemes.

Thus the voice of sanity is brushed aside as impracticable and devoid of reality.

Baroda

Balvinder Singh

6

CASTE SYSTEM AND CASTE WARS

Your Topical Essay "Caste System and Caste Wars" (Oct '87) was well-conceived and carried conviction. The masses who comprise the lower castes have lost their individuality through constant tyranny of the higher castes. The process has corroded the collective confidence of the country and questions the secular and socialist status of our society. As a result, in the 40 years of independence, caste conflict has spread like a cancer throughout our country.

India is a poor country. Her most privileged upper crust has thrived on the efforts of the toiling mass belonging mostly to the lower castes. But in return these very people leave the poor people behind and forget them as one tries to forget a bad dream. Consequently, the country is getting infinitely poorer with the future far from promising.

Choudhary

Jayashree Tripathi

7

A debate on the caste system, which is unfortunately still thriving in our country, and the brutal massacres in the name of caste wars can't be confined to the Constitutional provisions and the political ramifications. It is not simply a law and order problem; rather, various socio-economic forces are at work behind it.

The crux lies in the unequal distribution of land and wealth which is all the more pronounced in the countryside. It is interesting to note that the caste-alignment helps build up a positive force of resistance against landlordism.

Earlier, before the boom of the Green Revolution, the agrarian relations had evolved some sort of order. The upper castes were the landlords and they wielded political power too. Coercion, bonded labour and untouchability were eating into the vitals of the socialistic and democratic pattern of society. The agrarian relations have undergone a sea change since then and the old order is gradually dying its natural death. Things have changed for the erstwhile poor and destitute backward caste people, they have started reaping bumper crops, thanks to the Green revolution. The change has destabilised the power equation based on caste as well. A new edifice of power hierarchy has been built. There is trouble and turmoil; the backward caste land-owners now want to dictate their terms. The old landlords find it difficult to relinquish their power and patronage.

Gupta

Sanjay Wadga

8

I read with interest the essay "Terrorists are made, not born" (September issue). This essay is precise and well written. But I do not fully agree with some of the contentions. It has been stated that terrorism is the result of unemployment and economic and political disparities. Though this is generally true, the question is why these factors are affecting only Punjab and not Tamil Nadu, Bihar and the other States. There is much more unemployment and economic disparity in those States than in Punjab. Countless people there are living from hand to mouth. Their plight is tragic indeed.

The fact is that people in many regions have deep-rooted hatred for other religions. Foreign domination and foreign agents also give birth to terrorism. The essay does not cover these aspects of the problem.

Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

Vineet Ram

May be you have recently appeared in a competitive examination.

We shall be grateful if you could send the question papers. These will be returned along with the postage spent by you.

Your gesture will be highly appreciated.

Notes on Current National Affairs

TAXATION FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

PARALLEL GOVT IN
JHARKHAND AREA

NEW SOLUTION FOR
"GORKHALAND"

INDIA NEEDS AMPLE AID

ANOTHER INSURGENCY IN
NORTH-EAST

BID TO MAKE INDIA SIGN NPT

NORTHERN STATES' ANTI-
TERRORIST DRIVE

DEATH SENTENCE FOR "SATI"
ABETTERS

Taxation for Drought Relief

No government can tax and please nor even avoid considerable resentment among large sections of society when it impose fresh levies. But the additional taxes, levied by the Central Government in mid-year, to collect Rs 550 crore for drought relief is an exception. Faced with a cruel calamity in the shape of the 20th century's worst drought, the Government had no choice. In fact considering the massive amounts required for effective relief to the crores of people hit hard by the drought and its aftermath, the sum of Rs 550 crore is only a fraction of the estimate required—at least Rs 2500 crore. The actual dimensions of the problem will unfold themselves as time passes.

An ordinance issued by the President on Sept 19 to give effect to the new tax measures, raises first class and airconditioned rail fares as also all domestic fares. Individuals and companies with annual income and profit of over Rs 50,000 will have to pay a surcharge of 5 per cent on the tax payable by them. Wealth Tax payers will have to yield 10 per cent more on the assessed wealth tax.

A surcharge of 5 per cent *ad valorem* by way of increase in auxiliary duty has also been imposed on all imports except crude petroleum and other essential items.

The new levies will be only for one year—for assessment year 1988-89, and will lapse thereafter.

The additional yield from the tax effort was estimated to be Rs 220 crore from direct taxes and Rs 250 crore from customs duties in the current year. The hike in air fares through a 10 per cent surcharge and a similar surcharge on rail fares for first class and air-conditioned class passengers would bring additionally Rs 70 to Rs 80 crore.

The additional burden would fall on the richer sections of society. The

poor, low and middle-income groups would remain unaffected. The levy on the corporate sector would leave nearly 50 per cent of the companies and almost all small-scale units unaffected since only those companies with corporate profits of above Rs 50,000 would be subjected to the surcharge. Like the income-tax surcharge, this will also be applicable for one year.

The tax administration is being tightened. The tax base will also be widened through surveys and searches. The additional burden on the income-tax payers would be small since the surcharge would be on the tax payable by individuals and companies, not on their income.

Parallel Govt in Jharkhand Area

With the Jharkhand Coordination Committee deciding to set up a provisional parallel government in the Jharkhand area, the agitation for the formation of yet another full-fledged State has assumed new dimensions and posed a challenge to the Centre. The Coordination Committee has given a virtual ultimatum that its decision will be implemented if the Central Government fails to establish, by January, 1988, a separate State for the Jharkhand areas. These areas include 21 districts of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Details of the plan are to be announced at a Jharkhand rally on November 15.

The Committee decided to fight unitedly for a separate State. It described Mr Rajiv Gandhi as one of the biggest enemies of the oppressed class and decided to fight for ouster of the "corrupt government which represents only multi-nationals". The Committee charged the Centre and the State governments in these areas of working against the interests of Adivasis.

The geo-economic, cultural and political nature of the population in

these areas is the same and "there is no reason why Jharkhand should be denied to the people, who have been fighting for it for the last 50 years", so runs the agitators' argument. They contend that while the governments of these areas earn revenue from the tribals, they do not spend proportionally for the development of these people.

The parallel government will ask people not to pay taxes or even obey the present governments of these four States and will decide its own separate policies and programmes for the people of the Jharkhand area.

About 500 delegates of 50 organisations, including the Jharkhand party, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), and All Jharkhand Students' Union (AJSU), a militant youth and students' organisation, backed the demand. All MLAs and members of Parliament belonging to the Jharkhand area have been asked to resign from their posts.

New Solution for "Gorkhaland"

Although the Gorkha National Front leader, Mr Subhash Ghising, has reiterated his demand for a separate State as the only acceptable solution of the problem, an all-party meeting arranged by West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu, passed a resolution proposing that a Darjeeling Hill Council, covering the three hill sub-divisions of Kurseong, Kalimpong and Darjeeling, be set up. The Council is proposed to be a predominantly elected body, with one-third nominated members of whom some would be officials and the rest elected representatives like MLAs and MPs. For election of the remaining two-thirds of the members the existing constituencies would have to be redefined and amendments made to the Panchayat and Municipal Acts of the State Government. Darjeeling district with the three hill sub-divi-

sions and Siliguri, would remain the basic administrative unit.

The meeting, attended by 17 parties, reached a consensus on the basis of which an appeal was made to the Gorkha National Liberation Front leaders to resolve the problem speedily within the framework of a United West Bengal where the aspirations of the Nepali-speaking people would be given adequate weightage.

Mr Jyoti Basu claimed that the proposal conceded a great deal though it fell short of the demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland. The PCC chief, Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, (who is also the Union Minister of State for Commerce) felt that a solution to the Gorkhaland demand should be negotiated with all possible speed.

The Hill Council would be responsible for the social, economic and cultural development of the region within the broad framework of State policy. The conduct of law and order, justice, tea gardens, management of reserve forests, electricity, etc, would remain in the hands of the State Government and the Hill Council would have only partial control over transport, education, health, tourism and public health, much on the lines of shared responsibilities for subjects listed in the Concurrent List attached to Indian Constitution.

On the demand for Gorkhali and Nepali being made official languages, Mr Basu said the CPM and the Left Front had advocated the inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Nepali was a developed language and had a separate identity which should make it easier to grant acceptance.

But the GNLFF on September 27 rejected the proposal for a Hill Council on certain grounds, including the name and the Front's preference to deal with the Centre.

India Needs Ample Aid

In its latest report published in September, the World Bank has expressed the view that India "continues to need a large volume of foreign assistance" in absolute terms if the higher rate of investment and growth required to achieve improved standards of living is to be attained.

The Bank's report (for fiscal 1981) points out that with the reduction of assistance to India from its soft-lending affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), the Bank's lending to India has increased in proportion to the total Bank assistance. The IDA had to prune its assistance to India due to overall limits on IDA resources and increasing claims by other countries.

A major contribution of the bank, both directly and through the consortium of donors, has taken the form of a large volume of concessional assistance to provide support to India's balance of payments.

The bank expects increased industrial efficiency in India in the coming years as a result of major policy changes made over the past two years. The expectation is that the recent export promotion measures should enable manufacturers to compete abroad less without import duties or regulations coming in the way of responding adequately to changing world market conditions.

India's economic policies since Independence are intended to achieve growth, self-sufficiency and social justice. The Seventh Plan announced new considerations in industrial policy and specifically recognised the importance of productivity improvements if the nation was to reach its potential for growth and a higher standard of living.

Commenting on the severe drought which has plagued India, the

Bank Vice-President said: "We have to find ways consistent with needs and priorities of the Government of India, keeping in mind the rules and regulations of bank loan and assistance laws."

Another Insurgency in North-East

There are growing threats of further turmoil in the country's north-eastern region where, according to official sources in Delhi, increasing trends towards chauvinism are noticeable.

As a result of this disturbing factor, the Centre has turned down demands for extension of an "inner-line permit" which is in force in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. Other States in the region, including Assam and Meghalaya, have also sought this restriction on the plea that there is a danger of the local population being swamped by outsiders.

A delegation of regional parties, led by Assam Chief Minister Prafulla Mahanta, had discussions on this issue with Union Home Minister Buta Singh and other senior Ministry officials in the Capital recently. The Centre is of the view that any further extension of an "inner line permit" is fraught with wider ramifications. It will set at nought efforts to bring the tribal population of the region into the national mainstream.

Extension of this permit system would only widen the gulf between the tribals and the non-tribals. Notable in this context is the eruption of violence in Meghalaya. Even during the worst phase of insurgency in Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur, Meghalaya had remained peaceful.

Faced with a violent agitation launched by the Khasi Students' Union (KSU), the dominant tribal group in Meghalaya, Chief Minister Williamson Sangma had several rounds of discussion with the Central leaders on the question of extending

the "inner line" to Meghalaya as well.

Countering the Chief Minister's argument that the distinct tribal identity would be in danger if the influx of outsiders is not checked, the Centre feels that State legislation like the restricted area permits and protected area permits already exist to ensure adequate protection of the tribal way of life and property.

Reservation of seats is another thorny issue the Centre has to contend with. Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have sought full reservations in their respective legislatures.

The Centre had the Constitution amended to deal with the situation. The 58th Constitution (Amendment) Bill passed in the last session of Parliament provided for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the North-Eastern States of Arunachal, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article 332 of the Constitution, the readjustment of seats has been frozen till 2000 A D.

Bid to make India Sign NPT

Another joint effort, by the U S A and the Soviet Union, is currently being made to persuade India to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), this time the argument being that such a gesture would help in keeping a check on Pakistan's nuclear preparations. Following the Washington agreement on medium-size nuclear missiles signed in the third week of September, the U S A is believed to be exerting pressure on the Soviet Union to use its influence on India in this connection. The Super Powers appear to be colluding in putting pressure on all the remaining non-nuclear countries to sign the Treaty or accept international safeguards on all their nuclear facilities.

Continuing U.S. military aid to Pakistan, despite that country's acquisition of a nuclear weapons

capability, is likely to be on top of Mr Gandhi's agenda at his imminent meetings in Washington. While India seeks U.S. help in stopping Pakistan from going nuclear, it is believed that Washington will counter Mr Gandhi's arguments with the proposal that India enter into a regional nuclear non-proliferation accord with Pakistan if it cannot sign the NPT.

The U.S. is not taking seriously the argument that India cannot close its nuclear options so long as China is not brought under some non-proliferation discipline. This is because China is treated as an emerging Super Power. Both Moscow and Washington even suggest that China be asked to accept a stricter nuclear non-proliferation discipline. China's position is well known and firm. At the time of the U.S.-China negotiations on a nuclear co-operation agreement, Beijing did not budge an inch from its declared position. It thought it was beneath its dignity to put in writing the assurance that the Chinese Prime Minister had orally given.

India is being equated with Pakistan—almost in the same way as Israel is being equated, in terms of military balance, with the Arab world. Americans are encouraged to believe that if proper conditions are created, Mr Gandhi may agree to enter into a regional non-proliferation accord with Pakistan. When in 1985, President Zia made a proposal for a regional agreement, Mr Gandhi made a counter-proposal. He even agreed to enter into a working arrangement with Pakistan for mutual inspection of nuclear facilities. The gesture proved abortive.

The U.S. feels that the only fool-proof way of stopping Pakistan from making the bomb is to have on-site inspection of its nuclear facilities. But Pakistan will agree to it only if India accepts a similar inspection of its facilities. In the context of the new climate of detente created by the successful arms control talks, Russia is

expected to pressure India to accept some nuclear restraint. Last year in June, Moscow warned Pakistan against pursuing its nuclear ambitions. Moscow took the extraordinary position that Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme posed a threat to Russia's southern region. Washington immediately responded by warning Russia not to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Northern States' Anti-terrorist Drive

At its 20th session held in Chandigarh on October 5 the Northern Zonal Council resolved that the menace of terrorism, religious fundamentalism and separatism, which sought to divide the country on communal lines, would be curbed in a united manner. The participants, which included topmost leaders of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Rajasthan, Delhi and the Chandigarh Union Territory, earnestly appealed to the democratic, secular people and political parties to come out openly against the communal, divisive and other anti-national forces throughout the country to implement the resolution in letter and spirit.

The resolution emphasised that the unity, sovereignty and integrity of the nation must be strengthened with the support of the people. It also referred to some foreign countries which were backing anti-national elements, especially in Punjab, would not be allowed to succeed in their nefarious designs. In order to coordinate the efforts to maintain law and order, the police chiefs of the northern States will hold half-yearly meetings.

The Punjab Governor announced that the Government had worked out a package on incentives for about 1000 families of migrants who had settled in Delhi for the present in view of the constant danger to their lives. These families were,

however, reluctant to return because safety of life had not been assured.

The Council discussed developmental activities in agriculture, power, transport, TV and All India Radio. Union Home Minister Buta Singh presided over the session.

It was apparent, however, that the Council resolutions would not make much impact on the situation. The previous resolutions had mostly remained unimplemented—mere exercises on paper.

Death Sentence for "Sati" Abettors

The horrible social evil of "Sati", which was declared illegal long ago and was supposed to have been eliminated, raised its ugly head again in Rajasthan when, early in September, a young girl of 18 years, Roop Kanwar, was burnt along with the body of her dead husband. The tragedy shocked the nation and stirred the conscience of the people. On October 1 the Rajasthan Government promulgated an ordinance providing for death penalty or life-term for the abettors of "Sati" and imprisonment varying from one to five years for attempt to commit the crime. The President gave his assent to the ordinance.

Efforts to glorify "Sati" will be punishable with imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to Rs 5,000. Collectors and District Magistrates have been empowered to remove any temple or structure being raised or constructed for the glorification of "Sati", with the help of the police "at the cost of the defaulter".

The ordinance, known as the Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987, defines Sati as "the practice of burning or burying alive any widow along with the body of her deceased husband or with any article, object or thing associated with such husband, irrespective of whether such burning or burying is voluntary on the part of the widow or

otherwise".

The acts which have been defined as abetment to Sati are: inducement to a widow to get her burnt or buried alive whether she is in a fit state of mind or labouring under a state of intoxication or stupefaction or other cause impeding the exercise of her free will, to make her believe that the performance of Sati would result in some spiritual benefit to her or her deceased husband and the general well-being of the family, preventing the police from interfering with the discharge of duties in preventing the commission of sati, etc.

But it is far from certain whether the socially repugnant evil of Sati will end by laws and ordinances alone. In Rajasthan lakhs of people favour this practice and have set up numerous memorials and temples wherever women have burnt themselves on pyres.

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Notes on Current International Affairs

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U.S.-SOVIET PACT ON N.-ARMS

A major step towards nuclear disarmament—and hence towards world peace—was taken on September 18 when the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union reached an agreement in principle (on broad outlines of a treaty) to ban an entire class of nuclear weapons. The two sides also agreed that President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov would hold a summit before the end of the year. This announcement was made by President Reagan himself. A Soviet official, echoing the sentiment, said "history is in the making".

The treaty, which will be Mr Reagan's first arms accord with the Soviet Union, will ban medium and shorter-range missiles. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, settled major differences in a prolonged session in Washington, will meet in Moscow again to work out the details and set the date and agenda for a summit in Washington.

Asked if he still considered the Soviet Union an "evil empire", Mr Reagan said: "I don't think it's lily white."

A joint US-Soviet communique also said Mr Gorbachov would come to Washington this year for his third summit meeting with Mr Reagan. Saying he had first proposed such an agreement long ago, Mr Reagan said: "I don't know anything in the world I've waited six years for."

The agreement was considered a giant step towards a long-awaited comprehensive US-Soviet disarmament treaty. It provides for the elimination of all US and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the 3000-3400 mile range.

The 72 Pershing nuclear missiles based at West Germany, whose elimination had been the sticking point in the negotiations, were not a problem. The agreement, West German

to remove the Pershings on condition a US-Soviet treaty was signed. When West Germany dismantled the Pershing missiles, "at that moment of time, the cooperative arrangement that we have with the Germans will have concluded, and we will then remove the warheads" from the missiles. "What is referred to is how we deal with our warheads that we have now or come into our control from a third country."

Another major development is the announcement that the two Powers had agreed to resume negotiations on a nuclear test ban treaty. The two countries would try to develop mutually acceptable means of verifying compliance with the two earlier nuclear test ban treaties signed in 1974 and 1976, but not ratified so far.

The negotiations between the two countries would have the ultimate goal of complete cessation of nuclear testing, a goal that would be reached in three stages. As part of the understanding reached on nuclear tests, the two countries have agreed that the Soviet Union will conduct an underground nuclear test on US soil and the US, in turn, would conduct a similar test on Soviet soil to develop foolproof methods of verification. Full-scale negotiations would begin by December 1 with the ultimate goal of ending all nuclear weapon tests.

Treaty on N-arms this year: Mr Mikhail Gorbachov indicated after the Washington Agreement that a treaty eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles could be worked out this year and an accord cutting strategic weapons early in 1988.

Mr Gorbachov made the statement in an article regarded as a major Soviet statement on a system of world-wide security. He said eliminating American and Soviet medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles was "possible and realistic".

"The Soviet-American agree-

ment on nuclear armaments contains a conscious choice of restraint and semi-limitation in the most sensitive sphere of relations between the USSR and the United States. He cited US inspection of Soviet military exercises and the visit of US Congressmen to a sensitive Soviet radar station as further evidence that the two sides can cooperate.

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons which is close to being concluded are expected to intensify the advance to detente and disarmament. But he criticised sharply the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, which he called an effort to convince the world that the road to an abyss is "the most correct one". A world war has been averted "despite the existence of nuclear weapons".

He called for the strengthening of the UN's peace-keeping function to stop regional conflicts and expressed support for a proposal to set up a U.N. centre for lessening the danger of war.

Mr Gorbachov termed as "conducive to a certain extent" the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's announcement that his country would not seek to modernise its 72 Pershing 1-A missiles. Elimination of those weapons is one of the sticking points in wrapping up an agreement.

Fears and Suspicions: The nuclear agreement between the Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and the US Secretary of State Shultz has been generally welcomed, but fears have been expressed in certain quarters in Europe and the U.S.A. Some people are afraid of the loss of the American nuclear umbrella over Europe, though both Britain and France retain their options. NATO is alarmed over the prospect of an agreement for the elimination of short and medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Moreover, even after the abolition of

intermediate nuclear forces there will remain the long-range nuclear missiles and new "fire-and-forget" weapons which are revolutionising the concept of conventional war. It is also expected that some of the tactical nuclear weapons which now have a range of 120 km will be replaced.

The Soviet Minister, however, described the agreement as "a victory for all mankind". Optimists point to other positive features of the agreement: (a) A decision to open, before December, full-scale talks to reduce and then eliminate all nuclear testing, which could lead to an eventual scrapping of all nuclear weapons; (b) a "constructive" discussion of human rights and what Mr Shultz said was a "most thorough and searching" talk on Afghanistan.

For the first time in the history of the existence of nuclear weapons, it has been possible to agree on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons. A completed agreement would be the first major Super Power arms control pact in 15 years and the first to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons since the United States developed the atomic bomb in the Manhattan project during World War II and the Soviets found their own nuclear technology in September, 1949.

Plan for Reorganising U.N.

The latest proposals for reorganising and restructuring the United Nations have emanated from an international panel of policy makers, diplomats and management experts. They have recommended far-reaching changes in the structure and functions to enable the organisation to "re-focus its efforts on the things it does best".

The most important proposal calls for the creation of a small ministerial board to coordinate and direct U.N. activities in the humanitarian, social and economic fields. In respect

of international peace and security the panel proposes the establishment of "multi-lateral inspection teams" to monitor compliance with arms limitation agreements. The major recommendation would limit the tenure of the UN Secretary-General to a single seven-year term instead of the present system where the incumbent can be re-elected after five years.

These and other recommendations are contained in a 166-page report released towards the close of September by the United Nations Association of the United States (UNA/USA). The report titled "Successor Vision: The United Nations of Tomorrow" is the product of a two-year evaluation of the UN management and decision-making process. Mr Helmut Schmidt, former West German Chancellor, and Mr Robert McNamara, former World Bank President, were among the members of the panel.

The panel was created amidst growing concern over what many diplomats and UN officials called the "crisis in multilateralism" which was reflected in the waning support for many international organisations including non-payment of financial contributions. The Reagan Administration, which has complained that the UN no longer serves U.S. foreign policy interests, has led the attack on the world body for seven years.

The panel's report said that in the 42 years since its creation the UN has become marginal to the resolution of many global problems. The "new vision" the panel said, would be based on three assumptions: the UN should seek to identify the common interests among its members, who should then endeavour to convert the common interests into common views and, finally, seek to convert these common views into cooperative action.

In the social and economic fields the panel proposed the strengthening of the UN structure through

creation of a ministerial board to maintain a "global watch" on urgent international problems, including special problems of the least developed countries, international debt, control of diseases, illegal capital flight, international narcotic trafficking, border population movements, and urban over-population.

The panel said that the new body is needed because the existing machinery was inadequate to tackle authoritatively and effectively the urgent problems of human security and welfare. Another proposed change would involve the creation of a single "development assistance board" to replace the separate boards for the UN Development Programme, the Fund for Population Activities and UNICEF. The panel also proposed the merger of several existing UN departments in order to achieve better administrative coherence.

'N to Define Terrorism

The UN may soon sponsor an international conference to distinguish between terrorist groups and liberation movements. Introducing the move for consideration by the current (42nd) General Assembly session, Syria's envoy pointed out that the non-aligned movement stressed the need to make a distinction between people pursuing national independence and those engaged in terrorist activity. To this end, the proposed conference could try to define terrorism.

Arab diplomats have felt concerned over the fact that Western supporters of South Africa or Israel might try to use anti-terrorism pronouncements to suppress African Palestine liberation groups.

Besides the Syrian proposal, the 9-nation Assembly will also consider steps to prevent international terrorism. The item was one of 14 cleared by the General Committee for consideration by the Assembly in the next 10 weeks.

Kuwait, the Soviet Union, Tunisia and Libya were among those backing the Syrian move which has not found much support among Westerners. France suggested leaving the matter to the Assembly's Legal Committee instead of discussing it in the plenary.

European and Nordic countries intend to table a proposal reminding members of past Assembly declarations against the menace and urging steps by UN postal and tourism agencies to curb it. Some non-aligned diplomats said the Syrian exercise was not likely to yield much since the Assembly's 1985 declaration already made clear that liberation movements were not to be treated as terrorist groups.

Iran Ready for Cease-fire

U.N. Secretary-General Perez De Cuellar failed in his mission to secure total acceptance by Iraq and Iran of the Security Council's resolution No. 598 calling for an immediate cease-fire in the apparently unending seven-year old war in the Gulf. Iran reiterated its demand that Iraq must be declared the aggressor, but Iraq has resumed its air attacks on its enemy's oil installations.

However, there were hopeful signs late in September. Iran appeared inclined to modify its main demand since it has shifted its attention on King Fahd of Saudi Arabia rather than on President Saddam Hussein. This has happened in the wake of the Mecca riots in August in which 400 Iranian pilgrims were killed. It is learnt that Iran, which had consistently rejected UN calls for a cease-fire, is now willing to agree to a *de facto* cessation of hostilities under certain conditions.

The U.N. Secretary-General presented a nine-point peace plan to both Iran and Iraq during a visit to their capitals in September. The plan called for a cease-fire followed by withdrawal of troops to international

nally recognised boundaries.

In a report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General said Iranian leaders accepted a cease-fire as a first step but insisted that it be linked to fixing the responsibility for starting the conflict. Teheran has maintained that Iraq is the aggressor in the war and that it should be identified as such by the United Nations. Pending that, it has refused so far to agree to a cease-fire. However, Mr Perez De Cuellar was given to understand by the Iranians that they would be prepared for an undeclared cessation of hostilities "which would come into effect during the process of identification of the responsibility for the conflict".

Iran accepts implementation of the Security Council resolution for an end to the war "on the basis of an integrated approach which would include cease-fire as a first step. The proposal for an "undeclared" cease-fire by Iran is regarded as a softening of its stand. The situation poses a challenge to the Security Council since its five permanent members find it difficult to break the deadlock. Their resolution remains unimplemented. The proposed arms embargo against Iran to penalise it has to be seriously considered. Both U.S. and Soviet Union may not sacrifice their own interests for the wider aim of restoring peace.

Afghan Settlement "Not Far"?

The latest round of the U.N.-sponsored talks on the Afghanistan problem, held in Geneva in September, did not succeed. The hopes of a sharply reduced timetable for withdrawal of Soviet forces were dashed, the period proposed showing only two months advance over the previous offers. But Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said that his country believed the Afghan peace talks were close to a settlement, despite the

disappointment. He was quoted by the State-run Pakistan Television (PTV) as saying on return from Geneva that he would meet the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, at the current U.N. General Assembly session to accelerate the process.

Mr Yaqub Khan, whose country plays host to about three million Afghan refugees and most of the Western-backed guerilla groups fighting the Afghan Government, criticised Kabul for proposing only a two-month reduction in the pull-out time. He accused Kabul, which had called the session, of using it as "propaganda ploy" ahead of the General Assembly, which is to debate Afghanistan as it has done since the 1979 Soviet military intervention. "We believe we are close to a settlement and that we are within range even on the (troop withdrawal) time-frame issue. A little more confidence and skilful diplomacy would get us a time-table that would be meaningful and purposeful."

At Geneva, Kabul wanted the Soviet troops to withdraw over a 16-month period after the signing of a UN peace plan, while Islamabad insisted they leave within eight months. The Soviet Union and the Kabul regime have suggested a coalition government in Afghanistan with ministries headed by neutral, non-political party officials. But the key ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Interior would be with the Ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Afghan resistance would probably be given "sports and culture", Mr Yaqub Khan said to express his disapproval. Pakistan proposed a neutral interim government.

New Crisis in Sri Lanka

After several weeks of negotiations, interrupted by violence indulged in by the rebel Tamil groups, the formation of a 12-member interim administrative Council for the integrated north-

eastern province of Sri Lanka was announced by President Jayewardene. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) had launched a prolonged agitation in support of its demands. The fasting campaign, launched by LTTE, resulted in the death of one Tamil leader (he was on a fast-unto-death). There was an emotional and political fall-out from the death which the Indian Peace-keeping Force (IPKF) was expected to control. Actually, there was a major, at times armed, conflict between the IPKF and LTTE, whose volunteers picketed the force's camps.

The 12-member Council comprises seven members belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, two of the Tamil United Liberation Front, two Sinhalese and one Muslim. The terms of reference and functional powers of the Council will be those envisaged in paragraphs 10.1 and 10.2 of the Bangalore proposals, according to a Presidential secretariat statement. The administration would have the powers to select, recruit and train personnel for the police force for the north-eastern province. That was one of the main demands of the LTTE.

The LTTE had launched a "non-violent agitation" on September 15 in support of its demands—release of Tamil detenus, an end to Sinhala colonisation of Tamil areas, closure of the Sri Lankan army camps in Tamil villages and schools, disarming of homeguards, non-reopening of police stations and a halt to all rehabilitation work until the interim administration was set up.

Unexpected obstacles: As was feared by the many critics of the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene accord, many unexpected hurdles have arisen in the implementation process. On October 4 President Jayewardene threatened to withdraw the Indian Peace Keeping Force from the troubled Trincomalee district and order his own forces to restore law and order if the IPKF failed to do so.

He blamed India for not carrying out its part of the agreement to provide military assistance in Sri Lanka. President Jayewardene claimed that the Government had carried out its part of the accord "in toto" while India had not. The IPKF was required to give such military assistance as was requested by the Sri Lankan Government. The Government of India had underwritten the agreement, but in Trincomalee—the scene of communal clashes between the Sinhalese and the Tamils—law and order had broken down.

Mass Suicide by LTTE leaders A shocking event took place on October 5 when 12 members of LTTE, including the commanders of the units in Trincomalee, committed suicide by taking cyanide capsules. These militants formed part of a group of 17 arrested by the Sri Lankan navy on a charge of smuggling weapons from India in a trawler. LTTE members were being transported to Colombo. They had cautioned in a letter that they would rather take themselves than be taken to Colombo "to a government whose laws we do not recognise".

There were several retaliatory attacks by LTTE militants, in which persons, including 8 Lankan soldiers, were gunned down in Jaffna and nearby areas. LTTE also attacked army camps.

Another Coup in Fiji

Hours before a compromise between the Fijian government was to be signed in office in Fiji, South Pacific island, after about four months of ups and downs, Lieut-Col Sitiveni Rabuka (who had staged a coup in May 14 last year to oust the elected government of Dr Tim Bavadra) again ousted the ruling government and emerged on top. With support of the army, he assumed power and declared that another coup had become necessary because of the "objectives" of the earlier move had not been achieved. The principal objective, Col Rab-

declared, was to eliminate Indians who dominated the victorious party in the April elections. An Indian majority in the 52-member Parliament would henceforth be made impossible by drastically changing the Constitution. As a consequence of the coup, ethnic tensions re-emerged. Col Rabuka insisted on dominance of the indigenous Fijians.

On September 28 Col Rabuka scrapped Fiji's Constitution and announced that a new form of government would be set up by decree. He would head an administration that would return the country to civilian rule.

The next day he intended to declare Fiji a *de facto* republic, thus risking the threat of expulsion from the Commonwealth. Rabuka's move was challenged by Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the top authority in office in the island and official Head of State. He declared the new Rabuka regime as illegal. Col Rabuka even threatened to dismiss the Governor-General as the Queen's representative in the former British colony. Fortunately he changed his mind and declared that the establishment of a republic could wait.

On October 5 it was learnt that the coup leader had armed himself with powers to appoint Supreme Court Judges but he could not persuade the deposed Prime Minister, Mr Timoci Bavadra, to accept his proposal to guarantee ethnic Fijians political supremacy. His talks with the Governor-General could not resolve the new Constitutional and political crisis in the island. Under Col Rabuka's plan, ethnic Fijians would have 7 out of the 67 seats in Parliament. Meanwhile the Governor-General announced that he would not allow the situation in Fiji to deteriorate to a point where it would become impossible to safeguard the people's interests and which would cause untold sufferings to the people.

The next day (October 6) Fiji was

made a republic. The country will have a new Constitution recognising the right, customs and traditions of the indigenous people of Fiji. Col Rabuka formed a new interim government.

Mini-revolt in Tibet

The anti-Chinese sentiments which had been simmering in the holy "Land of the Lamas" assumed aggressive proportions early in October when, for the first time in 30 years, there were large-scale demonstrations against the Chinese rule. The demand for an end to the domination by Beijing was forcefully reiterated. The Chinese forces fired on the Tibetans, resulting in the loss of several lives. Curfew was imposed in Lhasa, several monasteries were closed and other repressive measures were adopted by the Chinese. The Tibetans demand for freedom and for a distinct identity from Communist rule has lately become more insistent.

The sight of unarmed monks marching in the streets was an altogether new one in Tibet which was declared by the Chinese an autonomous region a decade ago, over 20 years after China occupied Tibet on the basis of old treaties which were unacceptable to outsiders. Beijing leaders put all the blame for the latest outburst on the Dalai Lama who, they contended, had been instigating the Tibetans to revolt. The Chinese have expectedly turned down the god-king's plea for establishing a zone of peace in Tibet which would mean restoring in effect the pre-1951 status of Tibet.

The Communists have been sending Chinese outsiders to settle in Tibet in pursuance of their policy to establish sub-nationalities and of the belief that prosperity can best be ensured through a multi-nation society. In reality, the sub-nationalities have been reduced to a pathetic plight; they were suppressed and outnumbered. In Tibet, and also in

Inner Monogolia and Sinkiang, the Hans race now outnumbers the indigenous population. The Dalai Lama has rightly stated that there can be no peace in Tibet unless the communists abandon their policy of population transfers, take steps to preserve Tibetan culture and give the Tibetans an effective say in the administration. Since neither of these suggestions is likely to be accepted by the Communists there cannot be any amicable solution of the Tibet problem. The Chinese police arrested scores of protesters.

U.S. Cuts off aid to Pak

The 4.2-billion dollar U.S. aid to Pakistan was terminated on September 30 after a procedural tangle in the Congress and in the wake of Pakistani nuclear developments. This has created a new period of uncertainty in one of the U.S.A.'s most strategic relationships overseas. The move, though temporary because of President Reagan's determination to restore the aid as early as possible, was a virtual repetition of the 1979 Carter Administration punishment to Pakistan—cutting off all aid for two years.

The Reagan Administration has not yet decided to submit waivers of the Symington Amendment to Congress protecting regular aid flow to Pakistan. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1988 (October 1) the Administration's six-year-old waiver (for Pakistan) of U.S. nuclear laws expired, making new aid commitments to Pakistan illegal without enactment of a new waiver. It was an expression of Congressional anger at attempts by Pakistan to flout U.S. laws.

According to the C.I.A., Pakistan has been enriching uranium to the weapons grade 95 per cent level, and the arrest of Arshad Pervez, a Canadian citizen of Pakistani origin, involved in a smuggling bid of nuclear material to Pakistan aggravated the situation for Islamabad. This

led the Congress to stall the next six-year aid to Pakistan until January next. Following the failure of the Michael Armacost mission to Islamabad and New Delhi, to seek verifiable assurances from both nations to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and Pakistani denial to open inspection of its uranium enrichment sites, the Congress had become more adamant to see a "lesson being taught to Pakistan".

But Pakistani officials made it known that they would pledge not to make explosive devices and not to have a detonation. The Pakistanis have also said that they would ratify the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty which Pakistan signed long ago but never ratified.

Pakistan Prime Minister Junejo, who met Mr Reagan at the end of September in New York, once again tied any future nuclear commitment to equal moves by India. To further pressurise the US it has reasoned that aid stalling or cut-off would lead to an unstable situation in Pakistan and would have a negative impact on further fighting in Afghanistan. It is believed that a new argument is in the hands of the Administration, with the CIA report that aid cut-off would not stop Islamabad in its drive to obtain a nuclear weapons capability and would set back the US anti-proliferation efforts.

Zia rejects demand for N-inspection: President Zia-ul-Haque on September 28 categorically rejected the American demand that Pakistan should open its nuclear installations for inspection, saying that international policy on nuclear non-proliferation must be uniform and not discriminative. There should not be one criterion for Pakistan and another for India and Israel, he contended. "Pakistan cannot be singled out in the matter."

Gen Zia asserted that Pakistan was capable of acquiring nuclear technology and "by the grace of God, we have the necessary human and

material resources but will use this technology for peaceful purposes only".

Allegation against India: A new twist to the scandal created by a Pakistani's attempt to steal nuclear material for use at the Kahuta plant was given by Mr M K. Junejo, Prime Minister of Pakistan, in a speech at New York on September 27. He suggested a link between India and the arrested Pakistani businessman.

The case has caused enormous problems to Pakistan in the U.S. Congress. But Mr Junejo claimed he had evidence that Arshad Z. Pervez, a businessman of Pakistani origin living in Canada, had visited India earlier this year. Pervez was arrested in July for trying to buy the steel for export to Pakistan.

The United States, Mr Junejo said, had agreed to let Pakistan examine all the documentary evidence in the case, including Pervez's passport, to see if it suggested links with India. Mr Junejo's allegation came within days of the U.S. President's demand that Pakistan open its nuclear installations to international inspection in order to remove suspicions about its nuclear programme.

China-Pak border protocol: China and Pakistan have signed a protocol on the joint inspection of their common borders according to an official statement issued in Islamabad. The Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and Pakistan Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar signed the protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

The two countries signed their first boundary agreement in March 1963 to demarcate their common frontiers. The new protocol was initiated in Beijing at the third meeting of the China-Pakistan Joint Border Inspection Committee.

Another Soviet Peace Offer

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, on October 1 proposed that the Warsaw Pact and NATO open consultations on limiting military activity in the Baltic Sea, North Sea, Norwegian Sea and Greenland Sea. Tass quoted him telling a public rally in the Soviet Arctic port of Murmansk that East and West could also study banning nuclear activity in agreed areas of shipping lanes and international waters. Gorbachov proposed peace cooperation in developing natural resources of the North and the Arctic and suggested that northern countries could, in addition, work out a plan for environmental protection in the area.

If the international political climate improved enough, the Soviet Union might open northern shipping lanes to foreign vessels, with the Soviet side providing the services of ice-breakers. Mr Gorbachov repeated a long-standing Soviet offer to guarantee an agreement on setting up a nuclear free zone in northern Europe if such an accord could be reached.

He also touched on his domestic course of renewal, saying the results could be felt in the political climate of society. The Soviet people were gradually beginning to change their mode of thinking.

"There are rays of hope, (and) not only on medium and short-range missiles", Mr Gorbachov said. However, he cautioned the Soviets that some people in the West were resisting improvement in Super-Power relations because they are "blinded by hatred for all things progressive". Those forces were especially strong in the military industrial complex, and were trying to prevent reforms in the Soviet Union.

Commented Short Notes on Burning Topics

DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Q. A largely attended international conference on "Development and Disarmament" was held in New York in September. What were the commendations of the conference?

Ans. As many as 150 nations attended the international conference held in New York to discuss the relationship between disarmament and development. It was presided over by the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr K. Natwar Singh. There was a wide gulf between the main Western nations and the Third World almost throughout the deliberations. The U.S.A. boycotted the conference, but the other Western Powers attended. The participants made a commitment in a consensus document to allocate a portion of the resources released through disarmament for socio-economic development.

The conference was first proposed four years ago by President Francois Mitterand of France. Mr Natwar Singh, the conference President, described the adoption of the document by consensus as a step towards arresting the retreat from multilateralism witnessed in recent years.

The participating countries agreed to consider reduction in the level of their military expenditures. They also pledged to use existing regional and international institutions to re-allocate resources released through disarmament. The

States agreed to accord priority to the allocation, through the UN, of part of such resources for emergency humanitarian relief operations and critical development problems.

The document recommends an action programme to foster an international perspective on disarmament, development and security and to promote multilateralism in these fields. It stresses the central role of the UN in the inter-related fields of disarmament and development.

Considering the present resource constraints of both developed and developing countries, reduced world military spending could contribute significantly to development, the document says, adding that disarmament could assist the process of development not only by releasing additional resources but also by positively affecting the global economy. The participants agreed that there existed a close and multi-dimensional relationship between disarmament and development.

Mexico regretted that the document did not contain any proposal for establishment of a fund to channel the resources freed by disarmament measures towards development in developing countries. The move was given up in the face of opposition by Western countries.

Zimbabwe, Mexico and some other countries believed that the final document attached an exaggerated importance to the concept of security. While Britain complained that too much attention had been given to the defence expenditures of the industrialised world, China regretted that the document did not place the primary responsibility for

disarmament on the Super Powers.

U.N. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1986-87

Q. The latest report of the U.N. shows a degree of optimism. What were the notable achievements of and the setbacks to the world organisation during the year?

Ans. The U.N. Secretary-General, who is an optimist and a firm believer in the principles on which the world organisation is based and the bright prospects of ultimately achieving its goal of peace, has specifically referred in his latest report to the following aspects:

1. The countries have lately shown greater solidarity in tackling serious global problems. There was clear evidence of a new pragmatism in this process.

2. After a long time the Security Council acted unanimously in July this year to order an immediate cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and defined the steps to be taken by the two countries to establish peace. Mr Perez De Cuellar said he hoped for an early comprehensive settlement satisfying the demands of justice and honour. Continuation of *status quo* is undeniably contrary to the interests of all parties. It means more violence and danger to peace.

3. Significant progress was made on Afghanistan. For a settlement to be realised, however, the Afghans must achieve a national reconciliation that will open the way for the formation of a government where the voice of all Afghans—those now

living outside as well as inside Afghanistan—will be heard.

4. Unfortunately, in southern Africa the road towards a peaceful settlement of the problems of the region continues to be difficult to traverse.

There were many setbacks to peace, the positive steps being few and far between.

FIGHTING THE NAXALITES

Q. The Government of India has reportedly drawn up a plan to check the resurgence of Naxalite activity in certain parts of the country. What are the main features of this plan?

Ans. Certain groups of Naxalites have in recent weeks become active, especially in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. They have committed murders and posed a challenge to the forces of law and order. In September the Union Government decided to send a team of officials (Secretaries of the Planning Commission and the Social Welfare Ministry) to the affected areas in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar to study the developmental requirements of the relatively backward sections of the population whom the Naxalites exploit.

The challenge posed by the Naxalites is proposed to be tackled from the standpoint of (a) law and order and (b) the economic aspect to ameliorate the condition of the people. In fact a plan has already been finalised to take care of the law and order aspect. The plan has been prepared after consultations with the concerned States. The stress is on coordinated action by the States, especially on the borders.

But equal stress is being laid on developmental activities. A study by the Home Ministry has revealed that the Naxalite groups had been successful in exploiting the economically weak position of the Scheduled Caste, tribes, and the backward

classes. Hence it has been decided that developmental projects should be taken up in these areas.

The States have been told to increase deployment of police forces in the problem areas, give them better arms and revamp their Intelligence system to have better information about the movement of Naxalites and their exploitation of particular groups and areas. The Intelligence system will also find out if the people in the problem villages have any particular grievance. Special security steps have been taken in Bihar. In the Naxalite-affected blocks, the number of police posts has been doubled and the strength of police force has been increased. The Centre has asked these States to indicate if they require assistance for better policing of the affected areas.

NATIONAL WATER POLICY

Q. What are the main features of the National Water Policy adopted by the Government of India in September, 1987?

Ans. Describing water as "a precious national asset", the water policy, approved at the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) in September, accepts the river basin as the basic unit of planning and emphasises the national perspective. The policy stresses the importance of giving priority to drinking water and also envisages inter-basin transfer.

Individual development projects would be formulated by the States within the framework of an overall basin approach. The policy urges the establishment of an information system, a requisite for water resource planning, by integrating the work of State and Central agencies. The policy gives priority to drinking water and seeks rationalisation of the rates for surface and ground waters.

The Prime Minister, who presided over the Council meeting, gave a

call for speedily drawing up action plans for the development of each river basin, their inter-connections and possible inter-linkages, thus meeting the requirements of deficient areas. This would give real content to the concept of water as a national resource. The action plans would cover every facet of development, including environmental conservation. Irrigation planning must be fully integrated with agricultural planning for the watershed.

There is need for progressively increasing the involvement of farmers in the management of irrigation systems and for seeking the assistance of voluntary agencies in this task. If all the beneficiaries are themselves involved in the functioning of the system, greater attention would be paid to maintenance and repairs as also to the equitable distribution of water.

The policy lays stress on the importance of a standardised information system as the prime requisite for resource planning. The policy accords a high priority to the provision of drinking water in multi-purpose projects. The exploitation of ground water resources should not exceed the recharge possibilities.

Emphasis has been laid on the need to adopt command area development projects in all irrigation projects. It rightly accepts the need to develop a perspective plan for standardised training as part of the water resources development in the country.

While these concepts are sound practical implementation to the requisite degree is not at all certain because (a) the cooperation of all the States has yet to be assured and (b) the masses in many areas still waste water or at any rate do not realise the importance of conserving this vital asset the availability of which is limited. The value of water and the need to avoid waste comes to be recognised by the common man only during periods of drought.

Towards a Nuclear-free World

The signing of a historic agreement between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on Sept 15, 1987, has brightened the prospects of a third summit of the giants which could prove really fruitful. Will the renewed efforts to establish a nuclear-free world succeed?

Gradually but inexorably, both the Super Powers are progressing towards a third summit. The second one, held at Reykjavik (Iceland) in October, 1986, proved only partly successful. It left unresolved major international issues, such as calling a halt to the production of nuclear weapons and saving the world from an unprecedented holocaust. The hopeful indications are

One, the signing in Washington on September 15 of a historic agreement by the Soviet Foreign Minister and his U.S. counterpart, to set up inspection and monitoring centres to reduce the risks of a major disaster through an accidental nuclear war. The fact is that despite the persistent suspicions of each other's intentions and the ceaseless efforts to score over the rival in both conventional and nuclear weapons, there is a significant change in attitudes.

Two, the theory that the frightening stockpiles are having a deterrent effect and are a guarantee that there will not be a war, no longer holds good. Each Power, fully conscious of the growing might of the other, reads carefully while striving to establish military bases around the world as part of the checkmating game and also negotiating for peace.

Three, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to scrap medium and short-range nuclear missiles from their arsenals. West Germany has

indicated its willingness to dismantle its 72 U.S. nuclear-tipped Pershing missiles and the Soviet Union will not insist on France and the UK scrapping their stock. The Soviet Union has affirmed the view that a "zero option" on medium-range missiles must really mean zero, and not zero plus 72 Pershing I.A.s in West Germany. It took some time for the U.S. to persuade West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl not to go ahead with the process of modernising the 72 Pershing I.A. missiles. Once President Reagan had made up his mind to have an INF agreement, Mr Kohl had to fall in line. Since these missiles are owned by West Germany, he has been given the necessary face-saver—a unilateral declaration on his part, followed by the ritual of American praise for the West German gesture. The possibility of the U.S.-owned warheads (fixed on top of the Pershings) being transferred to other Europe-based missiles is also virtually ruled out in view of the effort to reach a Big-Power settlement. These disputed warheads will now be returned to the U.S.A.

Four, both Super Powers have accepted broad principles of verification with the U.S. dropping its stringent demands for intrusive verification measures. For a long time the U.S.A. had been insisting on more on-site inspections as a way of verifying arms agreements as distinct from "non-intrusive" "National Technical Means" (NTM) of verification, e.g. satellites. NTMs were more than adequate for the purposes of verification of agreements. The U.S. objections were never really justified and served largely as an excuse for not moving towards a settlement. When Mr Gorbachov suddenly agreed to

on-site inspections, the U.S. backtracked and argued for reducing on-site methods of inspection. They were worried that the Soviets would then have access to special American facilities and secrets. The U.S. fear was that the Soviet Union would have the facility to engage in espionage in the guise of verification.

On September 1 this year the Soviet Union said it would accept a U.S. proposal to monitor nuclear tests, clearing the way for a Super Power test-ban treaty. Col Gen Nikolai Chervov, a top Soviet arms control official, said that "the Soviet Union is prepared to accept any type of verification" contained within a test-ban agreement. Moscow would accept the monitoring system known as the Cortex system, adding that the United States could even detonate its own bomb in the Soviet Union. "If you want to calibrate the (Cortex) instruments, feel free to come to our test ranges with a nuclear device of your own, and explode it there to make sure that everything is all right", said the General. The chief U.S. arms negotiator, Mr Max Kampelman, thought it was the first such Soviet offer and was worth pursuing.

Gen Chervov, who has acted as a courier between Moscow and the arms negotiators in Geneva, said trust was needed in U.S.-Soviet relations, calling on Americans to "ponder the processes and changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union". "Here in the United States there is a need for restructuring too", he said.

Another promising trend was the agreement, the first of its kind, on jointly conducting research towards the construction of the world's first nuclear fusion reactor. A spokesman of the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) described the fusion

search project as "a major step in East-West Cooperation" because it involved the two Super Powers. Nuclear fusion for peaceful purposes would be an unprecedented source of energy. It involves a nuclear reaction in which two light atomic nuclei fuse to form a heavier nucleus with the release of enormous energy. According to experts, short fusion instances have been implemented so far only on the hydrogen bomb.

New Motivations: The question is frequently asked why the topmost leaders of the two rival giants are now inclined to reach agreements on certain basic issues which had defied solutions so far. What are the new imperatives of the situation and the political motivations that envisage an early accord, say by the end of the current year?

President Reagan's reasons may be analysed first. His second term as the U.S. President will end in 15 months. There will almost certainly be no third term for him, especially in view of the Irangate scandal, the humiliation caused by the patent lies he told Congress and the American people, followed later by admissions that ruined his credibility. A "double zero" arms accord would be the one historic achievement of a scarred Presidency. His evident calculation is that it would bring him rich political dividends if he became the first U.S. President to sign a treaty which eliminates nuclear weapons instead of merely reducing them, thereby setting new patterns for future arms control agreements.

The President is also anxious to counter opposition in the U.S. and Europe to his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as "star wars". U.S. inflexibility over limiting SDI research was the stumbling block at Reykjavik where both sides had agreed in principle to the elimination of entire categories of nuclear forces. An arms accord would lend substance to the Presi-

dent's claims (a) that his firm stand over the SDI has brought the Soviets to the negotiating table; and (b) that it is possible to move towards peace without discarding the security of the SDI umbrella.

"Grand Compromise" Talks: In a significant gesture that brightened the prospects of a Big-Power accord on cuts in armaments, President Reagan expressed willingness in the last quarter of 1986 to negotiate on all aspects of nuclear arms control. This was conveyed in his reply to Mr Gorbachov's letter. The Soviet Union presented certain proposals at the Geneva arms talks. U.S. officials felt that if Mr Reagan's reply meets with a positive Soviet reaction, a Super-Power summit might be possible in November-December.

Mr Reagan's letter dealt with a wide range of issues, including a 50 per cent reduction in strategic arms, a compromise on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and various regional issues, including Afghanistan and Central America. In the U.S. the State Department and the Pentagon differed on how far Mr Reagan should go towards what has been called a "grand compromise" in which deep cuts in the Super Powers' nuclear arsenal could be considered in exchange for a delay of several years in the deployment of any missile defence system.

Mr Reagan was reported to have taken seriously the Soviet proposals to reduce their offensive nuclear weapons. Apparently, Mr Gorbachov wants realistic bargaining.

The second summit (Nov 19-20, 1985) did not produce any major agreement but it did generate goodwill. It was important that a dialogue had been started and a better understanding of each other's viewpoint assured. Mr Gorbachov and President Reagan reaffirmed the commitment of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and their interest in strengthening, together with other

countries, the non-proliferation regimes and in further enhancing the effectiveness of the treaty. They reaffirmed their commitment to pursue negotiations in good faith on nuclear arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with Article VI of the Treaty.

Soviet aims: As for Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's motives in repeatedly trying for an agreement with the U.S.A. on nuclear and other issues, the fact is that he too has certain domestic compulsions, among other prompting factors. Political survival is obviously important; he can remain Soviet leader for many more years and has no fixed term like the U.S. President. He is not only a master propagandist but also a tactful, astute subtle politician who keeps one eye on the needs and expectations of the Soviet people, and the other on maintaining his image as a crusader for peace. So he has been making one arms reduction and moratorium offer, and then another. He has become known as the leader (not the U.S. President who has the reputation of being a militant), of the march towards a nuclear-free world. He had rejected Mr Reagan's "zero option" (the elimination of all medium-range missiles from Europe) but has now agreed to remove them not only from Europe but also from Asia. It is the Soviet Union which is pressing for a ban on all underground nuclear testing.

Moreover, Mr Gorbachov's first priority is the economic revitalisation of a stagnant Soviet economy. A major arms accord would be one of several ways to reach that goal. If the U.S. sees the Soviet leader as genuinely concerned about reducing tensions and building peace, it could be persuaded to allow the Soviet Union into international economic organisations like the World Bank and GATT the entry into which has so far been checked by the U.S. through the vast patronage it commands.

TV as Means of Social Change

The unprecedented expansion of Doordarshan in pursuance of the Government of India's priorities, as well as the programmes projected from the various stations, have lately become a subject of considerable controversy. How far have the basic aims of TV been achieved in the country? What has been its net impact on the classes and the masses?

The primary purpose of Doordarshan, which was started in India in 1959, is to provide education and information. The mass media, especially radio and TV, can certainly play a vital role in educating the masses, besides providing entertainment in the home itself. Thus TV has the potentialities of bringing about a desirable social change. While radio is the cheapest medium and has the widest reach (thanks to the transistor revolution), television has now become far more powerful. Almost all groups of society, irrespective of their socio-economic status, can be reached through what has been cynically described as the "idiot box".

TV makes a notable visual impact on the viewer, and in recent years it has become very popular. Even people who are not economically well off, arrange money, through loans or by cutting into such reserves as they have or by taking advantage of the instalment facilities, to buy a TV set. It has become a status symbol and has rapidly displaced the radio, except among the poorest sections of the community which cannot afford the cost. A significant boost to the TV network in the country was given by the Union Government's recent expansion drive.

It is a moot point whether this medium actually serves as a means of

promoting the aims. Is it really serving as an instrument of social change? Anyone who is a habitual viewer will concede, however reluctantly, that while TV has brought the family closer, it has also promoted social isolation. This apparent contradiction can be easily explained. Almost all the members of a family watch programmes while seated in the same room, and thus there is a psychological feeling of togetherness. But surveys have shown that TV has virtually cut off many families from others. There is less of social life and of mixing up with others because people prefer the convenience of their home to enjoy programmes which keep many of them virtually glued to their seats for quite some time.

A report published by a team which made an assessment of the impact of TV warned that it cannot become a major educative tool because of certain drawbacks. The study indicated that the result of an extensive TV habit could be a social breakdown. Prolonged watching may damage the brain and eyes, especially of children. TV distracts their attention instead of imparting purposeful education. The growing habit has affected attendance at clubs, cinemas, music concerts and libraries. People prefer to stay home and watch TV rather than go out for meetings, long walks or for entertainment.

Seeds of Isolation: Actually, this "isolation" is a natural consequence of the tremendous technological advances in the field of communications, particularly at the personal level. The ultimate aim of telecommunication (which has, over the years, come to mean much more than telegraph and telephone) is to

bring people closer, within easy reach of one another. Instead, it has sown the seeds of isolation in the community.

The telephone was the first among a series of inexpensive time and energy-saving inventions that made communication between people possible, without their coming into physical contact with one another. The means of mass entertainment, which includes TV and the video, have thus tended to promote isolationist attitudes. These also feed the ego of such people who are fond of privacy. The provision of electronic entertainment gadgets in homes means that films, (besides much else) with all their colour and thrills, are available either on TV, or for video at cheap rates. Through the video we can watch the desired programmes very conveniently in any way we like—in slow motion, replay a sequence as many times as we like or stop it when we want to, in our own home. Then why go to the theatres? As the phrase goes, if the mountain, in all its splendour and glory, comes to Muhammed, what is the need for Muhammed to go to the mountain?

Another aspect of the social impact of TV also calls for notice because it is becoming more and more pervasive. This relates to the promotion of consumerism and consumer culture. Dr Manmohan Singh, until recently Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, in an address at a gathering of mass communicators, highlighted the fact that Doordarshan is under the grip of the "powerful commercial consumer lobby". Economists and social scientists all over the country share this view. They have expressed deep concern over the cultural degeneration.

tion that has been caused by advertisers of sophisticated fancy goods, luxuries, conveniences, etc. The overall impact is fraught with serious consequences for the socio-economic set-up. It also adversely affects the entire process of our education and value systems. These advertising campaigns, launched systematically and with a disconcerting frequency and at heavy expense (which the manufacturers of these goods recover from the consumers) tend to cause distortions in the Indian way of life. They also threaten our ancient heritage and erode our culture. In recent years, TV programmes are dominated by advertisements of all varieties—spots, flashes, tempting poses of females, appealing themes projected in the shape of short episodes and stories. They create the impression that the use of certain goods alone can bring happiness and ensure social security. False and misleading presentations do much damage to the Indian tradition. The mass media seem to have become "anti-masses", judging from the projection of advertisements of goods which the masses can never hope to use.

The multinationals seem to be taking over, even cultivating superstitions—their luxury goods floating like feathers from the starry skies through rockets, etc. While the Government and social reformers are trying to rid the people of superstitions, some leading advertisers seek to counter such efforts for the sake of making profits. The distance between illusion and reality in TV has thus become wider. It is evident that if TV is not made a value-based system, it might undo all that educational programmes seek to achieve.

The most popular items of TV programmes in each region are films and song-dance items for which boys and girls of all categories of society eagerly wait. The constructive and instructive items are most unpopular, and people just switch off their sets

when informative talks or discussions are being held. This means that the Government is spending crores of rupees largely for providing entertainment to the elite, for only the elite, the upper crust of society, can afford to possess TV sets free of such interest killing faults as "rolling", blurring, shrieking and fading out, leaving merely lighted screen with a background noise.

When there is TV in the house, students' studies are almost out of the question. Everyone, young and old, is seen busy watching TV. Children are particularly fond of TV; most of them just sit before the set, whatever the programme, even if they do not understand what is being shown. It is common knowledge that many people switch off the sets when informative talks, discussions and debates are presented. Instead, youngsters as well as adults prefer "chitrahar", dance-and-song sequences and romantic clips from the films.

Moreover, a majority of television sets are with the urban people. They manage to bring pressure on the authorities to give them good entertainment. Television should be consciously used for education and development. Efforts should be made to popularise television among villagers through community sets. Programmes should be made effective and interesting without sacrificing the element of education. About 80 per cent of India's population live in villages.

The basic objectives of rural TV programmes are: (a) to familiarise rural viewers with the latest technical developments in farming, agricultural implements, fertilisers, good quality seeds, cottage industries, rural development and weather forecast; (b) to provide healthy entertainment; and (c) to make the rural population aware of the importance of education, personal hygiene and health and family welfare.

TV should have promoted interest in learning new things and fostering greater awareness of social goals and responsibilities. But it has done very little in this direction. Social evils continue; talks of communal amity fall flat and have little effect on fanatics and trouble makers. The crime rate goes up and up, even among the urban, TV-frenzied population. The middle class, which is fairly well educated, already knows what TV tries to teach; those who really need to be made aware of social responsibilities do not own sets. They merely see films and listen to songs on a community set or in neighbour's house.

Doordarshan continues to operate without any competitive stimulus or compulsion which has played significant role in other countries shaping the quality, range and relevance of TV programmes. The viewership duration has increased significantly. Unfortunately, there is no calculated effort to inculcate audience tastes and appreciation. "Bonded viewers" or "captive audiences", as TV viewers are often described, continue to grow.

A housewife in Punjab has taken a commendable initiative. She filed a case under the Directive Principles (Articles 39(f) and 47 of the Constitution) demanding the screening of films and programmes which result in the "development of children in a healthy manner and raise the people's standard of living and improvement of public health". Even when directives are issued by the Government or the courts, the content of Doordarshan programmes remains unchanged. Distortion of news and official propaganda have become common features in every evening's programme. The medium has lost its credibility. The commercial trend and fabulous advertisements continue to distort Indian social values. The requisite social change may, therefore, take long time to materialise.

Protectionism is All Evil?

'Nurse the baby, protect the child and free the adult' is now an unacceptable adage to the developed nations. Protectionism is practised despite all opposition. Even the august body of the World Bank has denounced it. This feature examines the issue in some detail

I. Genesis

From the end of the World War II protectionism has been on the decline. The era of liberalization of trade which followed for well over a quarter of a century (from 1947 to 1974) saw an unprecedented growth in world prosperity. Then, the economic scenario changed for the worse. Currency crises, oil crises, debt crises, world recession and high unemployment produced an atmosphere in which demands for protection increased dramatically. The threat of protectionism by the industrialized countries directed mainly against the exports of manufactures from the developing and the newly-industrialized countries (NICs). The entry of exports facilitated by low tariffs is considered harmful for the growth of the importing country's industries and the economy. Resort is therefore taken to non-tariff barriers (NTBs) as the main instrument of protection.

The NTBs are discriminatory. They adversely affect most the lowest cost sources of imports, that is imports of goods of labour-intensive industries in the developing countries. They cost more to consumers in the importing countries and keep inefficient industries going. The NTBs are unfair because they do not treat exporters equally. Exporters with weak bargaining power suffer the most in terms of reduced exports. They are, obviously, the developing

countries or the NICs

The NTBs include technical barriers (such as health and safety restrictions and standards), minimum pricing regulations and the use of price investigations for countervailing and anti-dumping purposes. A sub-group of the NTBs is termed "hardcore" NTBs as they have significant restrictive effects. "Hardcore" NTBs include import prohibitions, quota restrictions, voluntary export restraints (VERs), variable levies, MFA (Multi-Fibre Agreement) restrictions and non-automatic licensing.

A study of the NTBs has shown that they bear more heavily on the major exports of the developing countries than on similar exports from the industrial market economies, mainly because textiles and garments constitute major parts of exports of developing countries. During 1981 and 1986 the United States and the European Economic Community covered by NTBs have increased by more than 20 per cent.

Non-tariff barriers for clothing and footwear exports are, however, "porous" and the developing countries are able to circumvent and continue exports of manufactures to industrial economies on an increasing scale.

II. Why Protectionism?

The structural changes in trade between the developed and the developing countries unleash impulses for protection of industries in the industrialized economies. Labour market rigidities cause demands for protection because the exports of labour-intensive industries from the developing countries mainly affect such industries and high unemployment regions in the developed countries. This has happened

in Britain and Europe.

The pressure for protection increases with the rise in unemployment following the world recession and instability. Labour displaced from "twilight" industries cannot be absorbed for lack of new industries in slow-moving unstable economies.

The exchange rate appreciation of pound sterling and the US dollar reduced the competitiveness of export and import-competitive industries. This provided an opportunity to producers and politicians to press their demand for protection.

The industrial countries argue that protection can, at least in the short run, help maintain jobs by reducing the quantum of imports which cause sales cuts of domestic industry. But if a protected industry is a source of inputs to other industries, tariffs or controls on imports will escalate costs and reduce employment in the industries which use the protected materials.

If the trading partners also resort to protection, on reciprocity principles, the policy of protection may prove self-defeating.

The protection of "strategic" industries is also justified by some countries. But what is of strategic importance? Is it agriculture, steel, automobiles or clothing? Should protection be given by imposing tariff, quota restriction, or subsidization? There is divergence of views on these issues.

The use of protection to support new or high tech industries or to open other countries' markets to trade seems a benign strategy. On a close look, the argument to "nurse" or "protect" the new-born industry turns out to be implausible and the plea for opening markets to trade by

"protection" yet another "step down the road to managed trade". Bilateral trade-arrangement such as the United States-Japan accord on trade in super-conductors has only sown the seeds of discord.

The pressure of domestic demands for protection to save jobs in industrialized countries and the limited options to reduce unemployment by fiscal and expansionary measures have forced the governments to give in. The international factors like the risk of retaliation also influence the adoption of protectionism by the developing country. Indirectly, it is an encouragement for the developed nations to resort to protection.

III. Impact of Protection

A few aspects of the effects of protection may now be discussed briefly.

First, its effect on trade; second on employment; and finally on consumers in the importing country. Taking each seriatim.

(1) **Trade:** As already stated, the impact of the NTBs on the quantum or value of imports is not quantifiable. However, the exports of the developing countries have (despite the NTBs) grown faster than those of the industrial countries. According to a study by the GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade), the share of the developing countries in the world exports of manufactures has risen from 4.3 per cent in 1963 to 12.4 per cent in 1985 while that of industrial countries has fallen from 82.3 per cent to 78.8 per cent in the corresponding years. The share of centrally planned economies has also registered a decline.

To plug the loopholes in the NTBs against exports from the developing countries (mainly textiles) an agreement was signed in July 1986—MFA IV, 1986-91—under which new products were added, namely, silk, linen, ramie and jute fibres. Although the latest MFA attempts at plugging all the "leaks" which allowed imports

of clothing and textiles into industrial countries to grow, it is still problematic whether the desired objective will be achieved.

Costs: The costs of protection are complex and their estimation difficult. Whatever estimates are available, they are computed on simple basis and are low. However protectionist policies influence costs in the developing as well as the developed countries. In the developing economies "protection frustrates comparative cost advantage. It shores up dying industries and slows the development of new ones. It diverts energies to rent-seeking". Protection breeds spirit of retaliation as it is an instinctive reaction to protection.

In the industrialized world, it is recognised that advocates of protection are against it and that it is a misconception that its benefits will exceed costs. Also, the government imposing protection realises that the objective sought to be achieved through it can be attained at lower costs.

2. **Effect on employment:** Protection may not even succeed in preserving threatened jobs. Textiles, clothing and steel have been the most heavily protected industries but between 1973 and 1984 the number of workers employed in North America and European Community declined inexorably by 54 per cent in US iron and steel industry and by 46 per cent in EC textiles, according to World Bank Development Report, 1987. The loss of jobs is not confined to protected industries only. The resources expended on protection leads to shortfalls in investment on unprotected industries. This means less of employment in the latter.

(3) **Effects on consumers:** Protectionism entails heavy cost burden on consumers in terms of rise of prices of goods that enter into their consumption basket. If the input imports are levied tariff duty, the cost

of production of the manufactures is pushed up, unless the duty is absorbed in the profits, and it may ultimately generate inflationary pressures. One of the arguments of Indian industrialists is that the import duty on capital goods imported should be reduced as a step towards inflation control. Prices soar either because of shrinkage in imports subject to tariff or non-tariff barriers or increase in import costs of inputs used in manufactured products of domestic industries or the high cost of import-substitution.

There is another aspect, that is, loss in consumer's surplus or producer's surplus—the extra cost to the economy as a whole of increasing domestic production rather than importing the same goods. It is a net cost, a part of the extra price paid goes to the local producers who contribute to make up for the reduction in imports and a part to the government in the form of revenue. This cost is termed welfare cost which is normally less than consumer cost.

Conclusion

Protectionism has been growing during the last decade despite ill-effects on the world economy.

The developed countries bear the brunt of it no less than the developing economies against which the tariff walls are raised.

The best way to overcome it is to renew the momentum of progress towards multilateral liberalization of trade. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has persistently tried to veer the rich nations round this viewpoint but in vain. The suggestion of promoting intra-developing countries' trade is not much helpful to solve the difficulties of developing countries confronting the developed countries. One would only wish that the North realises this to the mutual benefit of itself and the counterpart the South.

Reforming the World Monetary System

India has for years been clamouring for the reform of the international monetary system in order to make it a powerful instrument for the accelerated growth and development of the LDCs, in particular, and of the world economy, in general. It has, however, been a cry in the wilderness, as it were. The need and nature of reforms required are discussed in his feature.

Evolution of the System

The twin products of the historic Bretton Woods conference—the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—have played important roles in a variety of ways but “they are now caught in their own contradictions and inertia”

India has been clamouring for an international conference on the world monetary and financial problems with a view to evolving a viable system which can function effectively in the post-Bretton Woods scenario.

It would be platitudinous to recall the controversy over the rigidity versus stability in exchange rate. But it may be reiterated that neither the volatile or fluctuating exchange rate of the post-World War I or of the 1930s nor the rigidly fixed exchange rate during the restored gold standard in the 1920s was acceptable after the second World War. The IMF model of ‘managed flexibility’ which permitted each member country to determine the par value of its currency in terms of gold or the US dollar emerged as the most acceptable system. The exchange rate fixed was subject to the approval of the Fund and could be raised or lowered

upto ten per cent of the initial par value if, and only if, it was necessary to correct a ‘fundamental disequilibrium’ in the country’s balance of payments (BOPs).

The Fund provided for drawing of credit from its resources for offsetting the BOP deficits and free convertibility of all currencies into one another at official rates. Countries running large and persistent deficits in foreign trade could take recourse to discriminatory controls against the surplus nations. Provisions to this effect in the ‘scarce-currency clause’ were, however, never invoked.

During the first decade of the Bretton Woods agreement, the newly-established monetary and financial system worked without any serious difficulties. The US with huge trade surpluses and international reserves gave away \$ 33 billion of goods and services as gifts and loans to the rest of the world during the period between 1946 and 1953. Despite this massive assistance, the gravity of the dollar problem of the rest of the world remained unsolved.

The most outstanding fact which marked this period was the emergence of dollar as the international reserve currency in place of gold. International liquidity—a multi-dimensional concept and not susceptible to quantification—increased far beyond the amount that would have been provided by the stock of gold and Fund quota.

At the same time, the gold reserves began to decline and the external liabilities continued rising. Between 1949 and 1972, the ratio of external liabilities to gold reserves increased from 0.3 to 8. With the

depletion of the gold reserves, the US could not permit the outflow of gold on this scale. Towards the end of the fifties, the world monetary system experienced a noticeable transformation. The US dollar was declared inconvertible into gold and a 10 per cent import surcharge was levied by the US to narrow down the trade gap. The Smithsonian agreement, concluded in 1971, provided, among other things, that discussions on long-term reform of the world monetary system be undertaken. The US dollar was devalued vis-a-vis other currencies by about 9 per cent; each of the major industrialized country adopted a fixed rate of currency exchange; the spread of fluctuations in exchange rate was widened from 2 to 4.5 per cent. The new pattern of exchange rate, which was hailed as a signal achievement, ended in a fiasco and was replaced by a floating exchange rate system in March 1973.

The IMF Articles of Agreement were amended in 1970s. A member country could determine the exchange rate of its domestic currency in relation to a single or a basket of currencies or let the exchange rate float. It empowered the Fund to exercise surveillance over the exchange rate policies of member countries.

The majority of the developing countries have, however, shown preference for pegged exchange rate system.

II. Deficiencies in the System

The assumption of the founders of the international financial bodies that the exchange rate adjustments will be made by countries to ensure

stability in the rate did not hold valid in real life. The burden of adjustment fell more on deficit countries than on the surplus ones. They had no option but to adjust their domestic policies to their payments position to conserve reserves. The surplus countries could afford to ignore the BOPs deficits and were escaping any pressure to participate in the adjustment process. As a surplus country, the US did not make alterations in the exchange rate even under conditions of "fundamental disequilibrium" in its BOPs. Instead, it resorted to import restrictions through quota system, tariffs, non-tariff measures and export subsidies etc to achieve exchange rate stability.

The export surplus nations have accumulated reserves with equanimity while the import surplus ones have continued to groan under debts or have remained dependent on others. The resultant asymmetrical distribution of reserves marks the post-Bretton Woods era.

Mechanism for the generation and distribution of reserves so as to enable the developed and the developing countries meet the expanding trade and development needs was grossly missing in the original international monetary system.

With the advent of the second amendment to the Articles of Agreement, gold, which constrained the expansion of the reserves and limited the international liquidity, was eliminated as the common denominator of the par-value system and as the unit of value of the SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) instituted in mid-sixties. Though the "gold frame" had been broken, yet the problem of providing adequate reserves remained.

III. Aspects of Reforms

The evolution of the international monetary system from pegged exchange rate to floating exchange rate system was expected to bring down the demand for reserves and

solve the problem of international liquidity. The empirical evidence does not support that there is any correlation between flexible exchange rate and the demand for reserves. The international reserves have been used in the same way before and after the shift from pegged exchange rate system to flexible pattern.

Without labouring the point further, it may be pointed out that the industrial countries have a disproportionately larger share of reserves compared to the oil-exporting countries and non-oil developing countries. This trend is observable during the regime of fixed exchange rate as well as the flexible exchange rate system.

The OPEC (Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries) bomb explosion in the form of oil price hike in 1973 affected the distribution of the reserves among the countries. While the industrialized nations' share ranged between 70-75 per cent for over two decades, it started declining in the year following the oil price hike and plummeted to 56.5 per cent within just eight years in 1981. As against this, the oil-exporting countries witnessed a sustained rise in the share of reserves from a stagnant position earlier.

The industrial nations have been making heavy drawings on the IMF during the fifties and sixties compared to those by the non-oil developing countries. During the post-1973 era, however, the latter countries have had a relatively larger share. This led to the present debt crisis. The developing countries have run into debt of unprecedented magnitude, one trillion dollars! Added to this, the high interest rates of the creditor countries has increased the debt servicing burden. All this has added a new dimension to the liquidity problem. The demand for reserves has sky-rocketed while the supply in the form of foreign aid (on concessional terms) and export

earnings has shrunk. It is abundantly clear that with the given quantum of debt (including interest payments) the problem of its liquidation cannot be resolved by exchange of goods and services. A qualitative change is called for.

The declining import-reserve ratio is yet another indicator of the inadequacy of international liquidity. (The ratio is less than unity). Import restriction, protectionism and quota system only reduce the demand for reserves. They are not positive measures and tend to retard growth.

With the national currencies losing "their moorings from any vestiges of purchasing power parities", the volatile parities among the major world currencies—the US dollar, the Japanese Yen and the German DM—and the daunting debt of the less developed countries the role that SDRs can play as international reserve assets cannot be over-emphasised. It is widely agreed that the IMF can overcome the reserve scarcity by issuing additional SDRs and making allocations to the countries which need them most. It is unfortunate that the industrialized countries have obstructed the SDR-aid link for replenishing the stock of reserves of the non-oil exporting countries, in particular, and thus solve their problem of liquidity which has grown very acute. With this link the growth process can also be accelerated and the export earning potential of these countries improved significantly.

Also the basis for SDR allocation should be changed from quota to need. At present, the rich countries with higher quota subscription claim a bigger share of the SDR tranche while those nations, which need badly, receive the minimal.

It may be noted that instead of strengthening the role of the SDRs as an instrument of assistance in meeting the BOPs deficits, the rate of interest on them has been enhanced. It is only an insult to injury.

ECONOMIC SCENE

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

Q. "For a large country like India with a growing population and at its present stage of development, a strong and vibrant commodity producing sector is essential for achieving economic growth on a sustained basis." (RBI). Comment and amplify the statement.

Ans. While the real growth rate of Gross National Product (GNP) for 1986-87 (the year ended June 1987) is expected to be "not much lower" than that in 1985-86, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) annual report, 1986-87, the pattern of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth shows a predominance of the share of the tertiary sector compared to the other two major sectors, agriculture and industry. The contribution of the tertiary sector, as a whole, is 40 per cent of GDP and its annual average growth rate has been as high as 7.4 per cent during the five years ending 1985-86. As against this only 2.7 per cent average annual growth rate was recorded by the agricultural sector and 5.9 per cent by the industrial sector. Admittedly, this compositional change in the GDP constitutes a desirable qualitative change in the economy. At the same time, however, it is imperative to strengthen the commodity-producing sector to meet the growing demands of the galloping population. What, then, is the state of the economy?

(a) Agricultural sector: The performance of the agricultural sector depends on the performance of the food crops. Unfortunately, however, the foodgrain output has not shown, over the years, a consistent trend. It has stagnated around 150 million ton

during the last three years, despite three-fourths of the area under cultivation being under this crop, increase in the area under high-yielding variety seeds, in fertiliser consumption and credit supply to farmers. This year, the output is estimated to drop by 15 to 20 million ton to 130-135 million ton. Stagnancy or near-stagnancy is seen in a group of States which account for 41 per cent of the area under cultivation. Regional disparities in yields persist.

Demand-supply imbalances persist in some commercial crops, notably oilseeds and this has serious repercussions on the economy. To meet the excess in demand and keep the oil prices down the government is importing 15.7 million ton of edible oils this year.

It is but appropriate to refer here, albeit briefly, to the havoc wrought by the 1987 drought, the worst in the century. Not only has it affected adversely the foodgrain production but thrown out of gear the entire economy. The government revenue may fall substantially, the agricultural exports may diminish, 25 per cent people may be pushed down the poverty-line and unemployment may touch new heights. The slackness on the farm front may weaken the demand for certain industrial goods. A demand recession is seen imminent.

(b) Industrial sector: The index of industrial production, with 1980-81 as the base-year, shows a continuing upswing in the growth rates: 8.6 per cent in 1984-85; 8.7 per cent in 1985-86; and 8.9 per cent in 1986-87. The rise is only marginal and one may even conclude that the industrial growth has steadied around 8.7 per cent for the last three years. However, other signs of "accelerated"

growth in this sector are: (a) a degree of self-reliance in the capital goods sector with prospects of production at lower costs through modernisation and upgradation of technology; (b) the capital-output ratio has declined and the total factor productivity increased; (c) the import liberalisation policy has improved the availability of inputs needed for modernisation of technology, improved productivity and competitiveness of the industrial goods.

(c) BOP: Viewed from the standpoint of the ratio between current account deficit to the GDP, the situation of the balance of payments (BOPs) shows signs of improvement despite the continuing pressure on the BOPs front. The ratio declined in 1986-87 to 1.9 per cent from 2.4 per cent in 1985-86. But the seventh plan targeted ratio of 1.6 per cent is still far away. It is gratifying that the quantum of exports in 1986-87 was 6.8 per cent as postulated in the current plan, a saving of Rs 2100 crore in the import of oil had accrued following a fortuitous drop in oil price, and the reserves had been maintained at a satisfactory level during the last two years (NRI deposits totalled seven billion dollar!). But these gains had been neutralised by the rapid rise in non-oil imports (55 per cent) in the first two years of the plan. Also, the concessional assistance cuts necessitated increased reliance on commercial loans which exacerbated the situation by adding to our debt obligations.

SEVENTH PLAN APPRAISAL

Q. Make a brief mid-term appraisal of the seventh five-year plan.

Ans. In a thumb-nail appraisal of the seventh five-year plan, 1985-90, which is running in its third year, the Planning Commission has expressed the confidence that the plan will be implemented smoothly as the gover-

nment will be able to mobilise the required resources for fulfilling the plan commitments over the next two years. The Prime Minister (who is also the chairman of the Planning Commission) has reportedly not favoured any reduction in the plan outlay for the current fiscal year. On the contrary, he has asked for additional revenue mobilisation through cuts in non-plan expenditure, hike in taxes on luxuries and imposition of a drought surcharge on the high income groups.

The optimism of the Commission stems from the satisfactory growth in revenue receipts, emphasis on non-inflationary deficit financing and subsidies on food and fertilisers being in alignment with the budget estimates.

The total revenue receipts of the Centre during the first three years of the plan are expected to be 60 per cent of the target set for the entire plan period. The defence expenditure aggregated to Rs 30,693 crore at current prices (or Rs 27,648 crore at 1984-85 prices). The plan postulated Rs 45,000 crore at 1984-85 prices. Proportionately, therefore, the defence expenditure at constant prices is below the plan provisions. In any case, defence expenditure cannot be compromised if security is not to be risked.

Many eminent economists do not however agree with the Commission's assessment. They have recommended outright that the "elephantine" plan should be cut to match the resources so as to keep deficit financing within limits and reduce dependence on borrowings. To overcome the serious resource crunch efforts should be intensified to mop up revenues and to ensure better tax compliance. Greater reliance on tax revenue is recommended. They have even suggested enlargement of the tax base, extension or re-introduction of taxes like wealth tax, estate duty, sales tax, compulsory deposit scheme, surcharge on personal/

corporate income-tax, commodity excises. Their emphasis is on increased savings rather than borrowings.

The Union finance ministry has been quick enough to decide on launching a savings drive for three months effective from October 2, 1987, to maximise savings collections. Besides, the ministry is contemplating other non-inflationary measures to garner additional revenues to the tune of Rs 800 crore through a mix of higher imposts on luxury goods and a hike in administered prices of some products.

Apart from suggesting measures for widening the resource base, the economists have favoured economy in public and private expenditure and re-directing the government resources to more productive activities which have a bias for improving the quality of life of the vulnerable section of society. More work opportunities for the unemployed and equitable distribution of land and other resources need to be guaranteed. Education, it is suggested, must be accorded the highest priority as an agent of human resources development. Unfortunately, however, manpower in which India is (numerically) the richest country in the world (excluding China) is the most neglected. The HRD ministry is giving the nation a frustrated community of teachers who are, otherwise, proclaimed as the nation-builders and are responsible for the implementation of the much-publicised new education policy 'hammered' by the ministry. Is this the way of human development or human destruction?

NATIONAL WATER POLICY

Q. Bring out the salient features of the national water policy.

Ans. The national water policy, formulated recently by the national

water resources council and adopted unanimously at a meeting of the chief ministers, some Union ministers and heads of Union Territories, is of far-reaching importance. (1) The most prominent postulate is that water has been recognised as a national and precious asset to be harnessed in a national perspective. Following this basic principle the rivers passing through different States should no longer be regarded as belonging to a particular State or States but to the country as a whole. If the long-drawn-out inter-State disputes over the distribution of water must come to an end forthwith. River waters will be used optimally for the good of the people, the nation, without of course any prejudice. (2) The policy stipulates that the river basin should be taken as the basic unit for planning. (3) To give real content to the concept of water as a national resource, the policy envisages inter-basin transfer of water from a water-surplus to a water-scarce region. Thus our plans would develop each river basin, inter-connections of the basins and, possibly, their inter-linkages. Obviously, water shortages or excesses giving rise to disastrous droughts and flood fury, as in 1987, would become things of the past. (4) The national water policy lays emphasis on drinking water in all multi-purpose projects which has, in the past, been grossly neglected. The result is that despite an investment of Rs 20,000 crore on irrigation projects during the past 40 years 2.27 lakh villages are still not able to get potable water on the eve of the seventh plan. (5) The ground water use will be so planned that it can be re-charged. (6) Rationalisation of the water rates for the ground water and surface water in the interest of small and marginal farmers is also recommended. The unrealistically low water rates, as at present, have "hidden subsidies" which benefit the major users of irrigation viz, rich farmers. This needs to be corrected.

MILITARY PERSPECTIVES

DREADED MISSILES

Fuller information about the destructive power of a modern destroyer was available following a visit by observers to USS "Ingressol", a Spruance class destroyer which can launch a thousand missiles. Three missile systems—Tomahawk, Harpoon and Seasparrow—besides the torpedo launchers and Phalanx rapid fire gun, form part of the destroyer's formidable array of weapon systems.

The ship is twice as large as a World War II destroyer. It has the most advanced underwater detection and fire control system yet developed for surface ships. The versatile multi-mission ship is designed primarily for anti-submarine warfare. This class of destroyers is supposed to help maintain America's naval strength into the next century.

Up to six miles away, the ship fires antisub rockets that carry sound-homing Mark 46 torpedoes or it launches torpedoes directly at close-in targets. The ship is also an outstanding platform for shore bombardments and is capable of acting in support of diverse tasks ranging from amphibious assaults to blockades, as well as the traditional destroyer role. It has a helicopter used both for surveillance and for long-range delivery of an air-dropped torpedo.

In its lethal cargo is the Harpoon missile. It has a highly explosive warhead of 225 kg of the blast penetrating type. The Harpoon has a maximum range of 100 km, well over the horizon. Normally carried on ships or submarines, it can also be dropped from aircraft.

An inertial guidance system on board the Harpoon missile is fed with the rough location of the target and

the computer-controlled guidance system directs the missiles towards the target even if it is fired in the wrong direction. An enemy warship finds it hard to spot an approaching, sea-skimming Harpoon.

The Tomahawk, also a cruise missile, like the Harpoon, can be fitted with a nuclear warhead. Normally, it carries a 475-kg conventional armour-piercing warhead. It has a range of 500 km and travels at a speed of 800 km an hour.

The Sparrow is an air-to-air missile which relies on radar guidance to reach its target and has a range of 50 km. The Phalanx, the radar-controlled point-defence gun, is designed to destroy an anti-ship missile through the detonation of its warhead by the impact of a heavy bullet with a uranium core. It erects virtually a wall of bullets to bar the entry of the missile approaching the ship with a speed four times the speed of sound.

MILITARY MISSION FOR SABOTAGE

The reports circulating in the West some months ago about future US military activity against Libya were confirmed late in September by the disclosure made by the Scripps Howard News Service which quoted "well placed (US) navy and Italian military sources". The agency stated that throughout the summer of 1986, the USA repeatedly landed small groups of crack US navy seal commandos on the Libyan mainland to disrupt telephone communications. The Navy teams mounted night time forays from May to October and deliberately left articles for Libyan patrols to find.

"The idea", an official said, "was

to confuse the Libyans and make them nervous. They'd find Israel butts, Syrian butts and US Kleenex tissue; already being paranoid after the (US April, 1986) air raid, they wouldn't have a clue as to what was going on and it worked. At one point, they even suspected the Russians."

The sabotage activities in Libya was hinted at by the former National Security Adviser, Rear-Adm John M. Poindexter, who told the Iran-Contra panels in June that the National Security Council not only coordinated secret programmes against the Nicaraguan Government but also was 'heavily involved in Libya'.

Congress is apparently not interested in finding out whether sabotage missions have been carried on inside Libya. A spokesman for the Senate's Iran-Contra panel said issues involving Libya were 'tangential' to the issues of the NSC involvement in arms sales to Iran and diversion of the profits to the rebels battling inside Nicaragua.

U.S. MILITARY BASES IN PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is studying its options on whether to extend or abrogate its military bases treaty with the United States. It will depend, however, on the final decision of President Corazon Aquino and the Congress. Mrs Aquino had said she would keep her options open until 1991 when the treaty expires.

However, the new Philippines Constitution had eliminated any possibility of renewing the agreement which has strained relations between the two countries. One of the provisions in the Constitution called for a nuclear-free Philippines, which clashed in effect with the str-

tegic interests of the United States in the Asia Pacific region

The U S has neither denied nor confirmed that it had nuclear weapons in its two mammoth military bases in the Philippines—the Subicbary naval base, 150 km northeast of Manila, and the 13th Clark Air Force base in Angeles city

If the Philippines opts to abrogate the agreement in 1991, the Government has to serve notice to the United States one year before the expiration date. But if it fails to notify the U S in time, the bases will stay for another five years

SUPPLY OF ABRAMS TANKS TO PAK

Since the U S army's own needs have to be given the top priority, the proposed supply of sophisticated M-1 ABRAMS tanks to Pakistan has been delayed for at least five years. The U S is replacing its existing M-60 tanks with that model. A U S law prohibits arms manufacturers from selling such systems to foreign buyers until the U S itself has met its own requirements. This is unlikely until the mid-1990s.

Pakistan wants to update its existing M-45A5 medium tanks with new, more capable systems. There were reports that it had been viewing the ABRAMS as a future choice. This tank costs about 4 million dollars a piece. Neither the Soviet Union nor India has a tank comparable to the ABRAMS.

What Pakistan may finally decide is to refurbish its existing M48 tanks with the systems within the M-60s. The M-48A5 lends itself to such alterations. The procedure may even prove cheaper than purchasing an M-60, which is costlier. The M-60s group of tanks is not an inferior piece of machinery by any standards. Its Soviet equivalent is the T-64 and T-72 (India has the latter).

The ABRAMS tank is a premium weapon. It can function during biolo-

gical and chemical warfare. Its excellent agility and specialised armour gives it the greatest possible protection on a modern battlefield. An array of computer systems and laser range finders make its guns the most lethal and accurate markers and it can function in any kind of weather and under all kinds of fire.

The Soviets are coming up with a T-80 tank model which is similar but not identical to the ABRAMS. The T-80, however, will be able to launch an anti-tank guided missile. India, presumably, will be one of the first clients for this new weapon.

INDIA-PAK CONFLICTS IN SIACHEN

Towards the end of September, Pakistan launched attacks in the Saltoro range of the Siachen sector. Periodic attacks by the two sides have been going on in the glacier area for a couple of months, but the three assaults which began on September 23 were among the major ones by Pakistan since 1983. Pakistan also attempted to capture four strategic passes, Sia La, Indira Col, Bilafond and Saltoro. All of them were attacked simultaneously. The use of rockets and missiles showed that Pakistan meant business. India, which was ready to meet all contingencies, not only repulsed the attacks but also inflicted heavy casualties on the Pakistani aggressors.

Pakistan refused to give an undertaking to adjure the use of force in the Siachen area during the two meetings between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan to resolve the territorial issue. It was apparent that Pakistan was embarking upon "an adventurous course" following President Zia-ul-Haque's criticism by the opposition parties which accused his Government of inability to "recapture" the territory.

Pakistan accused India of "pursuing aggressive designs" in the Siachen area and expressed the hope that there would be no further escalation

in the situation. A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman claimed that Pakistan was committed to a peaceful policy. The spokesman, accused India of resorting to the use of force "which resulted in casualties".

The major attacks by Pakistani troops to wrest control of ridges on the Siachen glacier were clear violations of the understanding that the dispute would be resolved through peaceful means. The understanding was reached in the two rounds of talks between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan in December, 1985, and June, 1986. At these meetings the delegation heads agreed to continue the talks for arriving at a mutually acceptable solution. Owing to the strained relations between the two countries since then, no further talks have taken place.

However, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence, Rana Naeem Mehmud Khan, told the National Assembly on September 8 that Pakistan and India had agreed to resolve the issue through peaceful means. Delineation of a line of control in the glacier area has not taken place so far. Oddly enough, he contended that the mere presence of Indian troops in the Siachen glacier area was a violation of the Simla Agreement.

The 80-km long high altitude and desolate glacier has been the scene of skirmishes since April, 1984. Indian troops occupy the glacier and the surrounding heights, while Pakistani forces are in the valleys below. While this makes it easy for the Pakistanis, for they are at a comfortable 6000-8000 feet, Indians have to fight from altitudes ranging from 18,000-30,000 ft. Pakistan has been maintaining that the glacier area falls on its side of the line of control, but India has challenged this claim. In fact, the line of control stops just short of the glacier, at a point south-west of it. This uncertainty has resulted in the dispute.

Drug Addiction

This was one of the topics set in the Essay Paper for a competitive examination held recently

It is a tragedy of the times that thousands of young men and women, in the prime of life, fall victims to the pernicious habit of taking drugs, thus marring their prospects of bright careers and virtually ruining their lives. The drug habit has spread fast among daily wage earners (labourers), ailing or frustrated people and students in colleges and university campuses. According to an official estimate, 25 per cent of the country's youth, especially in the metropolitan centres—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras—are addicts of one drug or another.

Drug addiction is not a simple matter of psychological dependence. In many cases, it is a manifestation of a long-standing personality problem that manifests itself in one form or another. Some analysts believe that drug addiction is a social problem, a habit more than a mental illness. Among those who encourage this habit are students' friends, drug peddlers and dealers most of whom command a vast network of agents and collaborators.

In fact, there are large international gangs which have accomplices in many lands. They resort to all sorts of underhand methods to distribute and popularise intoxicating drugs. They find it a highly profitable business. No wonder they often bribe their way into influential circles, cross international frontiers even at great personal risk (many get caught and even killed in encounters). But it is the poor carriers who get caught or killed. The kingpins, thought known to the authorities, are left untouched.

It is they who have the last laugh. Smuggling has become a regular method of maintaining their supply lines.

Some of the professional smugglers specialise in narcotics and have earned the dubious distinction of being described as "Narcotic Kings". Illicit traffic in drugs has shown a sudden spurt during the past couple of years. Interestingly, the largest ever seizure of heroin in the world (602 kg) was made near Bombay in January, 1986. Seven months later, another notable seizure (473 kg) was made, also in Bombay. There have been large seizures at Amritsar too.

Time was when opium and "charas" consumption was popular among certain sections of the people in both rural and urban areas. Crude opium is now out of fashion, the drugs currently used being heroin, hashish, Mandarin tablets, LSD, brown sugar and what is called "smack". These varieties are easier to carry and are free of odour. Small quantities of these powders and pills ensure the 'thrill', the 'enjoyment', the 'trip to another world', the feeling of becoming oblivious of all mental worry or physical pain, or whatever else the addicts seek.

Orally or through injections, young boys and girls first take a small quantity of one or the other of these drugs on the persuasion of their friends—just for a little fun. But gradually drug consumption becomes a habit which grows and overpowers them, as perhaps nothing else can. Thus they become addicts, pathetic slaves of drugs and find it almost impossible to shake off the habit. When the addicts fail to get their supply of intoxicants from the familiar channels at the usual prices,

they become desperate and steal, rob or commit other crimes to acquire the money anyhow. Cases are known of young boys and girls stealing money from their parents' pockets and purses to buy drugs secretly. They lose the will power to get out of the habit, they get hopelessly entangled in its vicious grip.

Generally, the drug habit, like that of drinking liquor, is prevalent among members of the affluent society. The poor people, by and large, are less affected by it because they are preoccupied with the daily grind of earning their livelihood. They have seldom any money to spare for such luxuries and obnoxious habits. To that extent, drug addiction is said to be a disease of the rich rather than of the poorer sections of society. But many poor people take to drugs to forget their misery and out of frustration.

A recent report concerning the spread of the drug habit among inmates of the notorious Tihar Jail in Delhi disclosed that at least six prisoners died over a period of eight weeks because of "smack". Despite the reportedly strict supervision, drugs are smuggled into the jail and several prisoners are caught every fortnight for possessing some drug or other. The continuing availability of heroin or brown sugar to the inmates has often baffled the jail officials. Presumably, the jail's supervisory staff, the wardens and the workers in charge of sanitation are all involved in the drug racket. Admittedly, the illicit drug traffic has its ramifications. The traffickers manage to have contacts at high levels. They seldom get caught, and when they are apprehended they generally escape punishment on one ground or another.

Besides carrying on publicity

through TV and other mass media to enlighten people about the evil consequences of drug addiction, the Government has also made arrangements for weaning away addicts from this ruinous habit. There are special wards in large hospitals for de-addiction programmes, though they have proved inadequate in view of the increasing number of patients who need de-addiction treatment. Moreover, at several centres the enthusiasm for such programmes soon fades away, and things are back to square one again. At times the funds allocated for the de-addiction drive remain unutilised.

Unfortunately, India has become a major transit-centre of illicit drug traffic. The drugs are received from the "Golden Triangle" and the "Golden Crescent" countries for despatch to Western regions, especially the U.S.A. But the latest evidence, supported by official and other reports, indicates that consumption of a large quantity of these drugs is now within this country. It is also well known that smugglers of drugs act in close collaboration with terrorists. Both use each other's services to achieve their nefarious goals.

The Kashmir Valley has lately become a heaven for drug smugglers. Punjab continues to be a popular transit route. Most of the narcotics come from the N.W.F.P. bordering Afghanistan. It is no longer the relatively bulky opium that is carried from the producing centres to the consuming areas; nowadays it is the sophisticated, neatly packed heroin, or brown sugar (which is smoked) that is the favoured drug. Carrying it is easy. The latest fad is called "valine".

Desperate, courageous smugglers dump the precious article in polythene bags near the border at a pre-selected spot from where it is picked up by carriers, many of them hired or professionals, working for a commission for their employers.

The anti-drug laws such as the

Narcotics, Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (November, 1985) and the intensified patrolling by the B.S.F. on the Indo-Pakistan border, especially in the Punjab sector, have made little difference. The smuggling of narcotics continues, the occasional seizures and recoveries by the police and customs staff being only the tip of the iceberg. There has admittedly been a sharp increase in consumption of drugs, especially among college students, thanks to the collusion between the police and the drug smugglers or their agents.

A recent study has shown that for centuries "ganja" has been smoked in India by Sadhus, the genuine variety and the fake ones, to keep warm in the cold regions of the Himalayas. Besides, this and other drugs have been popular among hard-working people such as rickshaw pullers and other manual labourers. They find that a spot of 'ganja' or 'charas' in the evenings brings relief to their aching, tired limbs.

But 'ganja' was regarded as too lowly an intake by educated people. It was when the modern drugs became a craze in Western countries that hashish (which in effect is the modern name for 'ganja') or its concentrate, black (opium), grass, marijuana and LSD (the Beatles gave a poetic interpretation to these initials and described the drug as "Lucy in the sky with diamonds") acquired respectability and the use of these drugs caught on in India. Since then, there has been no going back.

It has been found that in this country modern drugs gained popularity in the mid-1960s. The anglicised teenagers hailing from rich families studying in the well-established colleges were perhaps the first to fall victims to these intoxicants. Then the practice spread to middle class families. The company of drug addicts among students naturally affected the others (the non-conformists) were scoffed at as old-fashioned or still "in their mother's

lap". Some students slid sharply into what has cynically been called the "dark nether world"; others acquired the habit slowly.

The typical drug addict is identified by soiled clothes, unshaven face matted, dirty hair, bulging or sagging eyes totally lacking sparkle, a dreamy, listless look and an innate desire to be left alone to sleep or just lie down. Hallucinations, strange visions of rats and snakes, and other frightening scenes, have come to be associated with drug taking. After some time the craving for their favoured drug impels them to abuse people right and left, and commit all sorts of crimes. Thus there is a close link between drug taking and crime indulged in by educated youngsters.

Another interesting fact is that although doctors and medical college students are supposed to be fully aware of the grave dangers of the drug habit—much more than the lay man—medical students living in college hostels fall an easy prey to this pernicious habit. Later investigations have shown that school children have also been affected by the drug habit.

A New York Police report disclosed that the consumption of marijuana, LSD, BZ and hard drugs with a high content of THC has increased alarmingly among school-going children, hence the crime rate among juveniles has gone up. No wonder about 20 per cent of the school-going children play truant and miss classes. What they do during those hours is a sordid story of pathetic surrender to drugs.

Parents of drug addicts among schools, colleges and universities cannot escape responsibility for the havoc which their families have to suffer because someone from among their children, boys and girls, become drug addicts. They refuse to believe such reports at first, but hang down their heads when faced with harsh realities. Then it is too late.

Lanka Accord—A Blunder?

The much-lauded accord signed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene at Colombo on July 29 this year has turned out to be highly controversial, though it has a distinctly positive side. The responsibilities that India undertook, including all possible help to keep the discordant elements in check, are difficult to discharge in view of the strong opposition by the Tamil militants and also the Sinhalese. The proposition for discussion is "Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi should not have signed the Lanka Accord with President Jayewardene."

Mr A Sir, July 29, 1987, has lately been described by peace-lovers in India and Sri Lanka as "a historic day" because it was on that day that Mr Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene signed the unique Sri Lanka agreement that was designed to put an end to the prolonged strife in the island republic and herald the dawn of a new era of peace. But the realities have been totally different. There has been considerable violence in the island, and one of the biggest ironies is that Indian forces have found it necessary to open fire on Tamil militants and the Lankans themselves. A couple of Indian soldiers have been killed, much resentment caused; what is worse, there are few signs of an early return to normalcy, not to speak of perfect harmony and fulfilment of the Tamils' ambitions. The bilateral Peace Keeping Force comprises Indian troops and also some Sri Lankans, but while the Sri Lankan soldiers who earlier did much havoc in the Jaffna area—the centre of the Tamils' activity—they have

been in the background and yielded place to Indian army units. The disturbances there are not a trivial affair. Let us dispassionately consider the responsibilities and obligations that India has assumed under this accord. One, the Government of India has underwritten and guaranteed the agreement, which means it has taken upon itself the responsibility to maintain peace in foreign territory. The Government has also promised to take steps to see that Indian soil is not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity and security of Sri Lanka. The Indian Navy and Coast Guard are to cooperate with the Lankan authorities in preventing Tamil militants from indulging in disruptive activity. Unfortunately, the accord has split the Tamil minority more or less permanently and the blame for sacrificing the interests of the Tamils is being put on India. New Delhi knows very well that the Tamil militants have not given up their demand for a separate State of Eelam in northern Sri Lanka, though many of them have accepted the accord, for the present, since they had little choice. The Sri Lankan President is notorious for breaking his promises and for going back on his word and then launching oppressive military campaigns against the Tamils. Is there any firm guarantee that he will not strike when an opportunity comes? What will be India's position then? Actually, India has tied its hands, if the accord fails, as it may after some time, India would have to share much of the discredit. That is the harsh reality. The Indian army would then be caught in a cross-fire.

Mr B I think, Sir, that my

predecessor has deep-rooted prejudices against the Sri Lankans and also the Tamils. We should take into account the unique gains of the Lanka accord which was signed after prolonged negotiations. First, it has brought peace and ended the racial strife in Sri Lanka that had cost hundreds of lives and resulted in much destruction of public and private property. One of the consequences of the prolonged conflict in Sri Lanka, extending over four years or so, political rights, large-scale arrests of Tamils, especially those suspected of terrorist leanings as well as Leftists in the region. Second, the decision to establish a council for the integrated areas of eastern and northern Sri Lanka fulfils a long-standing demand of the Tamils. There would be considerable decentralisation of authority, and this would certainly strengthen the process of democracy in Sri Lanka. To that extent, the new set-up would curb the trend towards authoritarianism, which was much in evidence until recently. Third, the island's all-round progress and economic development had received a distinct setback because of the continued disturbances. The process of development will now be resumed and the damage caused repaired. Fourth, Sri Lanka was very much in danger of being trapped in a military bloc dominated by the U.S.A. and of thus going out of the Non-aligned group of nations (it was at one time a prominent NAM member). Sri Lanka can now adopt an independent foreign policy and thereby thwart foreign influences which threatened its independence. No less important is the fact that

the accord has restored the friendly relations between Sri Lanka and India; these relations were under considerable strain ever since the future of Indian settlers in Sri Lanka came under discussion. The accord has set a fine example of how two neighbouring countries can settle their differences amicably through a patient dialogue, without the intervention of any outside power. So the Lanka accord has far more pluses than minuses.

Mr C I am afraid I do not accept the contentions of Mr B, who seems to have been carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and has not considered the unfavourable repercussions of the Lanka Accord in the island itself. Let us start with a basic issue. Why was the accord signed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi without bringing in the Tamils who were the concerned party and who had not abdicated their right in favour of the Indian Prime Minister. The dispute and the discord were not between India and Sri Lanka, the sharp and continuing differences were between the Tamil militants and the administration of Sri Lanka. The accord should have been signed between the militants and the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) on the one hand and the Sri Lanka Government on the other, with India merely underwriting it. Already, the Indian authorities find themselves on the horns of a dilemma within a few weeks of signing the accord. The notorious Prevention of Terrorism Act, under which an apparently unending series of atrocities were perpetrated by President Jayewardene and many Tamils put behind bars, still stands on the island's statute-book. The accord makes no mention about the urgency of withdrawing this obnoxious law. Another fact that I would like to mention is that before the accord

the Government of Sri Lanka had found itself badly cornered. Colombo spokesmen admitted that if the war with the Tamils had continued for another six months or so, the administration would have collapsed economically, militarily and also politically. There was a virtual disaster ahead; so President Jayewardene saved himself and his Government by seeking India's assistance which, on many previous occasions, he had rudely and arrogantly brushed aside. The economic distress would have boomeranged on the Jayewardene regime. The promises by India to rush food supplies came in good time and saved hundreds of people from starvation. Moreover, President Jayewardene had come to realise at long last that a military solution of the ethnic crisis was not advisable and was bound to fail. India is spending large sums in Sri Lanka for dubious gains. The next few months may witness revival of the ethnic strife.

Mr D Sir, the Lankan administration now regards India as a friend and an ally who has shared the responsibility of maintaining peace in the northern areas, of solving the food problem, bringing amity instead of discord and making a military drive to tackle the Tamil challenge unnecessary. The Colombo authorities have also to thank India for the surrender of large quantity of arms by the Tamil militants; such a handing over of weapons would not have been brought about by the repressive and reckless methods which President Jayewardene was pursuing. The Government and people of India certainly have a responsibility towards the Tamils who are, after all, sons of Indian soil. Whatever Mr Rajiv Gandhi has done through the accord is for the benefit of the Tamils who have suffered heavily during the past few years as a result

of Sri Lanka's repressive policies. Hardly anywhere else in the world has the welfare of a minority been so clearly and so diplomatically been safeguarded as in the case of the Sri Lanka Tamils—all through India's initiative and our negotiators' diplomatic efforts. There is no denying that India's prestige has gone up considerably after the accord. No longer is this country derided and mocked at in Sri Lanka. As for the hostility to the accord among the Sinhalese and the Lanka Buddhists, that is Sri Lanka's internal problem which President Jayewardene has to tackle. He is taking the necessary steps to implement the accord, and this is a heartening feature of the post-settlement period. Of course there are teething troubles; these were expected in the complex situation. But the initial hurdles will soon be overcome. For instance, the discord over the composition of the Council is in reality a struggle for power among the various groups of the Tamil militants. True, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been indulging in violence, coercion and intimidation against other Tamil groups. The Government of India has warned LTTE and expressed its deep shock and distress over the latter's actions. We may feel sure that the LTTE will soon return to the path of sanity so that implementation of the accord is not endangered. One other aspect has evidently been forgotten by the previous speakers. The accord specifically recognises Sri Lanka as a pluralistic, multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual society in which all citizens can live in an atmosphere of harmony, equality and safety. Earlier, the slogan "Sri Lanka for the Sinhalese" was catching on and creating avoidable disharmony. The anti-Tamil hostility is fading away. All in all the accord has many bright and positive aspects.

Evils of Terrorism

This was one of the topics set in the Essay Paper for a competitive examination held recently

The menace of terrorism has been increasing over the years, though there are spells of intense, widespread activity, followed by periods of relative calm as if to give respite to the innocent millions and the governments concerned. The evils of terrorism are so obvious and the world has become so familiar with them that it is perhaps unnecessary to describe them in detail. Even so, the multi-faceted, pernicious consequences of this challenge to mankind need to be fully known to all and sundry to facilitate the formulation of effective anti-terrorist plans. Notable among these are a soul-killing sense of insecurity and instability, the heavy loss of life and the erosion of confidence in the administration's capacity to ensure safety.

Several countries, including the world's mightiest Power, are affected by the scourge of terrorism which has taken many forms—bomb explosions, assassinations of selected people and sometimes indiscriminate killings, blackmail, threats of murder if the demanded ransom is not paid and hijacking. While stray shootings and explosions are a feature of terrorist activity within countries where there is seething discontent among a section of the people, air transport is a favourite target for international terrorism.

American experts have defined terrorism as "the use of international violence by individuals or groups to achieve political goals". It is, in effect, a type of war, though it is not openly fought. This definition applies to lawless acts in the international arena; in the national sphere terror-

ism implies acts of violence indulged in by politically motivated people who have some real or imaginary grievances which have remained unredressed for some reason.

Both national and international terrorists believe in the cult of the gun and the bomb—violence by every means available to the culprits. Lately, they have acquired modern weapons, in fact, the terrorists in many cases have as sophisticated weapons, including machine-guns, sten-guns and other devices manufactured by the leading factories. The police often feel baffled about the source of these weapons and also the fact that the terrorists manage to maintain a continuous supply of funds and weapons. The funds which feed the terrorists come from various sources, foreign supporters and collaborators, the yields of bank robberies and stray looting of persons carrying bags containing cash, etc.

The usual aim of terrorists is to wreak vengeance against those whom they regard as their enemies, oppressors and usurpers or otherwise acting as obstacles in the achievement of their goals. It matters little to these elements that their aims are unethical, illegal and disruptionist. Some of them aim at bringing about a social revolution and causing political upheaval. The terrorists are in a minority, but they manage to terrify large majorities and defy the police month after month.

In recent years terrorism has taken many forms such as State terrorism (where the State itself indulges in violent acts in a bid to eliminate certain lawless elements of other groups).

The U.S.A. provides a classic instance of State terrorism: the

American administration supports the Government of El Salvador and some other Central American countries in their fight against Leftists and terrorists, simultaneously it assists anti-Sandinist insurgent groups in Nicaragua. Another tragic instance of State terrorism was the barbarous attacks by Israeli bombers on Tunisian territory in September, 1985. South Africa openly indulges in acts of terrorism (with indirect U.S. support) against the blacks. Sri Lanka ruthlessly bombed Tamil militant areas in Jaffna some months ago.

Terrorists recruit young people in their ranks. Idealistic fervour apparently inspires them to join the ranks of misguided people who hope to achieve striking success even against heavy odds.

In recent years many steps have been taken to fight terrorism. Sponsors of resolutions in the U.N. against hijacking, terrorism and hostage-taking have been trying to find ways to strengthen the machinery to counter the evil. Crackdowns on the centres of terrorist activity, tighter security at the airports, railway stations and Government offices have been ordered. Attempts are being made to remove the sense of insecurity created by the scare of terrorists. This insecurity has led to substantial migrations.

Social analysts rightly assert that the ultimate battle against terrorism will have to be fought by the people. Since there is widespread revulsion against the ruthless acts of terrorists, the people's cooperation is vital. But public enthusiasm to fight the evil must not be allowed to fade away for lack of effective assistance by all sections of society and all wings of the administration.

Population Trends—Setbacks to Family Planning in 1980s

The world's population growth rate has lately been slowing down and the population explosion has lost its relevance in many regions. But the time when humanity will reach the zero growth rate is a long way off. While China has set a fine example by reducing its growth rate to 1.8 per cent and then to 1 per cent, India has much leeway to make up, its growth rate being still 2.2 per cent. There have been many setbacks to the Government's family planning programmes, both incentives and disincentives having failed to achieve their aim in full.

This Special Supplement analyses the population trends, points to the disconcerting situation and discusses its implications for the future.

I. Introduction

Towards the close of the 17th century Thomas Malthus published his famous "Essay on Population" in which he drew a truly frightening picture of the future. The human population, he warned, would soon outrun the means of subsistence (food supply). Fortunately, the feared doomsday has not dawned. Although the world population has doubled itself to 2000 million by 1930, and another thousand million people were added in 30 years, 1930-1960, from 1960 to 1974 the population recorded an increase of about 700 million. But, belying the dreaded Malthusian theory, foodgrain production increased more or less proportionately. Owing to the large-scale expansion in agricultural output, which Malthus thought would increase only in arithmetical progression (as against geometrical progression in which, he thought, the population would expand), the stark famine has not materialised. An important factor that countered the population increase was the Green Revolution and the implicit technique of intensive culti-

vation, use of high-yielding seed varieties and fertilizers and change in farming practices. The food situation, however, became critical during 1972-74.

The World Conference on Population (Bucharest, August, 1974) and the Conference on Food (Rome, November, 1974) were held in this dismal context. The net assessment was that the total world food production had not fallen substantially, it was the alignment or the distribution that was to blame for the glaring imbalance. While the advanced countries continued to have surpluses, the developing regions experienced heavy shortages in essential articles of food. The latter group of countries suffered both ways—through excess population as well as shortage of food.

The Mexico Conference stressed the inter-relationship of peace, security and population. A consensus text, approved by the main committee called for the creation of conditions for real peace and security. India and several other countries had, in the general debate, highlighted the link between disarmament and development.

The consensus text entitled "Peace, Security and Population" stated "Being aware of the existing close links between peace and development, it is of great importance to the world community to promote peace, security, disarmament and co-operation, which are indispensable for the achievement of the goals of human population policies and to economic and social development. Creating the conditions for real peace and security would permit a allocation of resources to social and economic rather than to military programmes, which would greatly help to attain the goals and objectives of the world population Plan of Action."

Meanwhile, a 12-nation group called Friends of the President (of the conference) finalised consensus document known as the "Mexico Declaration". The Declaration reiterated the commitment of the international community to further implementation of the updated world population Plan of Action. India and Mexico reserved their positions on recommendation of the conference calling on the U.N. Secretary-General to 'monitor' multilateral population

programmes that were administered by governments.

II. Population: Myth and Realities

The population in food production technology has prompted the complacent feeling among certain sections of society that the problems of rapid population growth need not be accorded the topmost priority; socio-economic development would take care of it. But the reality is that the rapid population growth is definitely hampering socio-economic development in several less developed countries, including India. Demographic experts have cautioned that Third World governments cannot afford to ignore the vast human tidal wave and its inevitable consequences on all aspects of development, especially employment, education, housing, health care, sanitation and environment.

The fast population growth rate in less developed countries is as much an obstacle to their material progress as a major global economic and political problem. According to the Pearson Report, "No other phenomenon casts a darker shadow over the prospects of international development than the staggering growth of population." Mr Robert S McNamara, former President of the World Bank, was even more emphatic. "The greatest single obstacle to the economic and social advancement of the majority of peoples in the underdeveloped world is the rampant population growth."

But some pessimists have argued that a high population density is an asset (e.g., in Singapore, Hong Kong and certain other cities of the developed world), not a liability or a hindrance to economic progress. It is argued that material standards and per capita income rises in such density. But neither the cultural nor the economic pattern of flourishing cities can be copied by the less

fortunate regions.

For the first time in history, the world's rate of population growth decreased during the decade 1974-84. This was hailed as a "historic turnabout." It was 2.03 per cent in 1974 but came down to 1.67 in 1984. It also declined significantly in most developing countries. This led to wholly unjustified complacency. The prospects of a decent life for mankind as a whole are still grim. If efforts at population control are relaxed, if indeed they are not stepped up in the developing countries, even the current rates of growth and the levels at which they will stabilise national populations will mar the possibility of social and economic development.

World population has grown to 4.7 billion. According to Rafael M. Salas, Director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, the world population could stabilise at eight billion, if birth control programmes bring down fertility rates to the level achieved by Singapore. His medium projection, however, is 10.2 billion in 80 to 110 years. The possible rate of economic growth cannot cope with the rate of population growth of this magnitude. The world population continues to grow at the rate of 156 persons per minute.

III. India's Basic Problem

India has only 2.4 per cent of the total world area (3.28 million sq km out of 13,589 million sq km), but it contains about 15 per cent of the world population. According to the 1981 census, the country's population was 685,184,692. The estimate for 1986 is 75 crore. According to another projection, by the turn of the century the country's population may reach 1 billion (957 million, as envisaged by the World Bank in its "World Development Report, 1981". A recent assessment brought out the dismal fact that 65,000 children are

born and 25,000 die in India every day.

The population has been growing during the past 80 years (1980-81). Since 1951, the growth rate has been very high, in the decade 1971-81 the population increased by 137 million—13 million more than the addition to the total over the 50-year span from 1901 to 1951.

Uttar Pradesh (which dominates the population scene) retains the top position. In fact, U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh together account for 34 per cent of the population—more than one-third of the total.

In some States (Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal) and in the Union Territories, the decadal growth rate (1971-81) has been lower than in the preceding decade. The World Bank Development Report showed that in 1982 the population of India was 717 million, expected to rise to 844 million in 1990 and 995 million in 2000 A.D.

The natural growth rate in population declined in 1984 by 0.5 per cent, from 21.8 per thousand of population in 1983 to 21.3, according to official figures. The most significant progress was achieved in Kerala where the growth rate declined from 18.2 per thousand in 1983 to 16.3 per thousand population in 1984.

India was the first country in the world to launch a regular family planning drive in 1951. The progress has been uneven. Occasional assessments have brought out certain notable trends which apparently call for correctives. The birth rate did not decline for several years and the population control programmes were actually in the doldrums. The target set in 1961 was for a reduction in the birth rate to 55 per thousand by 1973, but what we achieved was a rate of 33 per thousand. The revised target is to reduce the birth rate to 21

planning is wholly an officially sponsored programme and lacks popular backing

There are a few voluntary organisations which propagate the desirability of adopting the one-child or two children norm. But these agencies have been functioning by and large in urban areas, especially the metropolitan centres such as Bombay and Delhi, where both men and women are already convinced of the imperatives of planning the family and of restricting the number of children, for economic reasons.

Another difficulty which the voluntary agencies experience is the attitude of petty officials, Government health workers, municipal staff and others. At the top decision-making level of the bureaucracy, there are generally broad-visioned persons, but at the lower or the implementation level officials view voluntary agencies as a source of competition and even mistrust them. At certain work centres, however, review meetings with Government doctors, municipal authorities and Health Department officials have helped defuse the problem to some extent. Another serious impediment in the way of health workers is the "who are you?" attitude towards voluntary agencies.

The second all-India family planning survey sponsored by the Union Health Ministry recommended that governmental organisations and voluntary agencies should work together to achieve the desired family planning objectives and targets. Among the successful voluntary agencies is the Family Planning Foundation of India, operating at the national level and the Working Women's Forum in Madras which has a network all over Tamil Nadu. But its Health Workers daily face institutional impediments, age-old prejudices and lack of cooperation from Government officials. There are voluntary agencies in other States too, but the overall impact of their

work has not been substantial. The same is true of the Mahila Mandals, youth clubs, and other bodies.

The Deputy Minister for Health and Family Welfare has repeatedly advocated the formation of village-level committees all over the country. These committees should have teachers, other opinion builders, local medical practitioners, social workers and representatives of voluntary agencies. In fact the real effort, it is officially admitted, should be at the village level.

No one need ask whether any particular functionary, government employee or voluntary worker, has a more important role than the others. For motivational activity, every category of workers, official or non-official, has a role to play at his or her level. In a country such as India the Government has an important function—to impart stability to the programme and give the requisite encouragement to the workers engaged at various levels. But any scheme such as planning the family and restricting the size of the population cannot be, indeed should not be, implemented as an official or bureaucratic activity. As the Deputy Minister for Health and Family Welfare put it, voluntary organisations and the people generally have to be related to the programme, integrated with the government machinery, both hierarchically and laterally throughout the country.

But the reality is that despite occasional stress on the important role which voluntary agencies can play in this activity, no concerted effort has been made to involve voluntary agencies all over the country, at any rate, such agencies as are functioning, even if on a limited scale, in a meaningful way in the programme. During the Sixth Plan, for instance, Rs 1500 crore was provided for family planning, but only a few crore rupees were earmarked for involvement of voluntary agencies. The result was that only some agen-

cies were directly concerned and these too had complaints about half-hearted efforts made to enlist their cooperation. The grants-in-aid were wholly inadequate to meet the requirements. Apart from the agencies working in the area of family planning, several others currently functioning in other fields can be contacted and brought into the network so as to expand this programme as a matter of top priority.

Over two years ago, there was some talk of constituting a high-level body within the Ministry of Health so as to serve all the willing voluntary agencies in the country. This new body was supposed to provide them technical knowledge, give financial assistance, monitor the results of their efforts, help them prepare projects and implement them. But the scheme does not appear to have made much headway.

A recent study undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission reached the following conclusions. (1) that the Government has played its part creditably in generating awakening about the need for small family norms, (2) that the non-adoption of birth control measures was not due to ignorance about the family planning methods but for "other reasons"—religious, racial, social; (3) that the poor have shown a preference for the terminal methods; (4) that family planning is practised chiefly for economic or personal reasons and on health and medical grounds. No less than 49 per cent of the 1024 sample adopters gave economic reasons for family planning, 17 per cent for health and medical grounds and 29 per cent for other reasons; (5) that the incentives offered for family planning or income level or literacy rate were not the decisive factors, (6) that the proportion of female adopters was twice that of male adopters; and (7) that the back-up infrastructure for implementation of the FP programme is weak.

and needs to be strengthened.

VII. Government's New Policy

A feature of our current National Population Policy is family planning by persuasion and popularisation of the small family norm. This is obviously a democratic process and is slow as well as time-consuming, but it is more enduring. No coercive method is to be used to hasten attainment of the goal. The measures already adopted include the terminal methods of tubectomy and vasectomy and the non-terminal methods of IUD and condom.

The present policy has several new features: (1) The two-child norm is to be popularised by offering incentives to those who observe this norm. The incentives include old age pension and low-premium insurance policies. (2) It is proposed to introduce population education in schools. This will fulfil a long-felt need. (3) There is a shift in emphasis from sterilisation (which led to adverse reactions) to spacing of children. (4) Family Planning Committees are proposed to be set up in every block and panchayat. (5) A women's corps of two million volunteers is to be raised; each of them will be asked to motivate 60 couples. This scheme of volunteers is evidently based on the Chinese pattern of neighbourhood committees and Health Workers. Each of these committees comprises elderly women or who keep in constant touch with all eligible couples to ensure that contraception is practised. In India the incentive offered to the most successful among the women volunteers will be given regular government jobs. (6) The corporate and organised industrial sector is to be closely involved in the programme.

According to UN projections, India will double its current population during the next 50 years and

have more people than China has now. Bangladesh would have three times its present population, and Kenya five times 50 years from now. The past 12 years have brought increased unemployment, mounting external indebtedness, instability, stagnation and a decline in economic growth to large parts of the world. The number of people living in absolute poverty in the world and also in India (the official claims to the contrary notwithstanding) has increased.

In this country, even a ceiling of two children per family will not bring down the birth rate fast enough to ensure our entry into the 21st century with real and durable economic growth. The authorities have worked diligently to promote IUDs, modernised and simplified abortion, promoted the most liberal laws for women to decide whether they want to bear another child or not, and given all sorts of incentives for sterilisation.

A recent survey of population trends, conducted by the Planning Commission, brought out the fact that since the 1960s there has been a sharp increase in the 60-plus age group and a notable decline in the group of 1 to 14 years. This trend perhaps marks a demographic transition, but it would be unsafe to draw any specific conclusion. Maybe, as elsewhere in the world, better medical facilities in urban areas and more systematic treatment of ailments, have prolonged the life-span.

VIII. Obstacles and Conclusions

There are several obstacles in the implementation of the family planning programme and achievement of the ambitious targets.

First, there is the intense and deep-rooted conservatism of the people to a large majority of whom the one-child or two-child norm appears to be too radical, especially

because of the tradition of having fairly large families ("the more the merrier" concept).

Second, India is not China. The Government's new strategy is based largely on the Chinese pattern, but this country lacks the socio-economic and political infrastructure that has facilitated an effective check on population there. China has a totalitarian system, the boundary between the people, the party and the Government being vague, even non-existent. Compulsion in reforms there is not uncommon. Moreover, the basis for effective birth control already existed in China when it undertook the programme in a big way about seven years ago. The people were warned that the curb on births was State policy and those who did not conform to it would suffer.

China had provided a first-rate public health and medical care system. As a result, children in that country, as also in the Soviet Union, are well looked after by the State and have bright chances of living up to a ripe old age. Such facilities have not yet been provided in India, though the series of social welfare programmes have made some impact. There has to be a far more comprehensive network of health care facilities if the family planning programme is to succeed.

Acceptance of family planning as a permanent feature of life depends on the level of education. The literacy rate in this country is low, about 39.45 per cent, the percentage of literate women being much too low. The percentage is almost double in China. While the majority of the people in India are illiterate, the majority in China are literate. The literacy position (and hence the standard of intelligence) in India has to be substantially improved, especially female literacy, to ensure success of family planning campaigns.

There is also the problem of finances. Control of population cannot be a cheap affair in this huge

country where spreading a message, providing the requisite medical infrastructure and after-care are necessarily expensive. The new multi-faceted programme will cost an additional sum running into several hundred crore over and above the Seventh Plan provision for family planning (Rs 3256 crore). But the investment would be certainly worthwhile and bring handsome dividends in the shape of lasting, long-term benefits that would help solve many of India's problems.

There is, in addition, the son syndrome. A son in our society is deemed a better economic proposition than a daughter. Propaganda in TV to the contrary has had little effect. The people's minds are conditioned by social behaviour over the centuries. Sociologists and population experts have found that people in India produce more children because they feel they must have sons who would take care of them in their old age. It is another matter that their hopes are often belied because many sons and their wives (daughters-in-law of the sons' parents) care little for the elders who are often regarded as a burden, even a nuisance. Countless parents feel disheartened on finding that they are unwanted, neglected and uncared for. Some selfish, thoughtless sons, often prompted by their wives, send their parents to live in "Homes for Elders", giving them a pittance, sometimes nothing at all.

In India, family security is the basic security. So, people are not inclined to abandon the preference for sons and the practice of having more children in that quest. Besides, to the poor, children are extra hands, never extra mouths to feed.

The girl in almost every Indian family, especially the conservative ones, is regarded as a commodity. Parents' investment in terms of food, care, clothing, education of girls, etc., becomes the gain of the family into which she is married—and as early as

possible. To get a suitable match all sorts of sacrifices have to be made in the shape of dowry. Only a few parents love their daughters as much as they do their sons; millions still have a deep-seated prejudice against girls and a distinct preference for sons. One of India's major obstacles in pursuing the family planning programme is right there; the anxiety to have at least a couple of sons prompts them to produce more children when they find they have female infants on their hands. This is the reason why the new population policy includes a provision under which parents having two daughters and no sons have been promised certain benefits.

Some time ago a Population Advisory Council under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare was set up by the Union Government to act as a "think tank" on major issues relating to population control. The "think tank" has apparently worked in an ivory tower, away from the realities. It should strive primarily to check the growth of population in the rural areas where the major thrust of population control should lie. More women should be involved. The familiar bureaucratic lethargy has to be corrected. A much-improved infrastructure and also more stress on individual welfare are urgently called for. There must be a general recognition of the fact that population control is fundamental to the nation's all-round development.

The setting of family planning targets has frequently proved a controversial matter. It was the frantic bid to achieve, and if possible, exceed the targets of sterilisation and of other items in the programme that led to the scandals of 1975-76 when there were forced sterilisations and similar operations on old men and women simply to boost the figures of the work done. According to a leading woman social welfare worker, if targets have to be set, these should

be set not for family planning or the men and women to be operated upon in various ways but for performance in health care.

It has rightly been pointed out that the poor have been alienated by the entire health system of the Government because of the emphasis, almost exclusively, on family planning. In consequence, health workers are looked upon with suspicion when they enter a village, the rural folks believe that these workers have come to deliver lectures to them on the number of children they should have and to popularise various birth control devices. It needs to be noted that Kerala has made remarkable progress in family planning partly because of the high standard of health and medical care available. On the other hand, Bihar has such a poor record (perhaps the highest birth rates as well as death rates) because of inadequate health services.

DEC '87

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Argumentative Questions on Social and Economic Problems

RULE OF LAW AND TERRORISM

Q. The best remedies against terrorism is maintenance of the Rule of Law and spread of education. Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. The spectre of terrorism can strike any nation at any time. As a result, innocent men, women and children, engaged in their normal activity and totally unaware of the danger lurking around them, are killed by terrorists who are enemies of society. Terrorist activity, whether on land, at sea or in the air, is admittedly horrifying. Fortunately, such activity has lately been declining in most Western regions, notably the USA and European countries. In India, however, there has been a spurt of terrorist activity, not only in Punjab but also in some other States. What are the factors that have caused the decline in terrorist activity in the West while the menace continues unabated in India?

Arguments For the View

1. Studies by experts have shown that among the factors which have led to a significant decline in terrorist activity in the USA (which was at one time hit hard by this crime), are the country's geographical isolation, a well-sustained domestic counter-terrorism programme, the Rule of Law and widespread education.

2. The decline in terrorist activity in Europe is rightly attributed to the greatly improved security measures taken by the various governments and the closer coope-

ration among members of the European Community.

3. Education has enabled the people to understand the true nature of terrorism and, in consequence, it has been easier for the authorities to mobilise popular support to check the menace. Through people's full cooperation alone can terrorism be curbed, and unstinted cooperation can be assured by assuring confidence in the ability of the State to maintain the Rule of Law.

4. Terrorists pose a threat to the entire concept of the Rule of Law, which they do not relish, in fact, they are at war with it. The Rule of Law is vital in political institutions and the day-to-day life of the citizens. It is a precious heritage of civilisation itself, and has to be cherished. Without the Rule of Law, there would be chaos, it is therefore vital for democracy. Terrorists aim at creating confusion and disorder, they have no respect for any democratic set-up or human rights. Hence the basic conflict between the two concepts.

5. Strict, comprehensive laws and firm action by law enforcement agencies at all levels, especially by the anti-terrorist organisations, to counter terrorism have helped a great deal in combating this activity.

Arguments Against the View

1. Admittedly, terrorism has declined in the USA and Europe in 1987 because of the concerted action by the various governments, but in India this form of lawlessness has increased. Neither the concept of the Rule of Law nor the propaganda through the mass media against terrorist activity has helped to prevent the ruthless, selective and

reckless killings. So this contention does not hold good.

2. There is a basic contradiction in this belief. If there had been complete, flawless Rule of Law (which implies acceptance by everyone of the imperatives and sanctity of laws) there would have been no terrorists to whom any regime that is characterised by supremacy of laws is anathema. They flout all laws, especially those which require tolerance, dissent and acceptance of the State and Government as supreme institutions.

3. When fear has struck the minds of the masses because of the reckless killings of innocent men, women and even children, and when the security forces are unable (as in Punjab) to ensure safety of life, cooperation of the people becomes uncertain. The people have learnt through bitter experience that anyone who is suspected by the terrorists of being a police informer, or who has criticised terrorist activity is shot down sooner or later. The "hit-list" of the terrorists is full of names of people who are critics of terrorism or who betray them. They merrily resort to a house-to-house killing spree whenever they choose.

4. Many people still accept the terrorists' misleading claim that they are merely seeking the fulfilment of certain political goals. As long as this concept is accepted, terrorism will not end. Hence the importance of education. Terrorism hits at democracy. The belief that it is the deliberate, systematic murder and maiming of the innocent to instil fear "for political ends" has proved to be unwarranted.

5. All political groups and parties condemn terrorism, and yet the grave threat continues in Punjab. The extremists and militants do not recognise any political authority. In Punjab even the Sikh priests have surrendered to the terrorists and left the field clear for them. In such a context, neither education nor stricter laws help.

6. To make matters worse, there is the disconcerting phenomenon of State terrorism, that is, resort to tactics of terrorists by the Governments themselves, thus making nonsense of the very concept of Rule of Law which they are supposed to enforce. Since 1979 several State Governments have joined what has been described as the "League of Terror"; these governments become full-fledged sponsors and supporters of assassinations, both discriminate and indiscriminate. The US role in El Salvador and Nicaragua, the dastardly attacks by Israeli bombers on Tunisia to smash the PLO, the ruthless acts of South Africa and the bombing of Tamils in Sri Lanka are glaring instances of State terrorism.

TRAINING THE BUREAUCRATS

Q. "The Central Government's new scheme to send civil servants abroad for training is unnecessary, wasteful and also anti-national." Give reasons for and Against this view.

Ans. As part of the training enhancement programme drawn up by the Union Minister of State for Personnel and Public Grievances, the Central Government decided in September to send three teams of senior bureaucrats and police officers to Britain and the U.S.A. to select universities and other institutions where adequate facilities for training Indian Administrative Service (I.A.S.) and Indian Police (I.P.S.) officers can be provided. In fact, one team to select

centres for I.A.S. officers has already reached Britain en route to the U.S.A. This decision has raised a controversy. Can't Indian officers be given the requisite training within the country? Will training abroad equip Indian officers better for tackling problems of this country's masses?

Arguments For the View

1. The decision is reckless and reflects a prejudice against training institutions within the country and also a fondness for foreign experts even when India itself has several instructors in administrations and also well-established institutions which can provide good, all-round training to Indian officers. In fact several countries of Asia send young officers for training to India.

2. British and American methods of administration are altogether different and hence unsuitable for India where socio-economic conditions as well as the problems expected to be handled by I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers are dissimilar. There is no similarity of problems, issues and of the set-up. How can foreign methods and practices be foisted on Indians? The Government should not fall a victim to the craze for foreign things as if there is a dearth of experts in this country. The craze for foreign consumer and fancy articles is unwisely being extended to human beings and administrative practices.

3. The fondness for foreign know-how and technology, and the readiness with which funds are allocated by the Government to secure things from abroad is certainly hurting indigenous institutions and national interests. All the loud talk of self-reliance acquires a hollow ring in the context of such fancy plans and schemes. The need of the hour is to give the maximum encouragement to our own experts, many of whom have been educated abroad and acquired knowledge of administration from topmost and internationally known experts in this field. These experienced Indian veterans

have been functioning as directors of training institutions in Hyderabad, Mussoorie and elsewhere. Why incur avoidable expenditure at a time when foreign exchange should be conserved at all costs?

4. British and American solutions and practices can never suit India. These practices have in any case to be modified to suit Indian conditions and the largely illiterate and unenlightened Indian masses. Besides, there is a general impression that the Union Minister who has sponsored the scheme wishes to make Harvard University, of which he is an alumnus, the main centre of foreign training facilities for Indian officers. This is patently unfair and smacks of favouritism.

5. The proposed foreign training will in effect enable Indian officers to enjoy trips overseas. Indian Ministers and civilians have a weakness for foreign jaunts at the taxpayers' expense and are ever on the look-out for such opportunities.

Arguments Against the View

1. The plan to send Indian officers to leading foreign countries for training in specialised fields of activity is nothing new. For over two decades, an average of 130 officers have been going abroad every year for getting training under various programmes, including the Colombo Plan, UNDP-funded programmes like the Edward S. Mason Programme, Ford Foundation Fellowships and other courses offered as part of international agency funding and aid packages from donor countries. Following the emphasis placed on in-service training during the last two years, the Government has been seeking more training opportunities in recognised institutions. Even today, some fellowships are available for programmes and courses at Harvard University, for instance. The Edward S. Mason Programme in Public Policy and Management admits seven fellows from India every year.

2. There is some misapprehen-

tion about the scheme. The idea is to ensure training in the latest administrative methods and practices for Indian trainers—those senior people who are expected to train young Indian officers. India at present does not have adequate facilities for the training of “trainers”, which is different from the training of new entrants in civil services.

3. The decision to send two teams abroad in September was in accordance with the recommendation of Prof Warren F. Ilchman, a Ford Foundation consultant to the Government of India. Prof Ilchman had recommended the “external training of likely trainers”. These exploratory trips, costing \$ 35,000 are being funded by the Ford Foundation which also paid \$ 25,000 to Prof Ilchman for his consultancy services.

4. The allegation that the scheme is designed to make Harvard (the Minister's Alma Mater) the focus of the scheme is unfounded. Harvard is only one of the 25 institutions where opportunities are likely to be provided for training of trainers. Advantage will also be taken of the corporate training centres of multinationals. That would be of mutual interest.

MONEY AND JUSTICE

Q. “Money obscures Reason and Justice.” Give reasons For and Against this view.

Ans. Ancient philosophers regarded wealth as the source of all evil. In itself, wealth may appear wholesome and eminently desirable but the temptations it brings in its wake and the pitfalls into which it lands countless men and women prove their undoing. The Bible says “it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.” This holds good even today. Money inevitably obscures reason and justice; it distorts one's vision permanently. What

should be the correct relationship between money on the one hand and reason and justice on the other? Riches, it is said, either serve or govern the possessor. Do they promote justice or do they act as a hindrance?

Arguments For the View

1. Wealth, especially tainted or ill-gotten wealth, almost inevitably ruins a man's character, distorts human values and the sense of justice. That is why as a rule, rich men are unjust, more greedy than others and look upon everything with a jaundiced eye. Clarity of vision, speaking metaphorically, gets blurred when there is excess of money.

2. Without a rich heart, said the great poet Emerson, wealth is an ugly beggar. A kind, considerate, virtuous person who lives simply, frugally and honestly is more likely to be reasonable and just than a person who is accustomed to luxurious ways, modern comforts and to all the conveniences which money ensures. The sense of reason loses its sharpness when a man has accumulated wealth beyond measure, he works ceaselessly to enhance it anyhow, by hook or crook. Mental joys and mental health, mental wealth and mental friends, according to William Blake, constitute real wealth; it is this wealth that ensures sound reason, justice and fair play.

3. Money power tends to corrupt, and when there is growing corruption, there cannot be justice, social, economic or political. In courts of justice it is money that obscures reason and justice. Corruption in the courts is becoming more common because of the ample flow and regular use of money to win favours. Similarly, businessmen have become notorious because of the misuse of money which warps their judgement.

Arguments Against the View

1. Intolerance, bias, prejudice, capped by emotions, queer the pitch

for reason and justice, not possession of money by itself.

2. If the Government has no money, it will not be able to establish courts of justice and all the infrastructure that is essential for law and order, for healthy functioning of a democratic society in which truth and justice would prevail. Lack of money cripples individuals as well as public bodies—in fact the entire administration. It provides the sinews of life, keeps the human and State machinery well oiled and functioning for public welfare instead of stagnating.

3. Development of commerce and industry, and in fact of the country as a whole, would become impossible without adequate funds. It is unfair to blame money for the shortcomings and evils of society. What matters is how the individual possessor and the various institutions use it, that makes all the difference between justice that promotes human happiness and blatant injustice that cruelly mars it.

4. Even excess money in the hands of fair minded, honest people can, and often is, used for benevolent purposes. Dishonest people, however, misuse money and make a just and reasonable set-up almost impossible.

January '88

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MODEL PARAGRAPHS

TWO FACETS OF MONEY

Money is the cause of good things to a good man, one of evil things to a bad man.

Money, it is said, makes the man. It provides not only the necessities of life but also the luxuries and conveniences which have become indispensable features of modern civilization. Franklin, in his work "Poor Richard's Almanac" wrote "If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some." But then the love of money, as the Bible says, is the root of all evil. According to another similar belief, money and time are the heaviest burdens of life. Good, noble-hearted men make good use of the money they may happen to possess, they give charity and use the cash for the benefit of their fellow men, for rendering social service. But bad, misguided people do evil things with it, they drink and gamble and indulge in pleasures of the flesh, thus squandering their wealth and ruining their lives. Thus the same thing, money, is well used by some, misused by others.

ART AND NATURE

Nature hath made one world, and art another.

—Sir Thomas Browne

God created this world, with all its variegated life and beauty. All these creations are covered by the word Nature. Sir Thomas Browne, through the quotation given above, indicates that art and Nature have created two different worlds. While it is true that the creations of God are perfect, inimitable and often incomprehensible, not everyone will agree that there is a vast differ-

ence between the world made by God and that created by art and artists. The two worlds are not quite different. For one thing, true art is imitation of Nature. Art, wrote Dante in his "Inferno", follows Nature as far as it is able to do so, as a pupil imitates his master. Thus art must be, as it were, God's grandchild. What is art after all? Is it not concentrated Nature or the child of Nature? Just as ordinary mortals seek to comprehend Nature, they also seek to comprehend the various forms of art. Like Nature, art also has an enemy called ignorance.

ORIENT AND OCCIDENT

The quest for righteousness is Oriental, the quest for knowledge Occidental.

—Sir William Osler

The Orient, or the East, is generally associated with truth, simplicity, non-violent and righteous, spiritual conduct rather than search for knowledge or material possessions. The West is notorious for constant efforts to acquire wealth and other material gains. It is also known for false standards, a permissive society, economic prosperity, scientific progress and expertise in worldly affairs, rather than matters concerning the mind, the spirit and ethical conduct. While the East believes in keeping one's requirements to the minimum, the West never hesitates to multiply wants, indulge in luxuries and strive for pleasures of all types. The Orient stands for tolerance, other-worldliness, patience and high moral standards, but these are not accorded the highest priority in the Occident. Philosophers and scantily clad, saffron-robed spiritual leaders of the

East have often crossed the seas to spread the message of truth among people of the West. On the other hand, well-dressed scientists, scholars, economists and industrialists have brought fame as well as material success to the West. Actually, both East and West are complementary; there is no need for any conflict between them.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Science and Religion are two sides of the same glass.

At first sight, science and religion may appear to be different. Science denotes the spirit of enquiry, investigation, probing the mysteries of Nature and making inventions. It is through the inventions of science that humanity is able to enjoy many conveniences—the telephone, the radio and television and numerous others. Science frowns upon dogmas, superstitions and unconfirmed beliefs which dominated the early history of man. Religion is a matter of individual beliefs; in that sense it is a personal affair. But over the centuries numerous conflicts and wars have been fought in the name of religion, though it should, truly speaking, promote unity and harmony, and ensure peace all round. No religion teaches war, violence, fanaticism or killing of innocent people. True, science has helped to devise means of destruction. But it is the folly of man that he has misused science, and brought misery to mankind through armed conflicts. More science and more religion, rightly interpreted, can bring perfect harmony in the world.

How to Achieve Peak Performance in Your Work

The victory of success is half won when one gains the habit of work

—S.A. Bolton.

What is peak performance?

A peak performance does not mean 'being the best'. It means living your potential. When you live up to your potential in any area, then you are giving a peak performance.

It is a man's basic drive to strive constantly to realise his inherent potential. Goldstein calls this drive self-actualisation. According to Carl Rogers "The organism has one basic tendency and striving—to actualise, maintain, and enhance the experiencing organism."

Do not underestimate your mental capabilities. Your built-in mental potential is phenomenal. Never play the game of "one-downmanship" with yourself.

In simple words a peak performance is 'doing the best' remembering that human potentialities are by their nature incalculable. Says H.N. Casson, "We target that the brain is an organism, not a pint pot. It is like a violin. It has vast possibilities of thought and feeling. You can always make your best better. You can always make your most more."

Factors that produce peak performance

The following are the key factors that produce peak performance.

Attitude to work: Adopt a healthy, dynamic attitude to your work. Work is real. It is psychological energy in action. Learn to like your work and care tremendously about what you do. Use your potential to

work 100 per cent. The more you enjoy your work, the more you can put into it. The more you put into it, the more satisfied and accomplished you feel. You have potential to become a worker athlete. That means a guy who gets pleasure and success simultaneously.

Do you enjoy work? That is the key question. The golden boy or the golden girl is a person who enjoys his or her work. If your work is unenjoyable you need to take over new work. Decide realistically what you want to be. Think about what position you want to attain in your area of choice and what skills you need to acquire and develop to get what you want. Set goals for yourself accordingly and be thoroughly in earnest to reach your goals. Match your real, inner feelings and desires you have for yourself as a worker with your outside actions.

Work gracefully rather than grudgingly, as a man and not as a machine.

Self-motivation: You will be better motivated to strive for peak performance if you keep in mind the value of work.

Remember

- ★ Work is not only a way to make a living, it is the way to make a life.
- ★ Work is a tonic that tones up the system for play.
- ★ "There is no future in any job; the future lies in the man who holds the job." (Dr G.W. Crane)

Clear focus: Peak performance is helped by full focus on one subject. This is called clarity. A person performing at his best on everything is vital to the activity and on nothing

that is irrelevant.

General fitness guides

Dr Richard Corriere and Dr Joseph Hart have suggested the following general fitness guides for peak performance at work.

Feeling guide: Every one had times in his life when he's succeeded 100 per cent at something. Remember how good you felt when you were totally successful. Let the levels of feeling, clarity, expression, activity and contact you had, then change the way you are at work today.

Image guide: Think of the most successful person you know in your business etc. Imitate his or her most efficient work attitudes. Keep that picture in your head constantly.

Thought guide: Keep the following thought with you at all times: "Am I satisfied with the way I'm working?" Answer it with your actions.

Success visualisation: Use the strategy of success visualisation to achieve peak performance in your work or vocation. Build up a very vivid picture of yourself performing in the same way you want to perform and let the image drift into your mind.

Realistic and worthwhile goals: Since we are goal-seeking beings, we function best when striving for some realistic and worthwhile goals. Set yourself goals which are specific, positive within some environment or situation.

Turning set-backs into stepping-stones: No peak performer can always be on top of the world. He is likely to confront setbacks and failures. His forte lies in turning them into stepping-stones. Henry Ford used to say, "Failure is only the

opportunity to begin again more intelligently." Failure should spur you to greater determination to climb up the topmost rung of life's ladder. No matter how tough and rough things get, you will find other avenues to explore. After a failure you should look up with bright eyes and say, "Now, let me see why I failed and have another go."

Inner drive

What creates the inner drive that keeps you on a consistent track of success? According to Dr Maxwell Maltz, six things do the trick.

- ★ You remember that you are a human being *somebody*, capable of error, but also capable of rising above it.

- ★ You remember that failing in one undertaking does not make you a failure. No one is perfect, no one is successful 100 per cent of the time.

- ★ You remember that you are an actor in life endowed with a creative force with a subconscious servo-mechanism which will guide you to success. You are not merely a reactor, reacting to negative feelings, prostrate before them. Negative feelings mean no goals.

- ★ You remember you are a goal striver and striving means that you try - and you will get there if you try. And if you fail, you try again.

- ★ You remember that when you let blunders side-track you put a scar on the greatest treasure you will ever have - your self-respect. It is the incentive within you that keeps you moving towards your goal, even if you fail now and then. "You are the goal. You are the success - before you even get there moving toward self-fulfilment."

- ★ You remember that CONFIDENCE is the open sesame of success. When you remember your confidence of past successes and use it in your present undertaking to reach your goals, it becomes second nature with you. All other aspects of success

will follow.

Quality

Caring tremendously for quality of work you are doing is a vital ingredient of peak performance. Quality means a high degree of worth or excellence. A sense of quality is not just something you are born with although you are born with it. It is also something you can develop. It is not just the sixth sense, nor just unexplained skill or 'talent'. It is a direct result of contact with basic reality. There is a beautiful way of doing things and an ugly way of doing things.

Centuries ago there lived in Italy a maker of violins, Antonio Stradivari. When he became able to have a workshop of his own he made it a rule that no violin should leave his workshop until it was as near perfection as human care and skill could make it. He said, "God needs violins to send his music into the world, and if my violins are defective, God's music will be spoiled."

A New York advertising agency thought up an advertisement for Rolls-Royce which appeared in full pages right across the country. "At 60 m.p.h." It ran, "the loudest noise in the new Rolls-Royce comes from the electric clock." The idea was shown with some pride to two visiting Rolls-Royce executives. They did not look over-enthusiastic. Said one of them reflectively, "We've got to do something about that clock."

Few things are so embarrassing as watching your boss do what you just said couldn't be done.

Tapping internal resources

Tap your internal resources. According to Maslow there is a tendency in every one to strive constantly to realise his full inherent potentials. He calls it self-actualisation, the most fundamental goal of the human personality. He refers to, "capacities clamouring to be used." Unlock the door to internal resources waiting to be tapped.

"Man's main task", says Fromm "is to give birth to himself, to become what he potentially is."

Gumption

Gumption is essential to peak performance. Gumption makes things tick and click. Robert M. Pirsig observes "A person filled with Gumption doesn't sit around dissipating and stewing about things. He is at the front of the train of his own awareness, watching to see what's up the track and meeting it when it comes." For peak performance the thing that must be monitored at all times and preserved before anything else is the gumption. The Greeks called it 'enthousiasmos', the root of enthusiasm which means possessed by a god, inspired. All great achievers or peak performers had a high degree of this quality. To a person filled with gumption the sky is the limit. Life's most coveted plums will be within his reach.

Personal efficiency

Finally develop personal efficiency for peak performance. It means movement forward with intensity, courage and confidence, with energy. It is a whole-hearted enterprise to attain a goal within your capabilities, also an enterprise against negative feelings. It implies a yen to be better than what you think you are, knowing what to do and what to avoid doing. The key components of personal efficiency are:

- ★ You concentrate on your goal.
- ★ You do one thing at a time.
- ★ You live in the NOW with discipline.
- ★ You remember the Who, What, Why, When, How and Where about your goal.
- ★ You persist in your goal and refuse to let doubt and fear side-track you.
- ★ You strive to manage yourself.
- ★ You make the most of every minute by reactivating the success within yourself.

TEST OF REASONING-I

NUMBER SERIES

Find out the missing number in the following series:

- 1 4, 7, 11; 18, 29, 47, , 123, 199
- 2 2; 6, 12, 20, , 42, 56, 72; 90
- 3 17, 7, 24, 19, 9, 28, , 8, 31, 27, 10, 37
- 4 6, 126, , 9, 108, 12, 7, 133, 19, 12, 72, 6
- 5 2, , 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
- 6 81, 54, , 24, 16, $10\frac{2}{3}$
- 7 45, 54, 47, , 49, 56, 51, 57, 53
- 8 3, 128, 6, 64, 9, , 12, 16, 15, 8

Numbers in the following blocks are arranged according to a certain pattern. Your task is to find out the missing number:

19	12	23
?	4	57

17	36	29
15	?	51

37	69	?
42	23	111

13	36	25
3	12	?

ASSUMPTIONS

Answer questions 13 to 17 on the basis of the study of following signs:

- < means 'is equal to'
- = means 'is more than'
- > means 'is little more than'
- + means 'is little less than'
- × means 'is less than'

13 If $B < C$ and $C \times D$ then

- (a) $D + B$
- (b) $D \times C$
- (c) $D < C$
- (d) $D = B$

14. If $A > C$ and $D \times C$ then

- (a) $A = C$
- (b) $A + C$

(c) $A < C$

(d) Can't say

15 If $B + CD$ and $C < BD$ then

- (a) $B \times C$
- (b) $B + C$
- (c) $B - C$
- (d) $B < C$

16 If $A \times B$ and $B > C$ then

- (a) $A < C$
- (b) $A = C$
- (c) $A \times C$
- (d) Can't say

17 If $A = BC$ and $C = B$ then

- (a) $B > A$
- (b) $B \times A$
- (c) $B = A$
- (d) Can't say

LETTER SERIES

Find the odd-man out:

- 18 (a) CFIH (b) NCQIW (c) IORT (d) FIKN
- 19 (a) FGJN (b) LNQU (c) RIVX (d) ACFJ
- 20 (a) BYDW (b) AZCY (c) EVGI (d) HSJQ
- 21 (a) EFGA (b) LNQJ (c) JINH (d) RIVP
- 22 (a) ICEH (b) YVXW (c) URTS (d) ONPL

In the following questions follow the clue and go on adding one letter to form words.

- 23 A
A_ (A preposition)
A (A cover for head)
A (A strong dislike)
A (Hurry)
A (Purity)
- 24 A
A_ (Simultaneously)
A_ (What remains after burning)
A (Ready money)
A (Noise made by a violent fall)

LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS

Four witnesses A, B, C and D were asked to describe

what a certain murderer was wearing. This is what they described:

- A brown shoes, white trousers, red shirt, white cap
- B blue trousers, yellow shirt, black cap, black shoes
- C white cap; blue trousers, white shoes, blue shirt
- D red cap; green trousers, red shirt, black shoes

If the witnesses remembered only two things accurately and got confused in the other two:

25. What was the colour of the murderer's shirt?
 (a) yellow (b) blue (c) white (d) red (e) black
26. Which of the witnesses remembered the colours of cap and shoes correctly?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) None

Mona, Rekha, Sheela and Anju live in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and are doctor, lecturer, singer and dancer by profession. Your task is to match the right parts on the basis of the study of the statements given.

Mona is not doctor or dancer nor she lives in Calcutta or Madras

Anju does not live in Bombay nor is she dancer

The dancer lives in Calcutta

The singer does not live in Delhi

Sheela and Rekha are not singer or dancer nor they live in Madras

Sheela is not in medical profession

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 27. Mona | (A) dancer | (a) Madras |
| 28. Rekha | (B) lecturer | (b) Bombay |
| 29. Sheela | (C) doctor | (c) Calcutta |
| 30. Anju | (D) singer | (d) Delhi |

JUMBLED SENTENCES

Given below are some jumbled sentences. Write them down in their proper order:

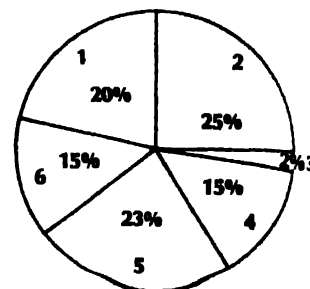
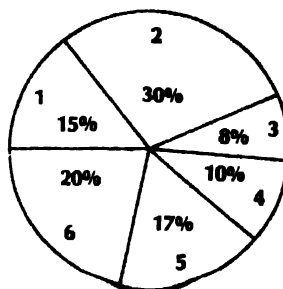
31. Once upon a time a person a chair would explode at the bomb of which placed prayer
32. A peaceful people want general in living
33. The train from the chain pulled after sometime out the man jumped and
34. No country the leader was Mr X when fighting was more than for respected freedom.

STATISTICS

The following wheel diagrams show how Mr A and Mr B spend their income. Study the diagrams and answer the questions that follow.

- 1. House-rent
- 2. Food
- 3. Entertainment
- 4. Clothes

- 5. Children's education
- 6. Saving



35. The total income of A and B is Rs 5400 per month. If B gets Rs 800 more than A what is the income of A per month?

- (a) Rs 2500
- (b) Rs 1900
- (c) Rs 2300
- (d) Rs 2250

36. Money spent on clothes by B is how much more less than money spent by A?

- (a) Rs 235 more
- (b) Rs 270 more
- (c) Rs 10 less
- (d) Rs 155 more

37. A is spending how much more less on food as compared to B?

- (a) Rs 25 more
- (b) Rs 65 more
- (c) Rs 65 less
- (d) Rs 85 less

38. If A gets a rise of Rs 100 per month and puts it in Bank, what per cent of the salary (approximately) would he be saving?

- (a) 33.2%
- (b) 23.3%
- (c) 22.9%
- (d) 25.4%

39. If B shifts to a house with the rent Rs 750 per month how much more less will he have to pay?

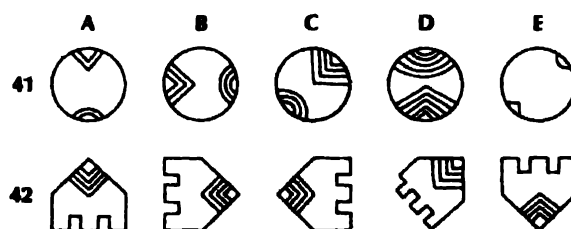
- (a) Rs 130 more
- (b) Rs 80 less
- (c) Rs 85 more
- (d) Rs 15 more

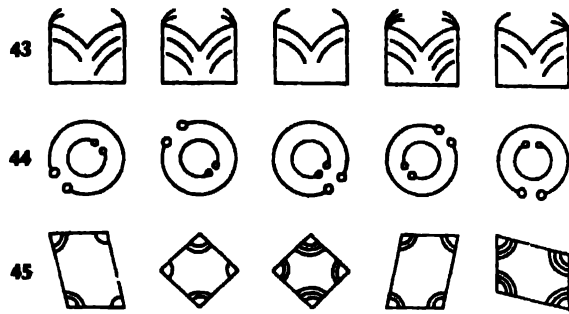
40. If B spent Rs 93 more on entertainment, what per cent less would he be saving?

- (a) 12%
- (b) 5%
- (c) 9%
- (d) 3%

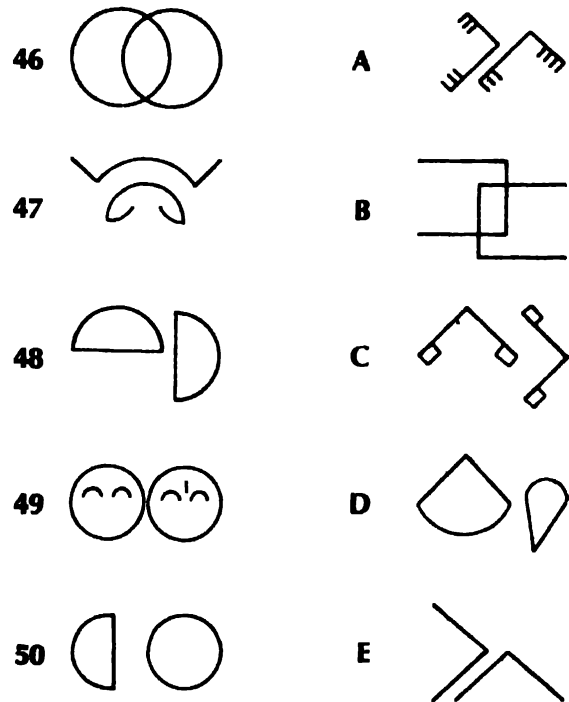
NON-VERBAL SERIES

Find the odd-man out:





Figures given in questions 46 to 50 have some similarity with figures A, B, C, D and E but not in the same order. Your task is to match the right parts:



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. 76. Add the preceding numbers (two) to get the next one.
2. 30. The series is formed by 1×2 ; 2×3 ; 3×4 ; 4×5
3. 23. The series has numbers in sets of three. Add the first two numbers to get the third.
4. 21. Again the numbers are in sets of three. Multiply first and third number to get the second.
5. 4. Each number is double of the preceding one.
6. 36. Each number is two thirds of the previous number
7. 55. Two series have been used alternately 45, 47, 49 ...

and 54, 55, 56, 57.

8. 32. Again there are two series, 3, 6, 9, 12... and 128, 64, 32, 16.
- 9 to 12. Example (9) $19 + 4 = 23$; $57 - 12 = 45$.
- 9 45
- 10 12
- 11 60
- 12 39
- 13 (d)
- 14 (a)
- 15 (c)
- 16 (d)
- 17 (b)
- 18 (c)
- 19 (c)
- 20 (b)
- 21 (b)
- 22 (d)
- 23 AT
HAT
HATE
HASTE
CHASTE
- 24 AS
ASH
CASH
CRASH
- 25 (d)
- 26 (e)
- 27 Db
- 28 Ac
- 29 Bd
- 30 Ca
- 31 Once a person placed a bomb upon a chair which would explode at the time of prayer.
- 32 People in general want a peaceful living.
- 33 The man pulled the chain and after sometime jumped out from the train
- 34 No leader was respected more than Mr X when the country was fighting for freedom

Note—Phrases can change place

- 35 (c)
- 36 (a)
- 37 (d)
- 38 (b)
- 39 (a)
- 40 (d)
- 41 C The number of both types of lines should be the same
- 42 D The pattern of the edge is different
- 43 E Lines inside match with strokes at the opposite corners.
- 44 C Both openings are facing the same side
- 45 A. Only opposite corners should match
46. B. Same type of two figures are interlocked
47. C. Edges of the two figures point in opposite direction.
- 48 E Same type of two figures are near one another.
49. A. One figure has one line extra
50. D. One figure is half of the size of the other

43					?
44					?
45					?
46					?
47					?
48					?
49					?
50					?

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- (d) All the others are types of appointments
- (b) All the others grow above the ground
- (d) It is a mixed metal.
- (a) It is the only petroleum product among tree products.
- (c) It is the only vehicle that has no wheels.
- (e) All the others drive something.
- (c) It is the only washing soap
- (e) It is the only original colour among the mixed ones
- (b) The relationship is that of the article and the way it is used.
- (b) The relationship is that of 'specification' and 'general'.
- (d) First is the name, the second its description
- (a) The relationship is of the outer structure and thing preserved.
- (c) One is the 'means' the other its result.
- (b) One is a cover for the other
- (c) The relationship is of the person and the work attributed to him
- (d) The former is the means of remedying the latter.
- (c) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a)
- TEMPERATURE 22. TEMPLE 23. TEMPORARY
- TEMPTATION 25. TEMPERAMENT
- BAT 27. ART 28. PART 29. PRIM 30. PENCIL
- (d) 32. (a) 33. (e) 34. (c) 35. (b)
- (a) 37 (c) 38 (b) 39 (c) 40 (a)
- B Ball changes sides and moves towards right and left while arrow head changes direction and moves towards right
- E. Movement of triangle is clockwise, circle moves along diagonal and the square right and left.
- E Circle with dot goes round clockwise, circle with single line anti-clockwise with line changing direction and the circle in the middle has + and x sig alternately.
- C. Triangle changes direction and one line is added with one extra brick-like lines.
- A. Circle in the corner changes direction, circles of the same type are added right and down by turns.
- C. The figure rotates anti-clockwise. Number of small curves, the small ark and leaf-like slits change alternately.
- D. Outer circle rotates clockwise with design at the opening changing alternately; the inner one rotates anti-clockwise.
- B. One step-like line is added up and down by turns
- B. Figures on edges move towards the other side, lines change direction and go up and down. Flame-like figure changes side too.
- D. One extra line is added up and down by turn. Line in the circle changes direction.

TEST OF REASONING—III

SYLLOGISM

TYPE I

In the following statements, a situation is explained in a few sentences followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements.
- (b) is only a long drawn one.
- (c) definitely does not follow from the statements
- (d) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate

Note: Your answer should only be in the light of the statements given

Statements

- (1) 1 Everyone, who reaches the top, has to fight for survival
- 2. After years of service, 'X' is still a junior official

Conclusion 'X' did not fight for survival

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (2) 1 Some of the Doordarshan serials are very sentimental
- 2 In all such serials, the story usually revolves round women characters

Conclusion Women are more sentimental than men.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (3) 1 A large part of eastern India is under flood
- 2. Our P.M went to inspect this area personally

Conclusion The P.M is conscious of his duties towards the victims of the calamity

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (4) 1. All murderers get caught ultimately.
- 2. The police traces them through clues.

Conclusion: Every murderer commits some mistake

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (5) 1. Some people can be fooled all of the time
- 2. All the people can be fooled for some time

Conclusion: All the people can be fooled all of the time

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (6) 1. All hills are green.
- 2. Good rain is essential for green forests

Conclusion: Hills have a good rain.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (7) 1 Oceans are very deep.
- 2 Divers can go deep down the seas.

Conclusion Divers have seen every part of the bottom of the sea

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (8) 1 Mosquito repellent creams save us from mosquitoes
- 2 Flies trouble us quite a lot

Conclusion There must be a fly repellent cream too

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (9) 1 Mr X is very fond of coffee
- 2 Mr X is extremely fat.

Conclusion All fat people are fond of coffee.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (10) 1 When people are sad they generally cry.
- 2 Mr John never cries

Conclusion Mr John has never been sad in his life.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In the following questions, a statement is followed by two conclusions. Mark your answers

- (a) if only I follows
- (b) if only II follows
- (c) if both I and II follow
- (d) if either I or II follows.
- (e) if neither I nor II follows.

Statement.

- 11 Mr X has declared that he would oppose the Prime Minister in the next elections.

Conclusions

- I Mr X is very sure of his success.
- II Mr X is an enemy of the Prime Minister.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 12 Companies often paste their ad.-stickers on private cars.

Conclusions

- I. They do not take permission from the owners of the cars.
- II They do so after seeking permission of the owners.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

13. Rahul and Rajni were granted divorce by the court but they remarried each other.

Conclusions:

- I. They loved each other too much to remain apart.
 - II. No one else was prepared to marry them.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

14. India and Sri Lanka have signed a pact to solve the ethnic problem of the Tamils.

Conclusions:

- I. The pact will solve the problem.
 - II. The solution is only superficial
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

15. Swami Vivekanand asked the Indians not to take freedom for granted

Conclusions:

- I. He knew that freedom will not be granted to Indians
 - II. He knew how difficult it was to get freedom and preserve it
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

16. Citizens must be aware of the problems facing their nation.

Conclusions:

- I. Only enlightened citizens can play an active part in solving them.
 - II. National awareness makes the citizens broad-minded.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

17. All women's magazines have a recipe corner

Conclusions:

- I. Women, in general, are very much interested in cooking
 - II. There is no other means of learning cooking
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

18. Only the educated have the knowledge of fundamental rights and duties

Conclusions:

- I. The educated never commit crimes.
 - II. The uneducated have no knowledge of right and wrong.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

19. Most of the magazines have posters these days.

Conclusions:

- I. Posters increase sale of magazines.
- II. Young boys and girls are very fond of collecting posters.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

20. T.V. programmes always include serials for children.

Conclusions:

- I. Children do not see programmes meant for grown-ups.
 - II. These serials are produced by children only.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. Weak argument may not be directly related to the question, may be of minor importance or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. Each question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is weak. Then decide which of the answers given below and numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) is the correct answer.

- (a) Only I is strong.
- (b) Only II is strong
- (c) Both I and II are strong
- (d) Either I or II is strong.
- (e) Neither I nor II is strong

21. Does prosperity lead to exploitation?

- I. Yes, no one can be prosperous without exploiting someone
 - II. No, the rich do not want to be richer.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

22. Should films justifying crimes be banned?

- I. Yes, they inspire the audience to take law in their hands.
 - II. No, they help in understanding criminals better.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

23. Is pen mightier than sword?

- I. Yes, it has the power to change the stream of thinking.
 - II. No, pen is very delicate while sword is strong
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

24. Is beating the suspects by the police justified?

- I. Yes, that is the only way of finding out the truth.
 - II. No, it is a torture against humanity and the innocent often fall a prey to it.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

25. Is the govt's attempt to increase the number of tigers in the country a wise one?

- I. Yes, wild life must be saved and preserved.
 - II. No, tigers are cruel and often turn man-eaters.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

26. Is women's protest against the display of sex posters justified?

- I. Yes, their men folk are always looking at them.
 - II. No, such posters attract audience.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

27. Why do people connected with the world of art and literature grow beards?

- I. Because it gives them an air of being intellectual.
 - II. Because they don't have time for a shave.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

28. Why don't husbands keep fasts and pray for the longevity of their wives?

- I. Because they do not love their wives enough.
 - II. Because they have no faith in prayer
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In the following questions two statements are followed by two conclusions I and II Tick-mark

- (a) if I is right and II is wrong.
- (b) if II is right and I is wrong
- (c) if both I and II are right
- (d) if either I or II is right
- (e) if neither I nor II is right

Statements

- 29 1 Man is mortal
2. All the animals have to die

Conclusions

- I All the living beings have a definite span of life
 - II Non-living things are eternal
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 30 1 Some solids are liquids
- 2 All liquids are inflammable

Conclusions

- I Some solids are inflammable
 - II. Some solids are not liquids
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 31 1 Only those clerks smoke who do not expect promotions
- 2 55% of the clerks are likely to be promoted

Conclusions:

- I 45% of the clerks do not smoke
 - II 55% of the clerks smoke
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

32. 1. Shoes made by X are cheaper than shoes made by Y but more expensive than those made by X
2. Shoes made by A are costlier than those made by Z but cheaper than shoes made by Y.

Conclusions

- I Shoes made by X and A are of the same cost
 - II. Shoes made by Y are costlier than shoes made by Z.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

33. 1. Some apples are thorns.
2. Some thorns are oranges.

Conclusions:

- I. Some apples are oranges.
 - II All oranges are thorns.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

- 34 1 Some doctors are tall.
- 2 Mona is a doctor.

Conclusions

- I Mona is tall.
 - II Mona is not tall.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

In the questions given below, assumption (A) is followed by reason (R) Tick mark (✓)

- (a) if (A) is right and (R) is the reason for it.
- (b) if (A) is right and (R) is wrong
- (c) if both (A) and (R) are right but (R) is not the reason for (A)
- (d) if (A) is right and (R) is wrong.
- (e) if both (A) and (R) are wrong

- 35 (A) Heights lack oxygen
 - (R) Climbers carry oxygen cylinders with them.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 36 (A) Many old persons dye their hair.
 - (R) They want to look younger than their actual age.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 37 (A) India is launching a new national system of education
 - (R) Soon we shall be going for an international system of education.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 38 (A) Our roads are not so clean as they ought to be.
 - (R) Our sweepers lack technical training
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 39 (A) Failures result in frustrations.
 - (R) Competitions are too tough these days.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 40 (A) Our ancestors knew nothing about astronomy
 - (R) Science has unravelled new mysteries of space.
- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE VI

At the end of each paragraph given below, some conclusions have been drawn On the basis of the study of paragraphs, mark your answers as under

- A. Definitely true.
- B. Probably true
- C Can't say as the data is inadequate.
- D. Probably false
- E. Definitely false.

I

Under construction for the past 50 million years, a many splendoured water wonderland is now attracting fascinated visitors from all parts of the world. This mighty coral kingdom, the Australian Great Barrier Reef, owes its existence to trillions of insignificant organisms hardly bigger than a pinhead; creatures that cannot see, hear or even move around, and have been building inch by inch over the ages. Wrapping itself like a protecting arm round Queensland's seaward shoulder, it is the largest structure ever built by living creatures.

41 Some other structures made by living creatures are also in existence

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

42. The creatures mentioned are smaller than pinheads.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

43. The Reef is in the east of Australia

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

44 The Reef does not attract tourists

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

45. It is not possible to trace the exact age of the Reef

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

II

There were long queues to get into the hall where the dancing and folk singing were taking place. Just as the ancient Greeks knew the tales of their gods and heroes from Homer, The Faroese have their history built into them from childhood in the form of sagas. The sagas are sung to medieval chain-dancing, one singer taking the lead and the rest joining in the chorus. Then there followed boat races on the harbour, while I walked in the old part of the town among the grass-roofed houses to the old Parliament House on its rocky promontory. The Faroese Parliament is one of the three oldest Parliaments in the world; the others are those of Iceland and the Isle of Man.

46 In dance, one person takes the lead and the others join

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

47 Iceland, Isle of Man and the place mentioned in the paragraph are near one another

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

48. Faroese culture has come down from ages in the form of sagas

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

49. Lots of people had come for the dance

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

50. The writer was not interested to see the boat race

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1 (c) | 2 (b) |
| 3 (a) | 4 (a) |
| 5 (c) | 6 (a) |
| 7 (d) | 8 (d) |
| 9 (c) | 10 (b) |
| 11 (e) | 12 (d) |
| 13 (a) | 14 (d) |
| 15 (b) | 16 (c) |
| 17 (a) | 18 (c) |
| 19 (c) | 20 (e) |
| 21 (e) Both are irrelevant | |
| 22 (c) Though they deal with different aspects, both the arguments are strong | |
| 23 (a) The second is related to a trivial aspect | |
| 24 (b) Second argument has more weightage. | |
| 25 (a) The second is not directly related to the question | |
| 26 (e) Both the arguments are weak | |
| 27 (a) Only the first is strong | |
| 28 (e) Both the arguments are weak | |
| 29 (a) | 30 (c) |
| 31 (e) | 32 (b) |
| 33 (e) | 34 (d) |
| 35 (c) Both are right but actually A is the reason for R | |
| 36 (a) R is the reason for A | |
| 37 (b) 'R' is a far-fetched supposition | |
| 38 (b) R is not very convincing | |
| 39 (c) Both are right individually | |
| 40 (d) First is definitely wrong | |
| 41 B The words 'largest structure' suggest that there are smaller structures too | |
| 42 E They are a little bigger than pinheads | |
| 43 A. Queensland is in the east. | |
| 44 E The statement is contradictory to the passage. | |
| 45 D. Since the approximate age is already mentioned | |
| 46. C Nothing has been mentioned about dance. | |
| 47 C. Passage does not speak of locations. | |
| 48 B. The fact is already been hinted at. | |
| 49. A. 'The queue' confirms it. | |
| 50. B. Otherwise he would not be wandering in the village | |

Quantitative Aptitude

1. $19932 \div 12 = ?$
(a) 1661 (b) 1616 (c) 1617 (d) 1716
(e) None of these
2. $72 \div 24 \times 6 = ?$
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 18 (d) 28 (e) None of these
3. $(19)^2 \times \sqrt{441} = ?$
(a) 7518 (b) 7581 (c) 7681 (d) 7580
(e) None of these
4. $\sqrt{\frac{484}{11}} \times \sqrt{\frac{324}{9}} \times 0.4 = ?$
(a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{8}{5}$ (c) $\frac{9}{5}$ (d) $\frac{10}{5}$ (e) None of these
5. $1464 \times 126 = ?$
(a) 190464 (b) 109464 (c) 190564
(d) 190546 (e) None of these
6. $4552 + ? + 2332 = 7682$
(a) 798 (b) 978 (c) 708 (d) 566 (e) None of these
7. $\sqrt{6.25} = ?$
 $\sqrt{0.25}$
(a) 10 (b) 0.2 (c) 5 (d) 5 (e) None of these
8. $120 \div 1.2 \times 0.5 = ?$
(a) 50 (b) 50 (c) 500 (d) 10 (e) None of these
9. $1764 \times 14 = ?$
(a) 24696 (b) 25694 (c) 25686 (d) 24669
(e) None of these
10. $9872 + 2316 - 4968 = ?$
(a) 7210 (b) 7320 (c) 7221 (d) 7220
(e) None of these
11. $\frac{6}{5} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{5} = ?$
(a) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $4\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $6\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $4\frac{3}{2}$ (e) None of these
12. 20% of 180 = ?
(a) 36 (b) 46 (c) 30 (d) 16 (e) None of these
13. $\frac{36}{7} \div \frac{28}{21} = ?$
(a) $\frac{27}{7}$ (b) $\frac{72}{7}$ (c) 27 (d) $\frac{7}{27}$ (e) None of these
14. ? of 68 = 408
(a) 400 (b) 500 (c) 600 (d) 800 (e) None of these
15. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{7}{2} = ?$
(a) $\frac{190}{20}$ (b) $\frac{109}{10}$ (c) $\frac{199}{20}$ (d) $\frac{109}{20}$ (e) None of these
16. $899672 + 342709 - 016037 = ?$
(a) 1236.344 (b) 1246.244 (c) 1226.344
(d) 1237.344 (e) None of these
17. 9, 16, 25, 36, ?
(a) 48 (b) 47 (c) 50 (d) 42 (e) None of these
18. 80% of 320 = ?
(a) 246 (b) 256 (c) 265 (d) 240 (e) None of these
19. $6552 - 4864 + 3992 = ?$
(a) 5608 (b) 5681 (c) 5860 (d) 4680
(e) None of these
20. $12188 - 6968 = ?$
(a) 5120 (b) 5221 (c) 5220 (d) 2820
(e) None of these
21. $49134 - 19 = ?$
(a) 2686 (b) 2586 (c) 2568 (d) 2580
(e) None of these
22. 37, 32, 26, 19, ?
(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 11 (d) 15 (e) None of these
23. $8972 + 3763 = ?$
(a) 17235 (b) 12725 (c) 12745 (d) 12735
(e) None of these
24. 101, 92, 83, 74, ?
(a) 65 (b) 76 (c) 70 (d) 75 (e) None of these
25. $385 \div 55 = ?$
(a) 0.7 (b) 70 (c) 7 (d) 70 (e) None of these
26. $\frac{17.82 + 17.18 - 5}{(30)^2 + 3} = ?$
(a) $\frac{10}{1}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10}$ (c) $\frac{10}{100}$ (d) $\frac{100}{30}$ (e) None of these

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

27. $168.72 - 119.69 = ?$
 (a) 39.30 (b) 49.30 (c) 49.03 (d) 95.45
 (e) None of these
28. $7\frac{1}{2} + \frac{36}{5} + 6\frac{1}{2} = ?$
 (a) 21.2 (b) 201.2 (c) 21.02 (d) 22.2
 (e) None of these
29. $\frac{392}{\sqrt{?}} = 28$
 (a) 35 (b) 42 (c) 46 (d) 36 (e) None of these
30. $\frac{(22)^2 \times 484}{44}$
 (a) 5254 (b) 5324 (c) 6324 (d) 6024
 (e) None of these
31. $\frac{13 \times 3 \times 3}{13}$
 (a) 90 (b) 60 (c) 120 (d) 80 (e) None of these
32. $\sqrt{1296} \times (13)^2 = ?$
 (a) 6984 (b) 6284 (c) 6084 (d) 6840
 (e) None of these
33. $\frac{9450}{35} \times 5 = ?$
 (a) 1250 (b) 1350 (c) 1150 (d) 1530
 (e) None of these
34. $\frac{125 + 5 \times 05}{0.05 \times 0.5}$
 (a) 25 (b) 75 (c) 50 (d) 100 (e) None of these
35. $\frac{(752 + 148) \times 2}{(40)^2 - (100 \times 10)} = ?$
 (a) 3 (b) 30 (c) 300 (d) .3 (e) None of these
36. $32.64 \div 13.6 + (2.6)^2 = ?$
 (a) 9.17 (b) 9.18 (c) 8.16 (d) 9.16
 (e) None of these
37. $\frac{15}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{9}{2} = ?$
 (a) 8.50 (b) 8.05 (c) 8.5 (d) 7.5 (e) None of these
38. $\frac{122 - 22}{38 + 12} = ?$
 (a) 20 (b) 2 (c) 2 (d) 10 (e) None of these
39. $3.00 + 0.3 = ?$
 (a) 3.30 (b) 30.30 (c) 33.3 (d) 333
 (e) None of these

40. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{18}} = 4$
 (a) 72 (b) 5184 (c) 5814 (d) 14 (e) None of these
41. 20% of 80 = ?
 (a) 16 (b) 18 (c) 160 (d) 25 (e) None of these
42. $\frac{1344 \div 24 + 104}{2021 - 198.9} = ?$
 (a) 50 (b) 500 (c) 50 (d) 25 (e) None of these
43. 1.6 of 126 = ?
 (a) 201 (b) 20.1 (c) 21 (d) 12 (e) None of these
44. $9.30 \times 0.34 = ?$
 (a) 30.1620 (b) 3.1620 (c) 3.1620 (d) 3.6120
 (e) None of these
45. $333 \div 0.3 \times 3 = ?$
 (a) 3330 (b) 333 (c) 33.30 (d) 333.2
 (e) None of these
46. $152 - 5 \times 0.2 = ?$
 (a) 6.08 (b) 60.8 (c) 6.48 (d) 6.8
 (e) None of these
47. $\frac{280}{119} = \frac{40}{17} = ?$
 (a) 1.5 (b) 2.5 (c) 2.35 (d) 3.5 (e) None of these
48. $245 \times 35 = ?$
 (a) 8575 (b) 8475 (c) 8557 (d) 875
 (e) None of these
49. $\frac{(25)^2 \times 1250}{25} = ?$
 (a) 31250 (b) 30250 (c) 13350 (d) 13250
 (e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 1 (a) | 2 (c) | 3 (b) | 4 (b) |
| 5 (e) Ans 184464 | 6 (a) | 7 (d) | |
| 8 (b) | 9 (a) | 10 (d) | 11 (b) |
| 12 (a) | 13 (a) | 14 (c) | 15 (d) |
| 16 (c) | 17 (e) Ans 49 | | 18 (b) |
| 19 (e) Ans. 5680 | 20 (c) | 21 (b) | |
| 22 (c) | 23 (d) | 24 (a) | 25 (c) |
| 26 (b) | 27 (c) | 28 (a) | |
| 29 (e) Ans 196 | 30 (b) | 31 (a) | |
| 32 (c) | 33 (b) | 34 (c) | 35 (a) |
| 36 (d) | 37 (c) | 38 (c) | 39 (a) |
| 40 (b) | 41 (a) | 42 (a) | 43 (c) |
| 44 (c) | 45 (a) | 46 (a) | 47 (c) |
| 48 (a) | 49 (a) | | |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

* Read each sentence carefully to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. When you find an error, mark the number of that part of the sentence as the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

1 There was hue and cry (1) from all over (2) the State but (3) the Government ignored (4) it completely (5)

2 People live in these houses themselves (1) and yet they are mostly (2) unaware of the chinks (3) in the painted wooden (4) ceilings (5)

3. Neither he is a rogue (1) nor a lunatic, (2) so your and your friend's (3) assessment of him (4) is faulty. (5)

4 The green plants in your private (1) collection will dry up (2) before the rains (3) will fall (4) in this region (5)

5 The woman (1) is the ornament of the home (2); this is commonly (3) accepted in (4) Indian society (5)

6 A shop (1) my brother and I (2) have bought (3) as part of the deal is a commodious (4) one (5)

7 He is a (1) honourable man (2) and has never committed (3) a wrong (4) in his business career (5)

8. Krishan was clever (1) to see enough (2) through (3) Sita's usual (4) tricks and pranks. (5)

9. The lily is too (1) beautiful and I am, therefore, (2) fond of it even when (3) this flower loses a part (4) of its colour. (5)

10. University (1) is no place (2) for lazy, dull (3) and ill-clad (4) students. (5).

* Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blank in each case.

11. The position of the enemy's army, _____ weak by any standard, became much worse when it was surrounded by the rivals.

- (a) considerable
- (b) admitted
- (c) already
- (d) henceforth

12 My uncle did has _____ best to make my wife's stay comfortable

- (a) quite
- (b) better
- (c) very
- (d) worse

13 Being a bright student, he was _____ on top of the class in every examination

- (a) seldom
- (b) never
- (c) regretfully
- (d) always

14 The condemned man was asked to say _____ last prayer before he was hanged.

- (a) hopefully
- (b) woefully
- (c) his
- (d) full

15 Somehow my friend generally found himself on the _____ of a dilemma

- (a) wings
- (b) choice
- (c) alternative
- (d) horns

* Give one word for the underlined expression in the following sentences:

16 (a) Leela often uses clothes which are *out of fashion*

(b) I have applied for a job on the staff in charge of a place where *birds and animals are kept*.

(c) She is only *too willing* to believe whatever her friends tell her

(d) This child *has lost his* parents and deserves pity

(e) The terrorist group committed six acts which *violated the sanctity of religious places*.

(f) In South Africa the White rulers have often tried to *destroy the racial group* which is in a vast majority.

* Select the appropriate preposi-

tion to complete the following sentences.

17 (a) I always keep an eye _____ my assistants in the office.

(b) Mahindru's misdeeds gave a major setback _____ the organisation

(c) You would do well not to pass on this information to your colleagues until you know _____ certain that it is correct.

(d) John and Mary differ in temperament and would, therefore, make _____ incompatible couple.

(e) Nehru was cut _____ for a hero's role

* State words opposite or contrary in meaning to those given below:

18. (a) beginning

(b) barren

(c) lend

(d) loyal

(e) wide

(f) thick

* Give words similar in meaning of the following:

19 (a) complaint

(b) continuous

(c) house

(d) wine

(e) courteous

* Complete the following sentence with proper form of words derived from those given in brackets at the end of each.

20 (a) There is intense _____ in the market these days (complete).

(b) He is an intelligent young man and realises his _____ (responsible)

(c) His Guru is a famous _____ (spirit).

(d) Are you fully confident that he will not _____ you (deception)?

(e) The boys attend the class _____ (regular)

(f) Smoking and drinking are _____ to health (injury).

(g) This publication is a useful _____ to our library (add).

(h) Are you _____ when you

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

find yourself in darkness (fear)?

*** Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets to suit the following sentences:**

21 (a) My son was (to reward) by his teacher for his excellent performance.

(b) She (to keep) waiting by her friend

(c) The guilty boy (to forgive) by the teacher although the offence he had committed was a grave one

*** Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The charges and the answers of Hastings were first read. On the third day Burke rose. With an exuberance of thought and a splendour of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience, he described the character and institutions of the natives of India, recounted the circumstances in which the Asiatic empire of Britain had originated, and set forth the Constitution of the Company and of the English Presidencies. Having thus attempted to communicate to his hearers an idea of Eastern society as vivid as that which existed in his own mind, he proceeded to arraign the administration of Hastings as systematically conducted in defiance of morality and public law. The energy and pathos of the great orator, for a moment, seemed to pierce even the resolute heart of the defendant. The ladies in the galleries were in a state of uncontrollable emotion. At length the orator concluded. Raising his voice till the old arches of Irish oak resounded, "I impeach him", said he, "in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honour he has sullied I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all."

22. (a) What were the notable features of Burke's style of oratory?

(b) To what aspect did Burke refer in his exposition of the

case against Warren Hastings?

(c) What deeply touched the heart of the defendant, Hastings?

(d) What was the nature of the havoc which according to Burke, Warren Hastings did to India?

(e) Burke impeached Hastings on three grounds, what were these and which one was the most damaging?

(f) What was the impact of the oratory on the women present in the galleries of the hall?

(g) Did Hastings also flout morality?

(h) What did Burke try to communicate to the audience?

(i) Give a suitable heading to this piece from Lord Macaulay's "Essay on Warren Hastings"

ANSWERS

1 (2) all over, 'from' is superfluous

2 (1) People themselves live in these houses. The word 'themselves' should appear immediately after 'people' which it qualifies. Wrong construction

3 (1) He is neither a rogue nor. The correlative conjunction 'neither' should be placed immediately before the words that are contrasted

4 (4) 'Before the rains fall', not 'will fall'. When 'before' is used as a conjunction to describe a future event, it is not followed by future tense even when the verb in the principal clause is future. Wrong construction

5 (1) 'The' before 'woman' is incorrect. The article is omitted when a common noun is used in the widest sense

6 (1) "The shop", not "a shop", because the reference in the sentence is to a particular shop. In such cases the definite article is used

7 (1) 'An honourable man'. 'An' is required (instead of 'a') because it is used before words beginning with a vowel sound or a silent 'h'.

8 (2) 'Krishan was clever enough...'. Since 'enough' is an adverb, it has to be placed after the adjective 'clever' which it modifies.

9 (1) 'Very beautiful', not 'too beautiful'. The adverb 'too' means

excess, and is often wrongly used.

10 (1) 'The University' Definite article missing.

11 (c)

12. (c)

13. (d)

14 (c)

15 (d)

16 (a) obsolete

(b) zoo

(c) credulous

(d) orphan

(e) sacrilege

(f) genocide

17 (a) on

(b) to

(c) for

(d) an

(e) out

18 (a) end

(b) fertile

(c) borrow

(d) disloyal

(e) narrow

(f) thin

19 (a) grievance

(b) uninterrupted

(c) residence

(d) liquor

(e) cordial

20 (a) competition

(b) responsibility

(c) spiritualist

(d) deceive

(e) regularly

(f) injurious

(g) addition

(h) afraid

21 (a) rewarded

(b) was kept

(c) was forgiven

22 (a) Exuberance of thought and splendour of diction

(b) Character and institutions of the natives and also the origin of the British Empire.

(c) Energy and pathos of the great orator

(d) He crushed the rights of the people and turned India into a desert

(e) Sully the ancient honour of the English nation; treading under foot the Indians' right in name of human nature, and for being the common enemy and oppressor.

(f) They were emotionally upset to an uncontrollable extent.

(g) Yes, he did.

(h) Vivid idea of Eastern society and the havoc done by the Hastings administration.

(i) "Impeachment of Warren Hastings."

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

- 1 Which of the following is an explosive mixture?
 - (a) oxygen and carbon monoxide
 - (b) oxygen and carbon dioxide
 - (c) carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
 - (d) nitrogen and carbon dioxide
- 2 On electrolysis of a certain quantity of water, 60 ml of hydrogen are produced. The number of ml of oxygen obtained is
 - (a) 20
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 40
 - (d) 60
- 3 Galvanised iron pipes have a coating of
 - (a) aluminium
 - (b) zinc
 - (c) tin
 - (d) lead
- 4 A substance that will turn blue litmus red is
 - (a) aniline
 - (b) table salt
 - (c) lye
 - (d) vinegar
5. Of the following, the vegetable that contains the highest percentage of protein is the
 - (a) tomato
 - (b) cabbage
 - (c) carrot
 - (d) lima bean
- 6 An air bubble under water shines brightly because of the phenomenon of:
 - (a) dispersion
 - (b) interference
 - (c) diffraction
 - (d) total internal reflection
7. The colour of light is determined by its:
 - (a) amplitude
 - (b) wave length
 - (c) speed
 - (d) intensity
- 8 The critical angle for total internal reflection will be maximum when light travels from
 - (a) glass to water
 - (b) water to glass
 - (c) glass to diamond
 - (d) diamond to glass
- 9 A supersonic aircraft is cruising at 2 Mach. Its speed in km per hour is
 - (a) 330
 - (b) 560
 - (c) 720
 - (d) 2380
- 10 Which one of the following optical devices should be used to produce a parallel beam of light from a point source?
 - (a) convex mirror
 - (b) concave mirror
 - (c) plane mirror
 - (d) concave lens
- 11 Viruses resemble other living things because they
 - (a) circulate
 - (b) move
 - (c) reproduce
 - (d) are able to respond to stimuli in the environment
- 12 Plant and animal cells are alike in possessing
 - (a) chlorophyll
 - (b) chloroplast
 - (c) cell wall
 - (d) cell membrane
- 13 Euglena is different from amoeba and paramecium in possessing
 - (a) cytoplasm
 - (b) nucleus
 - (c) cell membrane
 - (d) chloroplasts
- 14 Enzymes are useful
 - (a) only during digestion
 - (b) only in respiration
 - (c) in both digestion and respiration
 - (d) only during ingestion
- 15 Animal cells do not possess:
 - (a) cell membrane
 - (b) cell wall
 - (c) cytoplasm
 - (d) nucleus
- 16 The average life of red corpuscles has been estimated by various investigators to be between:
 - (a) three and six weeks
 - (b) two and three weeks
 - (c) three and five weeks
 - (d) one and two weeks
17. In man, the number of red cells per cubic millimeter of blood is:
 - (a) 6,000,000
 - (b) 50,000
 - (c) 5,000,000
 - (d) 700,000
- 18 The average diameter of a red cell is.
 - (a) 5.5 micron
 - (b) 7.7 micron
 - (c) 6.6 micron
 - (d) 8.8 micron
- 19 The number of leucocytes per cubic millimeter of blood is.
 - (a) between 5000 and 7000
 - (b) between 4000 and 5000
 - (c) between 7000 and 9000
 - (d) between 3000 and 4000
- 20 The term erythema when applied to skin conditions signifies:
 - (a) redness
 - (b) irritation
 - (c) swelling
 - (d) pain
- 21 The distance around the earth along a certain parallel of latitude is 3600 miles. At this latitude, how many miles are there in one degree of longitude?
 - (a) 1 mile
 - (b) 10 miles
 - (c) 30 miles
 - (d) 60 miles
- 22 The maximum percentage of water vapour possible in the air is about:
 - (a) 1%

- (b) 78%
(c) 0.03%
(d) 4%

23. The difference in time between the meridians that pass through longitude 30°E and longitude 90°W is

- (a) 4 hrs
(b) 8 hrs
(c) 6 hrs
(d) 10 hrs

24. As a mass of air rises

- (a) its temperature increases and its pressure increases
(b) its temperature decreases and its pressure increases
(c) its temperature decreases and its pressure decreases
(d) its temperature increases and its pressure decreases

25. On a contour map, lines that are close together indicate that the land

- (a) slopes gently
(b) is swampy
(c) slopes steeply
(d) is high

**Increases (I); Decreases (D);
Remains the Same (RS)**

A uniform magnetic field is acting vertically downwards. A conductor moves horizontally but perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field. Now,

26. If the speed of the conductor is increased, the induced electromotive force _____

27. If the motion of the conductor is changed upwards, the magnitude of the induced emf _____

28. If the direction of motion of the conductor is changed horizontally opposite to Q 26, the magnitude of the induced emf _____

29. A glass rod is rubbed with silk. Immediately after the rod and silk have been separated, the net charge of the rod-silk system _____

30. A straight conductor in a magnetic field is perpendicular to the lines of force. If the current in the conductor decreases, the magnetic force exerted on it _____

Explain

31. What can be found in the human body which may be compared to the shock absorbers of

a car?

32. What are the structural factors that make it necessary for elderly persons to be more careful about falling than children?

33. Why can the lungs be considered organs of excretion?

34. Why is a substantial, well-balanced breakfast good for the health?

Matching Test

35. Below is a list of concepts and factual statements. Match each statement with the concept that best helps to explain it.

Concepts

- (a) The elbow is a hinged joint
(b) Marrow is found in long tubular bones
(c) The spinal column has disks of cartilage between the vertebrae
(d) Part of the cerebrum is a storehouse of facts
(e) Reflex action permits fast response to a stimulus

Statements

1. Some cartilage acts as a shock absorber
2. You move your hand quickly from a hot kettle
3. The shoulder joint has more freedom of motion than the elbow joint
4. Red blood cells originate in some bones
5. You can remember past events

Fill in the blanks

36. (a) The liquid that bathes all the cells of the body is called _____

(b) The scientist who pioneered in research on conditioned reflexes was _____

(c) A mushroom cannot manufacture its own food because it lacks _____

(d) Scientific evidence indicates that an element needed to prevent tooth decay is _____

(e) Food is moved along the alimentary tract by the contractions known as _____

Test Your Knowledge

37. Comets appear as bright streaks of light in the sky. One of the most famous comets is 1 Comet. It was last seen in 2 and has been

seen every 3 years since 4 B.C. It is expected to appear again in 5. Almost 6 different comets have been reported. A comet has a head and, when near the sun, a glowing tail. The head has been observed to be as much as 7 to 8 km in diameter and the tail has sometimes appeared to be 9 km in length.

ANSWERS

- 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (b) 4 (d)
5 (d) 6 (d) 7 (b) 8 (a)
9 (d) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (a)
13 (d) 14 (c) 15 (b) 16 (a)
17 (c) 18 (b) 19 (c) 20 (a)
21 (b) 22 (d) 23 (b) 24 (c)
25 (c) 26 I 27 I 28. I
29 RS 30 D

31. The discs of resilient cartilage between the bones of the spinal column can be compared to the shock absorbers of an automobile.

32. Some of the factors are hardening of the cartilage between the bones, a hardening of the bone themselves, and a decrease in the flexibility of the tendons and ligaments.

33. The lungs rid the body of waste gas, carbon dioxide. They are also able to rid the body of materials taken in through the air by a process that allows the waste such as dust and tars to pass through the air sacs into the circulatory and lymphatic system.

34. The body has used up much of its reserve supply of nutrient during the night and this supply must be replenished. In addition, the body must have a good supply of energy for the activities of the day that require great deal of energy.

35. 1 (c) 2 (e) 3 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c)
36. (a) lymph (b) Pavlov
(c) chlorophyll (d) fluorine
(d) peristalsis

37. 1. Halley's 2. 1986 3. 75
4. 204 5. 2061 6. 1000
7. 50,000 8. 1,600,000
9. 320 million

GENERAL AWARENESS

The following questions were asked in various Examinations held recently

We are grateful to the readers who sent these questions to us

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

- 1 Changez Khan came to India during the reign of
 - (a) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
 - (b) Mohammed Bin Tughlak
 - (c) Altamash
 - (d) Alauddin Khilji
 - (e) None of these
- 2 Asha Agarwal is associated with
 - (a) marathon
 - (b) long jump
 - (c) 100 metres
 - (d) 10,000 metres
 - (e) None of these
- 3 Barauni famous for a big oil refinery is situated in
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) West Bengal
 - (e) None of these
- 4 Which of the following two countries are involved in the Siachin Glacier issue?
 - (a) India-China
 - (b) India-Bangladesh
 - (c) India-Pakistan
 - (d) India-Sri Lanka
 - (e) None of these
- 5 Malaria is a disease propagated by
 - (a) polluted water
 - (b) contaminated food
 - (c) mosquitoes
 - (d) dead animals
 - (e) None of these
- 6 Manas sanctuary is situated in
 - (a) Assam
 - (b) Sikkim
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
- (e) None of these
- 7 The difference between Indian Standard Time and Greenwich Mean Time is
 - (a) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours
 - (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours
 - (c) 6 hours
 - (d) 5 hours
 - (e) None of these
- 8 The headquarters of the ILO is situated in
 - (a) Paris
 - (b) Geneva
 - (c) Venice
 - (d) Washington
 - (e) None of these
- 9 Which of the following agencies has been entrusted with the task of cleaning the Ganga?
 - (a) Central Ganga Authority
 - (b) Central Ganga Agency
 - (c) Clean Ganga Board
 - (d) Central Ganga Board
 - (e) None of these
- 10 The 1988 Olympic games are scheduled to be held in
 - (a) Los Angeles
 - (b) Tokyo
 - (c) Seoul
 - (d) Delhi
 - (e) None of these
- 11 Which of the following was declared as the best feature film in the 34th National Film Festival Awards?
 - (a) Chidambaram
 - (b) Tabarana Kathe
 - (c) Sri Narayanaguru
 - (d) Saransh
 - (e) None of these
- 12 The second South Asian Federation (SAF) Games were held in
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) Bhutan
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Pakistan
 - (e) None of these
- 13 Ground-nut is a
 - (a) Rabi crop
 - (b) Kharif crop
 - (c) Jayad crop
 - (d) Rabi-Jayad crop
 - (e) None of these
- 14 Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution pertains to the abolition of untouchability?
 - (a) 48
 - (b) 49
 - (c) 17
 - (d) 331
 - (e) None of these
- 15 Which British Governor-General of India was responsible for the partition of Bengal?
 - (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Lord Wellington
 - (d) Lord Curzon
 - (e) None of these
- 16 In which Indian State is sandal wood grown?
 - (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Karnataka
 - (e) None of these
- 17 Which of the following recipients of Bharat Ratna received the award posthumously?
 - (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
 - (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - (d) Mrs Indira Gandhi
 - (e) None of these
- 18 Who is the author of Mrichchakatikam?
 - (a) Rajsekhara (in Sanskrit)
 - (b) Bharavi
 - (c) Sudraka (in Sanskrit)
 - (d) Kalidas
 - (e) None of these
- 19 With which of the following games is the Uber Cup associated?
 - (a) Tennis
 - (b) Table-Tennis
 - (c) Badminton
 - (d) Golf
 - (e) None of these

20. Who was the first as well as the last Indian Governor-General of India?

- (a) V.V. Giri
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (e) None of these

21. Mahabharata was written by:

- (a) Kalidas
- (b) Sarat Chander
- (c) Vyas
- (d) Bharavi
- (e) None of these

22. The National Animal of India is:

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Lion
- (c) Elephant
- (d) Cow
- (e) None of these

23. Who among the following is the author of the book "Discovery of India"?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Kuldip Nayar
- (c) Radhakrishnan
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- (e) None of these

24. Which of the following Indians won a Nobel Prize in Literature?

- (a) Bankim Chandra
- (b) Sarat Chandra
- (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (d) Sarojini Naidu
- (e) None of these

25. Capital of Bangladesh is:

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Dhaka
- (c) Islamabad
- (d) Thimpu
- (e) None of these

26. Which of the following is the capital of Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Agartala
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Gandhi Nagar
- (e) None of these

27. Nagarjunasagar Dam is on the river:

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Koyana

(d) Krishna

28. Which is the highest dam in the world?

- (a) The Grande (Switzerland)
- (b) Bhakra-Nangal dam (India)
- (c) Tabka dam (Syrian desert)
- (d) Ranjit Sagar dam (India)

29. Currency of Italy is:

- (a) Lira
- (b) Dinar
- (c) Peso
- (d) Rial

30. The first Indian State carved out on linguistic basis is:

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

31. Lakshadweep is

- (a) one of the Union Territories of India
- (b) one of the Indian States
- (c) the name of a country
- (d) the name of an island in the Indian Ocean

32. Who is the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) M.G. Ramachandran
- (b) K. Karunakaran
- (c) S.B. Chavan
- (d) N.T. Rama Rao

33. Lord Macaulay is associated with

- (a) land reforms
- (b) reforms in army
- (c) introduction of English language in India
- (d) prohibition of Sati

34. Which country is the largest producer of tea in the world?

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Sri Lanka

35. Theory of Relativity was discovered by:

- (a) Galileo
- (b) Einstein
- (c) Neil Bohr
- (d) Issac Newton

36. The first railway line in India was inaugurated in:

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1855
- (c) 1853
- (d) 1852

37. Men's Wimbledon Singles title for 1987 was won by:

- (a) Boris Becker
- (b) Ivan Lendl
- (c) Pat Cash
- (d) Stefan Edberg

38. Alloy of 67% copper (Cu) and 33% zinc (Zn) is:

- (a) Naval Brass
- (b) Yellow Brass
- (c) Gun Metal bronze
- (d) Aluminium bronze

39. The 13th All-India gold cup Hockey Tournament was held in July this year at:

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Srinagar
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Bombay

40. Magsaysay Award, 1987, for international humanitarian understanding, has been won by:

- (a) an Indonesian
- (b) an Indian
- (c) an American
- (d) a Thaiander

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 (c) | 2. (a) | 3 (b) | 4 (c) |
| 5 (c) | 6 (a) | 7 (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9 (a) | 10 (c) | 11 (b) | 12 (c) |
| 13 (b) | 14 (c) | 15 (d) | 16 (d) |
| 17 (c) | 18 (c) | 19 (c) | 20 (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22 (a) | 23 (a) | 24 (c) |
| 25 (b) | 26 (c) | 27 (d) | 28 (a) |
| 29. (a) | 30 (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (c) | 34 (b) | 35. (b) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (c) | 38 (b) | 39. (b) | 40 (c) |

Correction

Oct 1987 issue page 232

Q. 33 and Q. 34. Answers should be (a) and (d) respectively instead of (b) and (a) printed wrongly.

Sept 1987 issue page 160

Q. 35. In the question April 2, 1987, should be read as April 2, 1986.

The mistakes are regretted.

—Editor

THE EXAMINER'S GUESS QUESTIONS

Q. As per the latest report of Reserve Bank of India what growth rate for India has been recorded for the year 1986-87?

Ans. Between 4.5 and 5 per cent. In 1985-86 the growth rate recorded was 5.1 per cent.

Q. What are the main points of the National Water Policy?

Ans. The National Water Policy commits itself to utilising water as a precious national asset and harnessing it from a national perspective. The policy accepts river basins as the basic unit of planning. Individual development projects will be formulated by the States but within the framework of an overall basin plan. The policy also provides for a national information system to integrate the work of Central and State agencies.

Q. Where is ONGC planning to drill a horizontal well on land for its underground coal gasification (UCG) project?

Ans. Mehsana in Gujarat. The coal reserves in this area are estimated to be 63 billion tonnes.

Q. Name the Indian Sail Training Ship which will be representing India in the Tall ships race in Australia?

Ans. Varuna

Q. As per IMF what amount of capital outflow has taken place from developing countries during 1974-75?

Ans. Between \$ 200-300 billion

Q. Name the chief of the Bofors company who had visited India in September to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee which is enquiring into the alleged kickbacks in the purchase of guns by India from Bofors of Sweden?

Ans. Per Ove Morberg

Q. Who has won the 1987 US Open Tennis Men's singles title?

Ans. Ivan Lendl.

Q. What record was made by Martina Navratilova at the US Open Tennis Championships?

Ans. Martina Navratilova had the distinction of scoring a historic US Open triple when she won the singles, doubles and mixed double championships. The last time the triple crown was won was in 1970 when Australian Margaret Court had won the three titles.

Q. As per the latest reports what is the amount of the Third World debt?

Ans. \$ 110 trillion. This amount is 16.9 per cent of the total exports of goods and services by the Third World countries.

Q. To mobilise additional resources to meet the severe drought in India, government has imposed certain fresh taxes? Outline briefly these taxes?

Ans. The fresh taxes are to net an additional sum of Rs 550 crore. The yield from direct taxes will be Rs 220 crore and from customs duties Rs 250 crore.

-- A 5 per cent surcharge has been imposed on all income tax payers whose total income is over Rs 50,000 per annum and also on corporate profits exceeding Rs 50,000. The surcharge will be for the assessment year 1988-89 only.

-- A surcharge of 10 per cent on wealth-tax has been imposed.

- 10 per cent surcharge has been imposed on the domestic air fares and air-conditioned and first class railway fares.

- A surcharge of 5 per cent *ad valorem* by way of increase in auxiliary duty on all imports except crude petroleum and items that are exempt from auxiliary duty.

Q. Who has been given the 1987-88 Kalidas Samman? Which State has instituted this award?

Ans. Pandit Ravi Shankar. The award has been instituted by Madhya

Pradesh government.

Q. Recently scientists have warned that the ozone layer in the atmosphere, which protects the earth from ultra-violet rays is in danger of getting destroyed. The use of which product has been found to be most harmful to the ozone layer?

Ans. Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs)

Q. On September 4, 1987 at which place in Rajasthan 'Sati' was committed? Name the woman who committed 'Sati'?

Ans. 'Sati' burning oneself along with the dead husband- was committed by 18-year-old Roop Kanwar in Deorala village in Sikar district of Rajasthan.

Q. Which Regiment of the Indian Army has taken over the prestigious Guard duties of Rashtrapati Bhawan? After how many years does the change of Guard take place?

Ans. Dogra Regiment. The change of Guard takes place every three years and is given to the regiments according to their seniority and service records.

Q. Name the leader of LTTE in Sri Lanka who died after 12 days of his fast unto-death which he was doing to pressurise Sri Lanka government to meet certain demands of LTTE?

Ans. Amirthalingam Theelepan

Q. When is the World Tourism day celebrated?

Ans. September 26

Q. What amount of loan has been given by the World Bank to India to meet the acute drought situation?

Ans. \$ 300 million

Q. Which country will be making use of next Indian Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) mission, scheduled for March-April 1988, to put into space a specially designed remote sensing camera?

Ans. West Germany

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

World Athletic Championships

Some sterling feats of speed, skill, stamina and endurance enthralled over five lakh spectators who watched athletes from 170 countries during the nine-day second World Track and Field Championships which concluded in a triumph for East Germany at Rome on September 6. A greater show in athletics was never seen before and may not be seen again till at least the 1991 Third World Championships at Tokyo.

The medals tally of first five countries was as follows

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
East Germany	10	11	10
United States	9	5	5
Soviet Union	7	12	6
Bulgaria	3	-	1
Kenya	3	-	-

The positions of the top three nations were a repeat of the inaugural championships, held at Helsinki in 1983.

World Records: The showpiece of the championships was a clash in the 100 metres between defending champion American Carl Lewis and Commonwealth title-holder Ben Johnson of Canada. All brute strength, Johnson exploded out of the blocks and streaked past the finishing line in a breathtaking time of 9.83 seconds, a new world record. The previous best of 9.93 seconds had been set by American Calvin Smith in 1983.

The second world record to be erased was in the women's high jump when Bulgaria's Stefka Kostadinova sailed over 2.09 metres and thus added a centimetre to her previous best.

Golden Sprint Double: Silke Gladisch of east Germany earned the distinction of scoring a golden sprint double and thus becoming the fastest woman athlete in the world. Rippling with muscle and with long strides, she breasted the tape in 100 metres in 10.90 seconds and in the 200 metres in 21.74 seconds.

Other Doubles: Tall and well-built Russian Tatyana Samolyenko claimed two gold medals by winning the 1,500 metres (4 mins 58.56 secs) and the 3,000 metres (8 mins, 38.73 secs). Jackie Joyner-Kersey of the USA proved to be the best all-rounder among women by winning the seven-event heptathlon with a total of 7,128 points and got her second gold medal in the long jump with a leap of 7.36 metres.

Fall of a Champion: East German Torsten Voss ended the reign of double Olympic champion and defending title-holder Daley Thompson of Great Britain by winning the great test of all-round proficiency, the 10-event decathlon, with a tally of 8,680 points. Thompson was 556 points behind.

Winner of new Event: Norway's Ingrid Kristansen, world record holder in 5,000 metres and marathon, crushed opposition in the women's 10,000 metres, introduced for the first time in the World Championships. She romped home in 31 minutes 5.85 seconds, enough to leave the rest of the field railing.

India's Poor Show: India's sprint queen PT Usha, who missed a bronze in the Los Angeles Olympics qualified for the second semi-final of the 400 metres hurdles in which she finished sixth. That was the end of India's challenge, the two quartets of Ashwini Nachappa, Vandana

Shanbag, Sany Joseph and Vandana Rao in the 4 x 100 metres relay and PT Usha, Shiny Abraham, Vandana Shanbag and Vandana Rao in the 4 x 400 metres relay, failing in their first appearances.

Important Gold Medal winners:

MEN

100 m Ben Johnson (Canada)
Time 9.83 secs (world record)

200 m Calvin Smith (USA)

400 m Thomas Schoenbekel (GDR)

800 m Billy Konchellah (Kenya)

Marathon Doughles Wakihuri (Kenya)

High jump Patrick Sjöchet (Sweden).

Long Jump Carl Lewis (USA)

Pole vault Sergei Bubka (USSR)

Shot put Werner Guenther (Switzerland)

Discus Juergen Schult (GDR)

Decathlon Torsten Voss (GDR)

WOMEN

100 m Silke Gladisch (GDR)

200 m Silke Gladisch (GDR)

400 m Olga Bryzgina (USSR)

800 m Sigrun Wodara (GDR)

10,000 m Ingrid Kristiansen (Norway)

Marathon Rosa Mota (Portugal)

High jump Stefka Kostadinov (Bulgaria).

Long jump Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)

Shot put Natalia Lisovskaya (USSR)

Discus: Martina Helimann (GDR)

Heptathlon Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)

BOXING

World Titles

Flyweight: Unleashing a deadly combination of jabs and hooks, Thailand's Sot Chitalada knocked out South Korea's Anh Raeki in the fourth round to retain the World Boxing Council flyweight crown

Featherweight: Azumah Nelson of Ghana easily retained his World Boxing Council flyweight title with a unanimous 12-round points decision over Marcos Villasana of Mexico

CRICKET

Deodhar Trophy

The Deodhar Trophy, symbol of instant cricket, will remain in possession of North Zone for the second year in succession and for the third time since its inception in 1973. North zone defeated West Zone, previous winners for six times, by seven wickets in the final at Faridabad

GOLF

D.C.M. Championship

Fortunes fluctuated and 24-year-old Bunt Singh Randhawa, a Calcutta-based professional, emerged winner of the sixth D.C.M. Golf Championship with a card of 285

The top honours for the amateur section were snatched by Brig Joga Rao of the Army Engineering Corps

GYMNASTICS

Services Championships

Indian Navy retained the title for the second year in succession, in the Inter-Services Gymnastics Championships.

HOCKEY

S.-E. Asian Games

Malaysia scored a hockey gold double in the South-East Asian Games which concluded at Jakarta on September 18. In the final of the men's section, Malaysia defeated Indonesia by two goals to nil. Despite

being held to a draw by Thailand, Malaysia bagged the gold medal in the women's section

Women's National Championship

Railways retained the Lady Ratan Tata Trophy for the eighth year in succession by defeating Air India 3-0

Surjit Memorial Tournament

Locked in a 2-2 draw in an action-packed final, J.C.T. Mills (Phagwara) and Railway Coach Factory were declared joint winners of the fourth All-India Surjit Singh Memorial Hockey Tournament

SWIMMING

A.-I. Police Championships

Surender Tokas of the B.S.F. was adjudged the best swimmer in the 36th All-India Police Aquatic Championships

The Central Reserve Police Force swimmers, displaying tremendous staying powers, retained the overall team title

National Junior Championships

Maharashtra's lanky wonder boy Gaurav Kapur crowned himself with glory bagging 10 gold medals in Group 1 of the boys' events in the 14th National Junior Age Group Aquatic Championships which concluded at Bombay on September 1. The Lissom Laurane Verghese of Karnataka displayed all round prowess to capture eight gold medals in the girls' Group 1 section

TENNIS

U.S. Open Championships

After a battle royal lasting four hours and 27 minutes, two-time defending champion and world No. 1 top-seeded 27-year-old Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, feeling "lousy" from the effects of influenza, staved off a strong challenge from third-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden to win the men's singles crown for the third consecutive year in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

Defending champion 30-year-old Martina Navratilova of the U.S.A. saw off top-seeded 18-year-old Steffi Graf of West Germany, to win her fourth women's title of the championships. Navratilova also completed a historic U.S. Open treble when she won the women's doubles in partnership with fellow American Pam Shriver and the mixed doubles with Spaniard Emilio Sanchez. This distinction had previously been achieved by Australian Margaret Court in 1970

Results

Men's singles Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)

Women's singles Martina Navratilova (USA)

Men's doubles Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd (Sweden)

Women's doubles Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver (USA)

Mixed doubles Martina Navratilova (USA) and Emilio Sanchez (Spain)

Davis Cup

Ramesh Krishnan of India played some of the finest tennis of his career on October 4, 1987 at Sydney in Australia to guide India to a 3-2 upset victory over defending champions Australia in the Davis Cup tennis semi final

India became only the third nation to defeat Australia in a Davis Cup match on Australian soil. USA and Britain are the other two to achieve this feat

Before this India had reached the final only once in 1974 but withdrew rather than play South Africa

In the semi-finals India led 2-0 after the opening two singles but lost the doubles match. In the first reverse singles match Vijay Amrithraj lost the match to John Fitzgerald. But Ramesh Krishnan turned the table to India's favour by defeating Wally Masur 8-6, 6-4, 6-4

Krishnan rallied from 1-4 down in each of the first two sets in outplaying Masur.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

IPKF: Indian Peace Keeping Force.

JPC: Joint Parliamentary Committee.

MEOSS: Monocular Electro-optical Stereo Scanner

ODA: Overseas Development Agency

OSV: Offshore Supply Vessels

UCG: Underground Coal Gasification

AWARDS

Dhanvantari Award

Dr B.N. Chakravarty, homoeopath and honorary physician to the West Bengal Governor, has been awarded the 1987 Dhanvantari Award

Kalidas Samman

The 1987 Kalidas Samman, the national award instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for excellence in performing arts, has been given to Pandit Ravi Shankar

The award has been given to Pandit Ravi Shankar for his outstanding creativity, excellence and long and dedicated service in the field of classical music

The award carries Rs one lakh in cash and a plaque of honour

DEFENCE

IAF opens technical training school

Indian Air Force has opened its No 1 Technical Type Training (TETRA) School in Chandigarh. The school will facilitate Air Force technicians not only to maintain their flying machines in combat readiness but also to keep them abreast with the latest in aircraft technology

IAF plans to open six more such

type of schools in different parts of the country.

The fast changing security scenario in the region and even faster advancing aviation technology have necessitated an exhaustive training of the maintenance staff in order to enable them to cope with the exacting requirements of the fighter aircraft of the Air Force. This need for comprehensive technical training was underlined by a high powered committee in 1983 headed by the present Air Chief La Fontaine himself

The No 1 TETRA School, a pioneer institution of its kind, conducts training courses of 22-24 weeks duration for aeronautical engineers in maintenance and servicing of three different types of aircraft that are already in service with the IAF

Young men who have completed their 10 + 2 education are taken into the TETRA School and first imparted 8 weeks of theoretical training about the intricacies of aircraft technology before they are allowed to sharpen their skills on an aircraft dedicated for the purpose.

Every fighter aircraft needs a three day servicing after 50 hours of flying and a thorough over-hauling after 800 hours of flying, besides the daily routine checks before and after each sortie. Such a gigantic maintenance commitment requires a vast reserve of skilled technical personnel and to equip the IAF technicians with this skill is the onerous responsibility of the TETRA Schools.

OIL

Hydrocarbons' discoveries boost reserves

Asting of new discoveries made during the last three months have substantially contributed to the

reserves of hydrocarbons in the western offshore area.

Two of the four recent gas strikes in the west have been in Daman offshore. The discovery of gas in the C-22 and C-24 structure in Daman offshore have further brightened the prospects of this area. So far four out of the six wells drilled in the area have hydrocarbon bearing

The western offshore has 100 prospects of which 90 have so far been drilled. The total oil reserves in the area have increased from 12 million tonnes in 1975 to nearly 2000 million tonnes at present. Similarly, the gas reserves have also increased from a meagre 78 billion cubic metres to 831 billion cubic metres during this period. Since 1980 twentyfour new discoveries - comprising 13 oil, five oil and gas and six gas - have been made in western offshore

Apart from Bombay High, the other western offshore oilfields Heera, Ratna and Panna - have been contributing to its total output. Production from Ratna field, south of Bombay High commenced in November 1982. Heera field was put on production in March 1984 and production from Panna field started in December 1986

Indigenised drilling vessels for ONGC

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has taken a major step towards indigenisation by doing away with foreign offshore supply vessels (OSV) in Bombay offshore

The OSV revitalisation operation by the public sector undertaking has resulted in a saving of Rs 73 crore in foreign exchange every year. Today ONGC owns 17 Indian made OSVs out of a total of 31. This is a major triumph for an organisation which

started with one drilling rig and two offshore supply vessels:

Offshore supply vessels are the arteries which maintain constant flow of supplies to the nation's oil installations in high seas. They transport water, chemicals, tools, spares and accessories and food for the oil men working offshore.

ONGC sources pointed out that by enabling Indian shipyards to build fast O/SVs it had provided a big boost to the country's shipping industry.

RESEARCH

Age no barrier to exercise benefits

According to an American scientist, Herbert de Vries, the only ability to benefit from exercise changes little, even unto the end of years. There are some changes that accompany the aging process, but there are also some parameters that don't change.

Even people who did not exercise regularly through their younger years have not lost much by the age of 40. As they move into their 60s, they have lost about one quarter of their physical abilities but still can benefit from exercise.

Early research on aging showed that people lose about one and a half per cent of their physical ability per year from the age of 40 onward. Regular exercise can reduce this loss by half.

However one per cent loss related to the aging process has been termed as necessary. The balance half per cent is due to inactivity.

Over the years, that unnecessary loss can add up to a lot. Part of the reason older people feel they can do less work is because the small loss in muscle over the years becomes a big loss in oxygen-carrying ability later. Many older people don't have muscles to load oxygen.

Exercise benefits more than just

the muscles. Bone loss and breakdown is reduced and joints that would become stiff, instead, become more flexible. Loss of standard reflexes, which can amount to 90 per cent by 75, is also reduced.

Skin blemishes can lead to cancer

A small mole on the face or a couple on the back should be no reason for special concern. But dozens or hundreds of the skin blemishes are another matter.

Recent research suggests that the more moles a person has, the more likely it is that one of them will suddenly darken or lighten, become patchy or fuzzy spread or bleed or itch—all warning signs of malignant melanoma, a rare but often serious form of skin cancer.

Two dermatologists at the University of California, San Francisco, examined 121 melanoma patients and 139 others for both regular moles (small, dark and roughly circular) and dysplastic moles (irregular in coloring, border and shape). They found that compared to people with 10 moles or less, people with 11-25 moles had a 60 per cent greater chance of melanoma, 26-50 moles a 340 per cent greater chance, 51-100 moles a 140 per cent greater chance and more than 100 moles 880 per cent greater chance.

Odyssey to earth's core begins

West German scientists have started a journey towards the centre of the earth, drilling what they say will be the world's deepest borehole. The scientists hope that the 250 million dollar project will produce new evidence about the composition of the earth's crust—the outer casing of the planet.

Huge sections of specially-hardened steel pipeline capped by a drilling device, will bore into the earth at a projected initial rate of one meter an hour. As the machine drills down through the rock of this rural region—Windisch-Eschenbach, near the Czechoslovak border—samples

of the fluids and minerals found will be collected for analysis by geologists.

The West German research and technology ministry, which is funding the programme, hopes the samples will yield clues about the processes that formed the earth hundreds of millions of years ago.

The drilling site in open fields near this town, was chosen for its particular geological interest and stability.

Professor Rolf Emmermann, the scientific coordinator of the project, said his team of around 300 scientists hoped to discover something about the stress condition of the rock layers—important for the understanding of earthquakes. They hope to get some very concrete results from this project in terms of the prediction of earthquakes.

But even when drilling ends in 1996, the borehole will still be far from the earth's centre. A journey to the earth's centre, technically impossible at present, would be some 6,300 km long. The deepest hole yet drilled by man is in the Kola Peninsula in the Soviet Union and measures 12 km. It took 13 years to drill.

SPACE RESEARCH

Ariane puts 2 satellites into orbit

The European space rocket Ariane, which blasted off from the Kourou Space Centre in French Guiana on September 16, 1987, successfully placed into orbit two satellites 36,000 kilometres above the Equator. With this successful launch, the European Space Agency appears to have won the race against the US space shuttle, having cornered the launch market for the next three years. The shuttle's next flight is not scheduled before January 1988.

There were some tense moments during the launch. Six minutes before zero hour a possible malfunction was discovered in one

of the valves in the reservoir of the third stage of the rocket Ariane finally blasted off almost two hours behind schedule. A malfunction of the valves had caused the rocket to explode on new year's eve in 1986

Just after the launch the two satellites, Australia's Aussat and the European ECS-4, estimated to cost one billion francs, were placed into orbit. Aussat, which weighs 1,195 kilos is Australia's third geo-stationary satellite, which is expected to carry out a series of communications functions. One of Aussat's channels, for instance, is uniquely reserved for doctors treating the Continent's kangaroos, monitoring and distress calls.

INSAT-IC launch in '88 confirmed

The successful test of the European rocket Ariane on September 16, 1987 has removed the uncertainty over the launch of India's communications satellite INSAT-IC in 1988.

Sources in the space department said they are confident that INSAT-IC would be launched by Ariane on schedule in June 1988.

Ariane had been grounded since its launch failure on May 31, 1986, and India had been worried about placing INSAT-IC in orbit to replace the aging INSAT-IB.

The life of INSAT-IB would come to end sometimes in 1989.

Arrangements have also been made with the US for putting another communications satellite also in 1988. It will be a standby for INSAT-IC.

Bonn to use ASLV mission

West Germany will make use of the next Indian augmented satellite launch vehicle (ASLV) mission scheduled for March-April 1988. It will put into space a specially designed remote sensing camera with the help of ASLV. The camera will be fitted in the Rohini satellite.

Called monocular electro-opti-

cal stereo scanner (MEOSS) the camera is designed to provide three dimensional images of the cloud, land, surface, marine fishery resource and geological deposits in the countries falling in the Rohini satellite flight path along the equator.

It will be the most significant scientific instrument on board the satellite. While the MEOSS will be a German project, its launch, mission and data management will be handled by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Images and data sent by MEOSS will be tracked at Hyderabad by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and at Weilheim by the German Space Agency.

Soviet cosmonaut completes 237 days in space

Flt Cdr Romanenko has set an endurance record in space after spending more than 237 days in orbit.

42-year-old Flt Cdr Romanenko had blasted into space on February 6, 1987 along with flight engineer Alexander Laveikin and began a series of experiments aboard the Mir space station.

Flt Cdr Romanenko has surpassed the 237 days stay in space record set up in 1984 by three Soviet spacemen, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov and Oleg Atkov.

MISCELLANY

821-cr forestry projects

India is executing 14 social forestry projects with external assistance. These projects, financed by the World Bank and international development agencies of the US, UK, Canada, Denmark and Sweden, are expected to be completed within a period of five to eight years.

Together, they will cost Rs 821.3 crore. Under these projects, trees are being planted covering an area of 16.30 lakh hectares and a length of 7,825 km. The project involves plantation of 56.11 crore seedlings. The

project will consist of farm forestry, strip plantation, village woodlots, rehabilitation of degraded forest and wastelands etc.

Antarctic ozone layer hits all-time low

The earth's endangered ozone layer, which filters out damaging ultraviolet rays, has hit the lowest level ever recorded over the Antarctic according to a US space agency scientist.

"It's never good news to see ozone deplete and the further it spreads the worse the news gets," says National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientist Robert Watson.

Scientists are concerned that depletion of ozone will bombard earth with dangerous levels of ultraviolet sun radiation that could cause fatal skin cancer, damage the immune system and harm plants and animals.

Studies have linked depletion of ozone with chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) used in aerosol sprays, coolants in refrigerators and air conditioners and solvents to clean computer parts. The CFCs can linger in the atmosphere for as long as 100 years.

Watson said ozone levels were diminishing at high altitudes worldwide and urged all nations to sign an international environmental pact endorsed by 24 countries in Montreal, in September, 1987, to cut CFC emissions.

He said the ozone level over the Antarctic which had been especially low had fallen steadily since the mid-1970s, and dips dramatically each August and September, creating, what scientists sometimes term an ozone "hole", over the entire Antarctic continent. The preliminary conclusion was that the 'hole' was caused by a combination of CFC pollutants and Antarctic weather.

Improve Your Word Power

- 1 **savour:** (a) saviour (b) taste (c) protect (d) variation of flavour
- 2 **sauna:** (a) extinct kind of lizard (b) saucer (c) ancient rock (d) steam bath (house)
- 3 **puree:** (a) soup of vegetables, etc., boiled to a pulp (b) an Indian fried preparation (c) purified material (d) loiter about
- 4 **tacit:** (a) unspoken, silent or implied (b) Greek game (c) tennis racket (d) false baseless
- 5 **hegemony:** (a) acrimony (b) supremacy predominance (c) tainted money (d) hedge against inflation
- 6 **bigot:** (a) twin-engined vessel (b) person having strong biceps (c) co-pilot (d) blindly, excessively devoted to a cause
- 7 **transgress:** (a) overstep, infringe (b) transfer (c) transplant (d) talk loudly
- 8 **adroit:** (a) expert, skilful (b) slow in action (c) reserved in nature (d) fast moving
- 9 **artesian:** (a) type of well producing constant supply of water (b) product of art (c) courtesan (d) associated with artery
- 10 **articulate:** (a) frank and outspoken (b) calculate (c) account for (d) person able to put thoughts into clear speech
- 11 **biped:** (a) two-footed animal (b) moped (c) handicapped (d) crawling insect
- 12 **unison:** (a) with one voice (b) uniformity (c) unity of pitch in sounds (d) loud and free
- 13 **sedulous:** (a) diligent, persevering (b) credulous (c) indelible (d) meddlesome
- 14 **histrionics:** (a) art and skill (b) historical incident (c) theatrical performance (d) product of electronics
- 15 **magnum-opus:** (a) grand show (b) magnified image (c) extra strong (d) an artist's or writer's chief production
- 16 **impresario:** (a) famous artist (b) creator of impressions (c) organiser of concert or drama company (d) bookshop manager
- 17 **vassal:** (a) variation of vessel (b) kind patron (c) dependent or slave (d) colleague in distress
- 18 **thespian:** (a) scoundrel (b) actor or actress (c) guest artiste (d) atheist
- 19 **confligate:** (a) to burn up (b) expand (c) proliferate (d) head count
- 20 **conjugation:** (a) linked with matrimony (b) joining of hands (c) scheme or system of verbs (d) combination of stars

ANSWERS

- 1 **savour:** (b) taste or flavour
—His political views have a savour of religious fundamentalism.
- 2 **sauna:** (d) steam bath (or house)
—In Turkey and Finland, sauna can be had in specially built premises at reasonable rates.
- 3 **puree:** (a) soup of vegetables
—In France puree used to be served as a soup salted after pressing vegetables or fruits through a sieve.
- 4 **tacit:** (a) unspoken, silent or implied
—There was a tacit understanding between the two groups to back the younger candidate.
- 5 **hegemony:** (b) supremacy, predominance.
—India is often accused by the U.S. and Pakistan of seeking hegemony over S.E. Asia.
- 6 **bigot:** (d) blindly, excessively devoted to a cause.
—He is known as a bigot because of his excessive zeal for his religious faith.
- 7 **transgress:** (a) overstep, infringe, exceed.
—He was found guilty of transgressing his allotted territory.
- 8 **adroit:** (a) expert, skilful.
—Because he was adroit, he managed to complete the work in a short time.
- 9 **artesian:** (a) type of well producing constant supply of water rising to the surface without pumping.
—In the last century there were many artesian wells in Middle East countries.
- 10 **articulate:** (d) person able to put thoughts and feelings into clear speech.
—Political parties look for articulate persons for addressing public meetings during elections.
- 11 **biped:** (a) two-footed animal, man or bird
—Bipeds are almost as common in this jungle as four-footed animals.
- 12 **unison:** (c) unity of pitch in sounds or notes.
—If all of us act in unison, we can eliminate the menace of terrorism in a short time.
- 13 **sedulous:** (a) diligent, persevering.
—He was indeed sedulous and through his perseverance won the competition.
- 14 **histrionics:** (a) art and skill.
—He was well known for his fine histrionics and was much in demand for drama competitions.
- 15 **magnum-opus:** (d) an artist's or writer's chief production.
—The artist's magnum-opus fetched a handsome award.
- 16 **impresario:** (c) organiser of concert or drama company.
—If the impresario is an expert, the concert is bound to prove very successful.
- 17 **vassal:** (c) dependent, slave or low wretch.
—When the rich man lost his wealth through drink and drugs, almost all his vassals deserted him.
- 18 **thespian:** (b) actor or actress.
—It is not difficult to identify good thespians out of those participating in stage performances.
- 19 **confligate:** (a) to burn up, destroy by fire.
—Dry forests easily confligate in the hot weather.
- 20 **conjugation:** (c) scheme or system of verb forms.
—Every grammarian is good at conjugation; else, he will lose his reputation.

Appointments Etc.

Appointed; Elected Etc.

Mohammad Najib 42-year-old leader of Afghanistan's Marxist Government has been appointed Head of State of his country.

Zine Al-Abidine Ben Ali He has been appointed new Prime Minister of Tunisia.

Kim Tae Il South Korea's Director General of the Foreign Ministry's planning department, has been appointed as his country's Ambassador to India.

Peter Hain Vice Foreign Minister of German Democratic Republic, has been unanimously elected as President of the UN General Assembly in its 42nd session.

Vice-Admiral Jayant Ganpat Nadkarni He will be the next Chief of Naval Staff. He will take over on November 30 when the Naval Chief Admiral R H. Tahlilani retires.

Distinguished Visitors

Admiral Sir William Staveley Britain's First Sea Lord.

U Ye Gwang Foreign Minister of Burma.

Died

Mahadevi Verma Noted octogenarian poetess.

Likl Jounsi Eminent Urdu Satirist. He was sixty nine. His real name was Ram Lal.

Surendra Nath Noted actor and singer of yesteryears. He was 76.

EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

16- Six Pakistanis and one Afghan national killed in Pak bomb blast in Peshawar.

17- Terrorists strike in a big way in Amritsar city by indiscriminate firing at three different places taking the toll of dead to 13.

- At least 22 persons killed in police firing at three places in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu.

18- Terrorists gun down six teachers in Punjab.

21- Indian peace-keeping troops arrest 15 gunmen in their last substantial round-up of militant Tamils refusing to surrender arms under Sri Lanka's Indian-backed peace accord.

22- A US helicopter fires and hits an Iranian cargo vessel killing four sailors and injuring four others. At least 20 persons are killed when the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) attack a camp

of the rival militant group.

24- Eight people are killed and about 30 wounded in a powerful bomb blast in Saurashtra's Morvi town, about 60 km from Rajkot.

25- Col Sitiveni Rabuka re-assumes control of the Government of Fiji staging a second coup.

26- LTTE member Annthilingam Theelepan, 24, dies after 12 days of fast unto-death.

29- Terrorists gun down ten in Punjab.

Coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka declares Fiji *de facto* republic with himself as its head.

-Landslide buries 500 in Colombo.

30- Rabuka suspends plan to form republic in Fiji.

The acting chief of the Akal Takht, Prof Darshan Singh, accuses the so-called "Panthic Committee" of seeking to destroy the Sikh community by bringing its members to the brink

of a "civil war".

OCTOBER

1- Pat Anthony (48), the first woman in the world to carry her own grand children as a surrogate mother for her daughter gave birth by caesarian section to healthy triplets at Johannesburg hospital.

2- A new political force comes being as Mr V P Singh formally launches his "Jan Morcha".

3- Curfew clamped in Lhasa after the bloodiest riot in 1959.

5- Twelve members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam commit suicide at the Palam camp.

- Hosni Mubarak re-elected President of Egypt.

6- Military leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka declares Fiji a republic.

- LTTE kills fourteen persons in different parts of north province of Sri Lanka.

7- Reliance World Cup tennis begins.

- "Panthic Committee" men Gurdev Singh Asmanwal is killed in encounter with Police in Punjab.

- Tamil militants in Sri Lanka kill 160 Sinhalese.

8- Pakistani troops make another bid to dislodge Indian Army in the high-altitude Siachen glacier but retreat suffering casualties.

9- India and Sri Lanka vow to abide by accord, IPKF crackdown on Tamil militants, 200 rounded up in pre-dawn raids.

- US bombs and sinks three gunboats in the Gulf.

- Nagaland to go to the polls November 18 to elect 60 members of its State Assembly.

10- IPKF seizes LTTE radio and stations.

- India suspends trade ties with Fiji.

- Eight IPKF personnel killed in Lanka by Tamil militants. LTTE doubles IPKF strength in Lanka.

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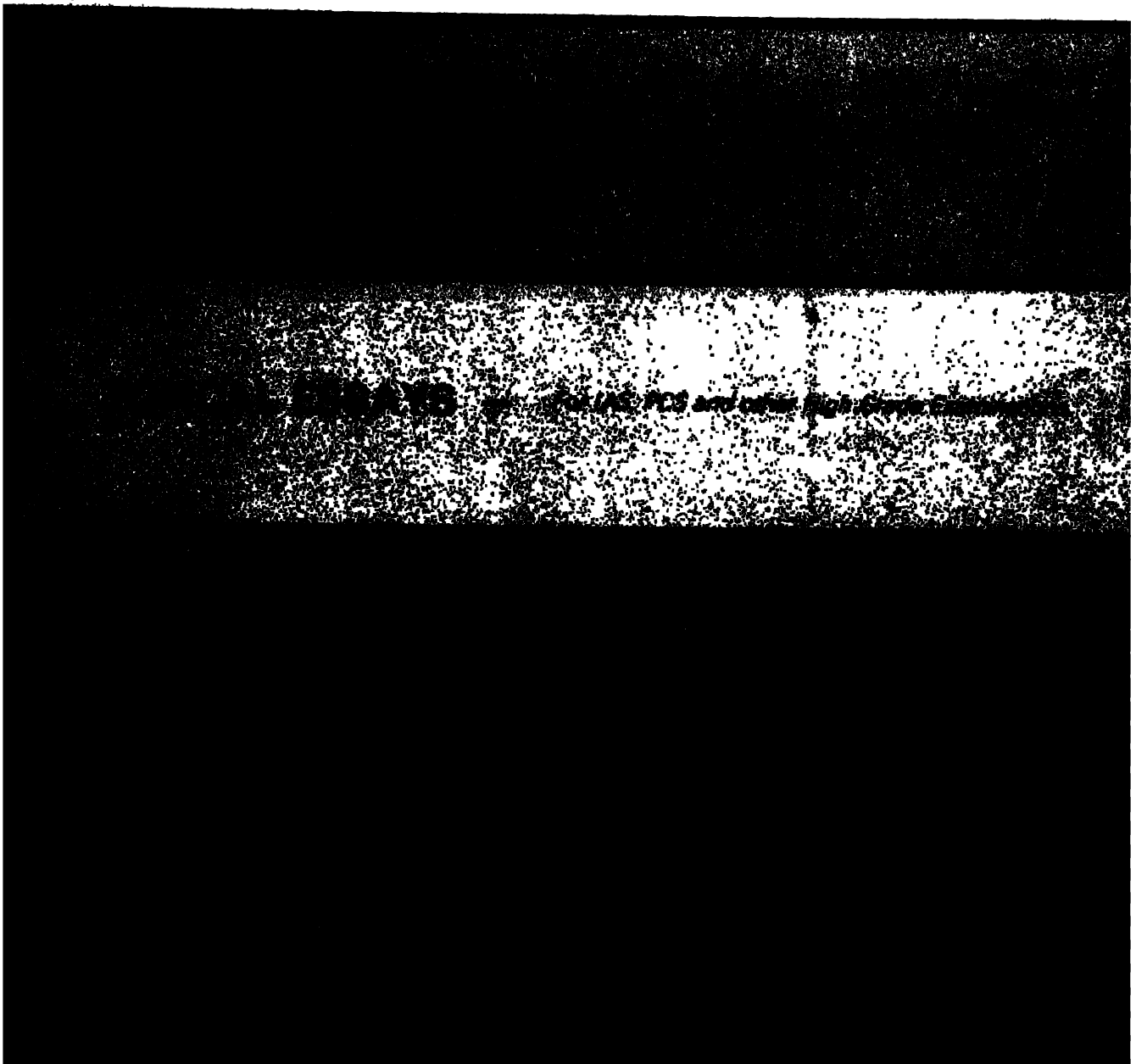
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A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Reader,

In a famous work "Essays Civil and Moral", the great writer Francis Bacon, while referring to the "Use of Studies", made a memorable observation which will stand in good stead for people of all ages, especially the youth of today "Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability", he said. Later he added a significant sentence "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider." Even better known is the motto inscribed near the entrance of many large libraries "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested." Some books are to be read wholly, with diligence and attention.

It has been our endeavour to conform to Bacon's dictum and make every issue of this magazine full of material that needs to be chewed and digested, not merely read in parts and then forgotten. The highly encouraging response of our numerous readers leads us to believe that we have succeeded in our endeavour. But we do not believe in resting on our oars.

Another proof of this will be the January Annual Number of C.M. which, as usual, will be full of well compiled material. It would call for chewing, digesting and storing in the brain as today's technical experts store valuable material in a sophisticated computer.

With best wishes for your success,

Yours sincerely,

S. P. S.

Much Rhetoric, Little Gain

Summits have become common enough; whether they prove worth all the effort and expense is another matter. This is particularly true of such top-level gatherings in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The only summit that proves really fateful and makes a lasting impact on the wide world is that between the Super Powers—the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. The decisions reached at the eagerly awaited discussions between the two all-powerful Heads of State certainly affect almost the entire world because the crucial issues of war and peace are settled by them. As for the other summits of the Third World, they make only a marginal impact, often none at all.

For the most part, the high-level talks among the countries of secondary importance and the declarations they issue after burning the midnight oil are full of clichés, reiterate all-too-familiar stands, voice the feelings of the needy millions. These declarations are impressive in length, but it is doubtful whether the world's mighty Powers take any notice of them. Perhaps they invite derisive and cynical comment. And there the matter rests.

The Kathmandu summit, held early in November, was true to type and typical of the abortive efforts of a group of seven South Asian countries, each of them earnest in its own way but far from being completely independent and self-reliant. On the contrary, each member of this vocal SAARC group relies on one Super Power or the other, even if indirectly, for economic well-being. Whenever gripped by distress of some kind, they look optimistically to Washington or Moscow. What they get, and when, depends on the suppliant nation's strategic importance from the benefactor's viewpoint.

Mutual cooperation undeniably leads to mutual benefit and lessens tensions. Each summit of non-aligned countries, for instance, indicates good intentions and highlights the need for constant cooperation, but the way to a destination which it is better not to name is paved by such intentions.

The three main "achievements" of the third SAARC

summit are stated to be: adoption of a regional convention on the suppression of terrorism, the Kathmandu Declaration which reiterates high-sounding principles (but shorn of a concrete outcome) and a proposal for a food security reserve comprising a buffer stock of 219,000 tonnes of wheat and rice. But what real gain would these "achievements" ensure in practice? Very little.

The convention on the suppression of terrorism is full of loopholes and it is largely meaningless for India the worst affected country by this menace. Because of the inherent flaws, India did not seem to be very keen on pushing the convention through. In any case, the convention has been signed not by the Heads of State but by their Foreign Ministers (or Ministers of State). It has yet to be ratified. Be it noted that India has not ratified two earlier conventions on terrorism. The convention will not facilitate extradition; that would require a regular bilateral treaty. Bilateral issues, and in fact all controversial matters of any type, are beyond the scope of SAARC.

The third "achievement", a proposed food reserve, would almost certainly turn out to be wholly inadequate if there is a disaster. Moreover, the vital aspect of management and distribution remains unresolved. The reserve (to be built by nations which are themselves often short of grains and have little surplus) cannot be a certain, dependable guarantee of food aid when the need arises. The highly effective, prompt cooperation that is a *sine qua non* of such relief is lacking.

As for the Kathmandu Declaration, it is repetitive and calls for changes that smack of sweet dreams and elusive goals. Who can deny, for instance, that military expenditure is a major constraint on development, that a comprehensive test ban treaty is needed to ensure peace, or that the suicidal arms race should be halted without further delay to save humanity from disaster? The appeal for a new Economic Order is also likely to remain a futile exercise. Keeping SAARC alive is a commendable aim all the same. It provides a good outing and a change from dull routine.

READERS' FORUM

The first two letters have been adjudged to be the best out of the bunch received for this issue. Each of the writers is being given a prize of Rs 50

1

WORLD OF MAKE-BELIEVE

Apropos of your enlightening editorial "Torrent of Words Without Action" (Nov issue), words are indeed ideas, while actions are the concrete manifestations of those ideas. We have ideas galore, but in the absence of men of action these ideas peter out. Mere rhetoric, platitudes and resolutions passed at summits and seminars can't suffice to wipe out the worldwide poverty, illiteracy, inequality and ignorance.

The Super Powers are an unhelpful lot; they remain busy with their self-aggrandisement plans. On the other side, developing and under-developed countries are either weaklings or victims of Super-Power rivalries.

They lack the grit to follow an independent course of action. India may be an exception, but look at Pakistan and Afghanistan. These Third World countries should dictate terms rather than be dictated. Only then would the Super Powers wake up from their sickening slumber and grant the teeming humanity what is its due as per the tenets of human dignity. Reagan, Gorbachov, Margaret Thatcher and other mighty potentates should descend from their world of make-believe to a state of realism.

Lucknow

Shailendra Singh

2

Your editorial stresses the futility of attending such summits by heads of Government, leaving aside the urgent problems of their countries merely to indulge in oratory.

The recent Commonwealth Summit (to attend which our P.M. even risked his life) turned out to be a farce. For the Indian government it was more important to find solutions of the hardships faced by the Fijians of Indian origin after the coup. But CHOGM refrained from taking any step against the Fiji Government by debarring it from CHOGM membership. Will this end the misery of the innocent Fijians of Indian origin?

Moreover, the summit has raised the broader question of the legitimacy of CHOGM where a single country, Britain, suppressed the voice of the other member-countries. This lead us to conclude that CHOGM is nothing but "Chaps Holidaying on Government money."

Patna

Abhay Ranjan

3

George Bernard Shaw asked Gandhiji, when the latter went to participate in the Round Table Conference (1931): "Does not the RTC try our patience?" Gandhiji made a painful confession: "It is not the patience that matters. The whole thing is a huge camouflage, and the harangues to which we are treated are meant

only to mark time. Everything must go by roundabouts and tortuous ways."

Today the same drama is being enacted numberless times. Talkathons are held and futile resolutions are passed, with no solution in the offing. The need is to do something concrete for the suffering and deprived sections of the world

Lucknow

Brijesh Rastogi

4

CASTE SYSTEM

The essay published in your October issue, "Caste System and Caste Wars", is thought-provoking. The institution of caste has been one of the important factors affecting India's life for the last 4000 years, i.e., since 2000 B.C. There was some weakening of this institution during Mahatma Gandhi's spell. But even 40 years after Independence Indian politics revolves around castes. The caste system is strongest in the Hindi belt and in the four States in the South, while it is weakest in the North-East across the Brahmaputra. Though the evil of untouchability has been on the wane, especially in urban areas, it persists in India's villages where the lower castes are still isolated from society and have separate wells for drinking water.

Industrialisation, urbanisation, spread of education and economic uplift of the masses alone will end the evil.

Jammu

Ramji Dass Sharma

5

Indian culture has a unifying effect, but it is caste-oriented. The caste foundation is such that it has absorbed everything. Perhaps this is the force that has kept Indians unified to a great extent, though we have occasional spurts of communalism. It may be said that Indian culture has just enough religion (castes) to hate one another but not enough to love one another.

Puri (Orissa)

Yuvajushree Rath

6

Your topical essay "Caste System and Caste Wars" (October issue) is very timely. It reveals a stark reality in the present world of superstition. At present India is caught in a tornado of communal crises, the caste conflict is piercing her heart like a missile fired by her own men. How shameful this is!

"Every State is a welfare State." How far is this true? The much-lauded plans are not being properly implemented by the State administrations. Are we really free? The coils of caste have gripped us.

Abolition of this system does not appear to be possible because of the lack of rationality and of the sense of brotherhood among us. How can we reconcile this with modern Civilisation and the concept of the 21st century?

Sambalpur

Chintu Mahananda

7

In the heart-warming Cover story (Oct

issue) you have made it clear that most Indians, even those occupying key-positions, can be purchased easily. Yes, all are eager to occupy high positions, but none are morally strict. Instead, they reiterate high-sounding moral principles which are grossly flouted in practice.

An official holding a low position, when found guilty, is retrenched or otherwise punished if he has no influence in elite circles and cannot win over those in high positions by means of money power. But those in top ranks escape cunningly when faced with such situations; they have money enough and to spare. Money, or power can today make or unmake anything. When the leaders are hankering after wealth and are power thirsty, how can one expect morality, sincerity and loyalty to become predominant?

Bhubaneswar

Rahindra Nath Sahu

8

NUCLEAR DUPLICITY

Your article "Pakistan's Nuclear Duplicity" (Oct '87) clearly shows that Pakistan is confusing the whole world by its false statements regarding the so-called "Islamic bomb". Pakistan has been, and still remains, India's principal security concern. Pakistan has taken full advantage of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the situation in West Asia to become the frontline State in US strategic perceptions.

India cannot afford to remain a silent spectator. We should make our options clear. Nuclear weapons in the hands of small countries like Pakistan are dangerous and disastrous. We should prepare ourselves to meet any challenge, in particular we should take measures without delay to counter the threat posed by the "Islamic bomb".

Burnpur (WB)

B. Natriq

9

REGIONAL STATEHOOD

The items in Current Affairs headed "Parallel Govt in Jharkhand" and "New Solution for Gorkhland" (Nov issue) have prompted me to write about the regional demands for Statehood. In the 18th century India was divided into a number of States and principalities, Hyderabad, Bengal, Avadh, Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, etc. Formally they were accountable to the Centre, but practically they were functioning according to their own will. The East India Company followed the policy of "Divide and Rule". Thus the Centre had become weak. The British seized political and economic power, and as a result we became slaves.

The same phenomena of division of the central authority is going on now. Some Union Territories want Statehood and some communities want separate States, for example, Jharkhand and Gorkhland. The new States are governed by their own regional parties, not by the national party which is governing the Centre. Practically these are independent; somehow they enjoy the confidence of their electorates. Thus one-third of the States have their own powerful regional party. The Centre should maintain unity and integrity of the country and ensure communal harmony instead of granting Statehood to regional communities.

Aligarh (U.P.)

Mohd Usman Ghani

Notes on Current National Affairs

- * FOREIGN FUNDS FOR TERRORISTS
- * CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM
- * SARKARIA REPORT ON CENTRE & STATES
- * HUMAN RIGHTS BEING VIOLATED
- * NEW POLL REFORMS PLAN
- * "DURBAR CONTROVERSY"
- * SPURT IN NAXALITE ACTIVITY
- * DIRECTIVES TO GOVERNORS
- * 1,000-CR RESOURCES GAP
- * RAJIV GANDHI-JAYEWARDENE TALKS
- * ANOTHER INDO-PAK DIALOGUE

Foreign Funds for Terrorists

An answer to the question from where the terrorists operating in India get the funds for buying sophisticated weapons has been provided by a report prepared by official agencies. It is learnt that a large chunk of foreign funds flowing into the country, ostensibly for the promotion of religious, social and educational programmes of voluntary agencies, is finding its way to finance terrorist activities.

Terrorist organisations in Punjab are said to have benefited by the diversion of such funds, and the manner in which the diversion takes place is said to be a highly organised affair, with the result that the investigating agencies have not yet been able to pinpoint the mechanism which operates.

The Centre, therefore, proposes to take measures to control and regulate the flow of these funds to ensure that the contributions from foreign countries are utilised for the purposes for which they are meant and are not diverted to illegal and anti-national activities.

A recent survey showed that Rs 320 to Rs 350 crore is received every year by 11,283 voluntary religious, social, educational and cultural organisations. There are a large number of Western donor countries, but the bulk of the amount is said to come from the Gulf and other Arab countries.

The organisations benefiting from these donations are on the approved list of the Central Government, but after several cases of misuse of such funds came to the notice of the Government, some 200 organisations were banned. The CBI is also said to be probing the activities of many such organisations to ascertain how they have been able to channel the funds into illegal and anti-national work.

The quantum of foreign funds being received by voluntary organisations in the country has been rising progressively every year. There was a spurt during the Janata regime, but of late amounts are said to be increasing. Most of the agencies which are suspected to be diverting funds are said to be religious organisations.

Tamil Nadu heads the list of the States in terms of both the amounts received from abroad and the number of beneficiaries. Every year, the State is said to receive around Rs 45 crore, shared by as many as 660 organisations. The figures for some other States are: Maharashtra Rs 32 crore; Kerala Rs 29 crore, Delhi Rs 27 crore, Andhra Pradesh Rs 25 crore and Karnataka Rs 15 crore.

Campaign to Fight Communalism

The Left parties have launched a countrywide campaign against communalism and separatism. The national convention convened by them called on all "patriotic forces and democratic minded people to take up in right earnest the crusade against the dark forces of communal reaction and separatism".

The convention adopted a declaration and also set up a coordinating committee to conduct the national campaign, which would include State-level conventions. The declaration held the Cong-I Government at the Centre and various communal organisations like the RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Jamat-e-Islami, Muslim United Front and Panthic Committee responsible for the growth of disruptive communal and obscurantist forces and for dividing the people on communal lines.

Referring to the communal organisations, the declaration said, "they are backed by organisations like the BJP, the Muslim League and the United Akali Dal and thereby create a situation by which the minorities are quarantined from the rest of national life". The convention declaration said

it would not be wrong to say that secularism has been the worst victim at the hands of the government "Unprincipled compromises with divisive forces of various types, with casteism, religious fundamentalism, communalism, obscurantism and separatism are weakening our national unity and are casting a dark shadow over the social and cultural life of our nation. Communalism and casteism have begun to creep into the administration and police apparatus."

Anti-corruption drive: Chalking out a course different from that adopted by the main opposition parties and the Leftists, Mr V P Singh, former Defence Minister and some other expelled members of the Congress (I) formally launched in October a front to start a mass movement against corruption and to bring about a social and economic revolution in the country. Mr Singh claimed that the formation of his new organisation—Jan Morcha—was a direct response to the people's strong demand for a mass struggle for the fulfilment of the aspirations for a just and equitable order and healthy public life.

He described as a most striking fact that the upsurge of popular sentiment had swept across the country, cutting through barriers of caste, creed and religion. The aim would be to bring about a democratic transformation in the political and socio-economic structure. The Jan Morcha is not, however, a political body and will not have any relations with the country's political parties. "Ours is a front and we will collaborate with the frontal organisations of political parties to achieve our objectives", Mr V P Singh said. The Jan Forum will have no links at all with the Jan Sangh or the RSS.

Sarkaria Report on Centre & States

Mr Justice R.S. Sarkaria presented the report of the commission

on Centre-State relations headed by him to the Prime Minister on October 27. The result of about four years of labour, the report contains recommendations for changes in the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States which it regards necessary to remedy the problems arising from the relationship.

The commission was appointed on June 9, 1983, by the late Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in the wake of the Telegu Desam movement. The Anandpur Sahib resolution of the Akali Dal demanding more powers for Punjab was also referred to the Commission in terms of the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal accord.

The terms of reference of the commission were criticised by the opposition parties because of the limits that were sought to be imposed in the framework of investigation. The terms required the commission to keep in view the social and economic developments that have taken place over the years and "have due regard to the scheme and framework of the Constitution which the Founding Fathers have so sedulously designed to protect the independence and ensure the unity and integrity of the country".

Two more members, Mr B Sivaraman and Dr S R Sen, were added to the Commission later. In view of the wide dimensions of its investigation the Commission's term had to be extended five times.

The Commission considered the views of a wide cross-section of people. It prepared a detailed questionnaire, 5,000 copies of which were distributed. It received 360 replies to and memoranda on the questionnaire. Among them were those from all the State governments. The Punjab government was the last to submit its memorandum, presumably because the former Punjab Chief Minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, who was the author of the first Anandpur Sahib resolution of 1972, found himself in an awkward

position because of his status. The memorandum more or less endorsed the views expressed in the Anandpur Sahib resolution, though in mild language.

Human Rights Being Violated

Mr Justice Tarkunde has expressed the view that human rights in India are being blatantly violated because power had become centralised, it was not in the hands of the people as they had taken no initiative to rule themselves. "People expect Ramrajya, not Swaraj", he said in a keynote address at a seminar on the "Observance of Human Rights in India with special reference to the vulnerable sections of society", held in Delhi in October. He rightly contended that political parties in India were interested in power wrangles, and not in educating the people to bring about a democratic culture in them.

He divided human rights into the categories of civil and political rights and economic and social rights. Under civil rights came the constitutional rights of the individual to the right of rule of law meaning that no one is above the law, and the right to personal liberty, which had been interpreted as indicating that no one could assert or manhandle without the authority of the law, and a just law at that.

When the poorer sections of society in the country try to assert their rights, they find themselves in trouble, as in Bihar. "For the poor there is no rule of law."

Two Acts had come up that severely curtailed the rights of the individual. The first was the National Security Act, which was actually a revised edition of the MISA, as it restricted the acts of people more materially. The other Act was the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (1987), which provided for detaining a person for a year without bail, if he

were to be found violating this Act. This law could be put into effect all over India; if the opposition to the present Government were to become unified, the Government would not have to declare an emergency, as it could do just as much by resorting to the two Acts. According to Mr Justice Tarkunde, the civil liberties of poor were in the hands of the police, while our civil liberties were in the hands of the Government.

New Poll Reforms Plan

Proposals for electoral reforms are reiterated, with new dimensions added, every now and then. In the absence of any firm official commitment, these proposals remain on paper. One of the most systematic and widely supported reforms package was brought up by a conference of as many as 22 political parties held in Delhi on October 25. Though the sponsors were groups which are, with two exceptions, out of power, the significance of the proposals need not be minimised. The ball is now very much in the official court. The loopholes in the electoral laws certainly need to be plugged in order to make the electoral system conform to democratic norms and make elections fair and really meaningful. The basic aim is to check the influence of money power. The important proposals, 18 in all, on which the parties were unanimous, are the following.

One, State funding of elections. Mr N.T. Rama Rao has already taken steps in this direction in his own State of Andhra Pradesh) to reduce the possibilities of rigging. His administration introduced photo-identity cards for voters in the municipal elections held in March this year. Andhra Pradesh also intends to enact a law to put a ceiling on expenditure incurred in elections to local bodies—Rs 1.50 lakh on an election to a Zila Parishad, Rs 1 lakh for Mayorship of a municipal corporation and Rs 10,000 for the Mandal Praja Parishad.

Second, the law be amended to enlarge the definition of "corrupt practices" to cover what the Supreme Court has described as "evil practices", which include announcement or disbursement of discretionary grants by the Government (the P.M., in particular) on the eve of elections.

Third, lowering of the voting age from 21 years to 18, and fourth bringing of Doordarshan and AIR under the direct control of the Election Commission during elections. Fifth, simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies.

The other proposals include devising of ways to impose practical curbs on the expenditure pertaining to poll propaganda, ban on the use of official cars, planes, helicopters etc by political parties in power for electioneering purposes, provision of multi-purpose identity cards to all voters at government expense, the introduction of the electronic voting system for all elections; effective measures for the prevention of malpractices like rigging, booth capturing and impersonation by prescribing stringent punishment, special arrangements for the weaker sections to vote freely and fairly, revision of the expenditure ceiling provided for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections and the evolution of a fool-proof system to ensure adherence to the ceiling.

The participants in the conference included the CPI, CPM, BJP, both Lok Dals, Janata Party, DMK, Forward Bloc, Jan Morcha (of V.P. Singh) and Shetkari Sangathan of Sharad Joshi. The Congress (I) did not attend.

"Durbar Controversy"

In recent weeks, there has been renewed controversy over the annual shifting of the J & K capital from Srinagar to Jammu in winter. The Farooq Government's proposal for a truncated Durbar move has caused discontentment in the Jammu region and provided certain political parties

with a propaganda weapon. The most vocal on this issue is the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) whose J & K unit, in a strongly worded resolution passed late in October, accused the Farooq Government of trying to "destroy the identity of Jammu and pave the way for establishing "Greater Kashmir".

The party also alleged that the policy of "discrimination" against the Jammu region by the National Conference regimes since 1947 was nothing but continuation of the Kashmir leadership's grand design to establish "Greater Kashmir". It pledged to fight for ending this policy and demanded Constitutional safeguards for Jammu and Ladakh regions. It also sought equitable distribution of financial resources and balanced development of all the three regions of the State.

The resolution said that the Durbar move was the first step for establishing the State's permanent capital at Srinagar, thereby reducing the status of Jammu to one of the 14 districts. The Government's decision, it was contended, would encourage the forces of disintegration in the State.

The BJP demanded that the Government should maintain the status quo regarding the move of offices to Jammu and withdraw its decision of a partial move. The Chief Minister claims that a substantial sum of money would be saved by this decision.

The other Opposition parties and the Jammu Bar Association also rejected the State Government's proposal to set up a committee to examine the relevance of permanently stationing some departments in Jammu and Srinagar and decided to go ahead with their agitation plans to seek the withdrawal of the controversial government order. The nine-party action committee called the proposal "dilly-dallying tactics"; the Bar Association termed it as "an eyewash" and the BJP said it was

meant to "hoodwink" the public

Spurt in Naxalite Activity

Reckless killings, internal fighting and a war of attrition with the police force characterise the latest phase of the increasing Naxalite violence in Andhra Pradesh, one of their main centres of activity in the country. The Naxalite strength is estimated at 5000 activities and 500 hard-core members. There has lately been a spurt in Naxalite activity. Policemen, in particular, have been ambushed and many people have been murdered. Periodic acts of violence by the extremists have been met with ruthless counter-violence and repression from the police against poor peasants and tribals.

Since January, 1983, Naxalites have murdered 200 people, including 35 policemen. According to Naxalite leaders, 65 of their leaders have been killed by the police in 115 encounters during the same period. The police claim that Naxalites are on the run and ambushes on police patrols are "signs of desperation and depletion in their ranks".

"The movement has failed to attract fresh recruits and old cadres feel disillusioned. The attacks on policemen are meant to spread fear and demoralise the police", says Special Inspector-General H J Dora who handles anti-Naxalite operations.

The current wave of attacks on policemen began with the killing of a Deputy Superintendent. On July 30, six policemen were killed in an ambush by radicals near Dorguda in the thick jungles of east Godavari district. On August 18, ten policemen were shot down inside the Alampalli forest in Adilabad district. On October 8, a policeman was among the three killed in a Naxalite raid on an armoury in Karimnagar district. A sarpanch of a village in Warangal district was shot dead on October 18

and two Naxalites were gunned down by the police the next day in an encounter.

If the attacks are any indication, the 'spring thunder' as China had once described the first Naxalbari uprising in 1967, is far from being a spent force. "The movement will thrive as long as there is exploitation of the poor and the tribals", said a former Naxalite leader.

Naxalites claim they have 'liberated' several villages in the Telengana districts and are running a 'parallel' government. The police say the Naxalites extort Rs 3 crore every year as levy from forest contractors, cotton merchants, paper mill owners, coal dealers and arrack traders.

Government officials admit that tardy implementation of land reforms, lopsided economic development and neglect of tribal areas have contributed to the growth of the Naxalite movement. Extremism is only a symptom of economic malaise.

Directives to Governors

President R. Venkataraman on October 29 asked the Governors to ensure that 'anticipatory steps taken in one State to deal with law and order problems did not have repercussions on other States. Sometimes the measures adopted in one State to promote the interests, particularly linguistic, of their own people exacerbate the feelings of the people in the adjoining States, giving rise to tensions and disturbances, he said. Governors should be "vigilant" about such measures, he said, while addressing the bi-annual conference of Governors on October 29.

The spurt in communal riots in various parts of the country had caused considerable distress to the people. Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have witnessed ugly clashes. Punjab, the granary of India, has been the main theatre of brutal, subversive and anti-national activities. Assam,

the tea garden of India, which has been relatively free from the scourge of communal violence till 1983, went through a ferocious outbreak of communal carnage.

While the specific origins can be different in each situation, certain broad patterns have been traced. These are, in the main, religious fundamentalism and communalism.

Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, continue to take strong and effective measures to curb this growing fundamentalism and rabid communalism, the view can be rooted out only through the education of the people. Law and order was a State subject, but the Centre has an overall responsibility and provides appropriate help.

A greater mutuality is clearly needed. The President feels that intelligence agencies should be able to help State governments to detect the beginnings of discontent and trouble so that the governments can tackle them before embers grow into a conflagration. Here again, "Governors, with their perspective and experience, could play a useful role."

The current drought—considered the worst in the century—has served one useful purpose, highlighting the built-in resilience of the Indian economy and its ability to absorb shocks, he said. Poverty alleviation programmes was another area where Governors could play a more direct role. The implementation of schemes for the benefit of under-privileged sections of society like the Harijans and the Adivasis, control of population growth and programmes for the generation of employment are all items of work which they can actively engage themselves.

1,000-Cr Resources Gap

The latest reports indicate that the Centre is likely to face a resources gap of the order of Rs 8000 crore in addition to the bud-

ed deficit of Rs 5,688 crore in the current fiscal year despite expenditure cuts and taxation in the wake of the drought. A massive additional resource mobilisation effort may be unavoidable in the 1988-89 budget for the next fiscal year, given the need for a step-up in developmental outlays in the penultimate year of the Seventh Plan.

Finance Ministry sources maintain that tax revenues, though devoid of the earlier buoyancy, are broadly in line with budgetary estimates so far. It is difficult to predict the outcome at the end of the year as the adverse consequences of the drought on the economy are bound to manifest themselves in the latter half of the fiscal year. A sizable shortfall in revenue for the year as a whole, mainly in excise is possible as demand for goods declines with a steep fall in incomes in rural areas.

In spite of the attempted savings this year, the non Plan expenditure especially on defence and security and the snowballing effect of the Pay Commission's recommendations together with bonuses, would go up appreciably. The Planning Commission now estimates that in view of the faster rise in project costs than warranted by the wholesale price index increase, the fulfilment of the Seventh Plan in financial terms may be less than 80 per cent.

The sizable fall in output in the Kharif season, estimated at 15 million tonnes of foodgrains, will deplete the Government's rice stocks which may have to be supplemented with some imports early next year.

Zero growth in GDP: India will register a zero per cent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1987-88, according to an assessment by the World Bank. This contradicts the Government's assessment which puts the growth rate between 1 and 1.5 per cent.

The World Bank, which is monitoring the impact of drought on vari-

ous sectors of the Indian economy, believes that the additional burden on balance of payments (BOP) in 1987-88 on account of drought will be \$1 billion. The World Bank would be offering an assistance around \$300 million to India to tide over the drought problems.

The bank has already agreed to modify some of the agricultural projects in the light of the new requirements. While maintaining that India's BOP burden will go up by \$1 billion on account of drought, the World Bank officials are confident that the situation is manageable. The Bank group has been a major source of foreign aid to India.

Rajiv Gandhi- Jayewardene Talks

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka visited Delhi for three days (Nov 5 to Nov 7) to hold talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi on the continuing crisis and bloodshed in the Jaffna area as a result of the LTTE guerrilla's depredations and their persistent refusal to surrender arms. The Indian Peace Keeping Force has been making all-out efforts to end the fighting in Jaffna, to this end, searches for the LTTE hideouts and seizure of weapons continue. LTTE has not accepted the appeals of the Indian Prime Minister for a cease fire and return to amity. Indian Army units, in a restrained and gradual operation, has suffered casualties during the performance of its duty.

Through their talks in Delhi, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and the Sri Lanka leader resolved many of the issues regarding the devolution of constitutional powers to the Tamils in the island. Some points connected with devolution still remain to be settled and the Sri Lanka spokesmen have promised to look into those matters. President Jayewardene on November 7 offered amnesty to Mr V. Prabhakaran, the leader of LTTE, if he surrendered, supported the India-Sri Lanka agree-

ment and "behaves like a civilised human being".

A new allegation has been made by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) leader that the decision of the Sri Lankan Government to go ahead with the colonisation of the Tamil-dominated areas of the northern and eastern provinces was one of the major factors leading to the crisis. The colonisation process, it is pointed out, is a blatant violation of the July 29 accord.

Mr Jayewardene has expressed confidence that he would be able to hold elections to the proposed provincial council in the north and east before the end of December. He also indicated that the Indian Peace Keeping Force would stay on in the island until the terrorists were disarmed and normalcy was restored. Meanwhile, Mr Rajiv Gandhi has given an assurance that the Sri Lanka accord would be fully implemented and the ethnic problem solved for ever in the island nation.

Another Indo-Pak Dialogue

There has been a prolonged deadlock between India and Pakistan thanks to General Zia's obstinacy and the frequent pinpricks by Pakistani spokesmen. The tensions over Siachen also continue. The dialogue for normalisation of relations would be resumed with meetings of the Joint Commission and between high officials of the two countries in the coming weeks.

The decision to resume the dialogue followed a meeting between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Pakistan counterpart, Mr Mohammed Khan Junejo, in Kathmandu on November 4. The two leaders were in the Nepalese capital for attending the third SAARC summit. The high officials involved in the meetings would be Defence, Foreign, Finance and Planning Secretaries of the two countries.

Notes on Current International Affairs

- ★ **RAJIV-REAGAN TALKS**
- ★ **NOBEL PRIZE POLITICS**
- ★ **GIANTS' SUMMIT ON DEC 7**
- ★ **UN ADOPTS NAM MOVE ON NAMIBIA**
- ★ **NEW FUNDING SYSTEM OF UN**
- ★ **CHINA SET FOR SECOND REVOLUTION**
- ★ **SAARC SUMMIT**
- ★ **GORBACHOV FOR UN FORCE IN GULF**

Rajiv-Reagan Talks

After attending the Commonwealth summit, Mr Rajiv Gandhi visited New York and Washington on October 20, to hold talks with President Reagan and his senior officials on various matters, especially Indo-US economic, technical and other relations, NPT, and policy towards Pakistan. Although he claimed afterwards that the results were positive and hopeful, there are no firm indications of any change in US policy regarding Pakistan or any other issue. The results of Mr Rajiv Gandhi's brief visit may be summed up as follows:

1. President Reagan's assurance that the United States would take action against Pakistan if it went ahead with its nuclear weapons programme. Mr Gandhi described the President's assurance as a distinct shift in the American policy on the issue. He also claimed that the U.S. had realised the gravity of Pakistan's nuclear programme.

2. There is a new American perception of Pakistan's nuclear programme and its ramifications on the sub-continent. Mr Reagan reiterated the U.S. policy on nuclear proliferation thus: "I urged that India and Pakistan intensify their dialogue to build greater mutual confidence to resolve outstanding issues and to deal with the threat of nuclear proliferation in the region." According to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, there was no American pressure on him to sign the Non-proliferation Treaty, which he described as "highly discriminatory".

3. Mr Reagan made a special mention about the American military assistance to Pakistan. He had assured Mr Gandhi that the American objective was to ensure stability and reduce tensions in South Asia. The assistance was not directed against India.

4. The talks augured well for giving a new thrust to bilateral cooperation in economic development, defence technology, science

and in combating terrorism.

5. The Vice-President, Mr Bush, assured Mr Rajiv Gandhi that the CIA was not involved in harmful activities in India. When asked if that was not a stock American position, Mr Gandhi replied, "For the first time this assurance was given to me."

6. Both leaders agreed upon further methods of strengthening ties between the two countries. They decided to extend the Ronald Reagan-Indira Gandhi science and technology initiative by three years beyond 1988. The US Science Adviser, Dr William Graham, would be in India next March for talks with Indian scientists.

7. The two Governments would consult each other regularly to ensure that the US super computer exports to India reflected the rapid pace of advanced technology, India's need for upgrading capability, and the growing mutual confidence for which implementation of the agreement would provide.

8. A statement on cooperation in defence was placed on record. It said: "We agreed to expand defence cooperation proceeding along the lines we have already established in working together on aspects of the Light Combat Aircraft, and in other areas." A new science and technology research fellowship to be known as Ronald Reagan-Rajiv Gandhi Development Fellowship would be established.

Mr Reagan laid special emphasis on expansion of bilateral trade and greater cooperation between private businessmen in the two countries.

Nobel Prize Politics

The award of the highly coveted Nobel Peace Prize is occasionally governed by political factors and springs a surprise on the wide world. But rarely does it imply a slap on the face of a Super Power's Head of State. The selection of the Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez for this

year's prize is certainly a blow to President Reagan and the U.S. diplomacy. The prize is a recognition of the signal service rendered to the cause of peace by Mr Arias, who was the driving force behind the unique Central American peace accord signed in Guatemala city on August 7, 1987, with the Heads of State of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

The accord, to be implemented in stages, calls for cease-fire in civil wars, amnesties, repatriation of refugees, an end to outside aid to rebels, a ban on the use of one country's territory to attack another, and greater democratization. But many politicians have described its chances of success as precarious because of the problems involved, especially the massive US backing for Nicaragua's Contra rebels. The US President described the accord as "fatally flawed", and his Government has no intention to reverse its policy of extending large-scale aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr Arias lobbied hard for the Guatemala Peace Plan. Few in Central America think that the plan will bring an early end to the region's three insurgent wars, but they give him credit for trying. Some 200,000 Central Americans have died violently in the past three decades, including tens of thousands of civilians murdered by Right-wing death squads.

In the three countries at war, some of the provisions of the accord have been implemented ahead of an ambitious schedule. But several events raised dark clouds over the Arias plan even as others prompted expressions of cautious optimism.

In Guatemala, prospects of ending the longest war in Central America appeared remote after government and guerilla negotiators met for the first time in 25 years of fighting. The talks got bogged down in procedural bickering.

Giants' Summit on Dec 7

Overcoming the initial hurdles (some of them were apparently exaggerated), the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. at last agreed on October 31 to hold a summit in Washington on December 7. They will hold another summit in Moscow early in 1988. Mr Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, are also expected to sign an agreement in Washington to abolish all medium and short-range missiles of 300 to 3400 mile-range. They plan to sign an agreement in Moscow to reduce inter-continental missiles and bombers by 50 per cent.

No Moscow summit is possible unless the Super Powers can bridge the disagreements on missile defences. Mr Shevardnadze, Soviet Foreign Minister has indicated. The U.S. and Soviet sides remain far apart over Mr Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defence programme, formally known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Apparently, no deal on long-range weapons is possible unless agreement is reached to adhere to the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty, which bans space-based missile defences.

It would be the first time that the two Super Powers have agreed to eliminate nuclear weapons as far as practicable, rather than restrain the rate of production. Mr Gorbachov said a few days earlier that he was not ready to fix a summit date because there was no guarantee the Reagan administration was willing to restrict "Star Wars". One concession the two sides have made is a commitment to stick to the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty for seven years (as suggested by the U.S.) or for 10 years (as suggested by the Soviets), which means that for the agreed time there will be some curbs on President Reagan's S.D.I. plans even if he continues to say that he would never give up space programme.

The next summit will be the 12th in the series of the Super-Power summits. Oddly enough, Soviet and American leaders have met only 11 or 12 times in 32 years so far.

Arms race at sea: The navies of the United States and the Soviet Union are locked in an "arms race at sea", boasting of 15,000 nuclear warheads and bombs and performing dangerous manoeuvres near one another, according to a critic of the Reagan administration. A defence analyst with the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies "Think Tank", said in a study released on October 28 that the navies of Britain, France, and China together lagged far behind with 700 nuclear warheads and bombs combined.

In the past decade, the two Super Powers have added over 2,500 nuclear warheads to their naval arsenals, deploying new ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, torpedoes and bombs. There was an increase in the number of ships operating at a "wartime tempo" during peace time, and allied countries were forced to support "the naval nuclearised competition between the Super Powers".

Navies, because of their autonomous nature, are more invisible and have not been subjected to the same political scrutiny which has been focused on land-based military forces.

It is learnt that the United States has 5,632 nuclear warheads on long-range ballistic missiles deployed on submarines; the Soviet Union has 2,902. Both countries have added "non-strategic" weapons, such as nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, torpedoes, depth charges, naval artillery and bombs for naval aircraft. The United States now has 3,715 such weapons, and the Soviet Navy 2,526.

UN Adopts NAM Move on Namibia

Although previous UN exercises on the Namibia question have

proved futile, the Security Council adopted a non-aligned resolution for a ceasefire between South Africa and the South-West African Peoples' Organisations (SWAPO) to enable implementation of a U.N. plan for Namibia's independence.

India, which recognises SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, has offered all assistance in the implementation of the plan under which a U.N. transition assistance group (UNTAG) is to be sent to Namibia for holding elections and taking other steps for its independence from South Africa.

The US was the only country not to support the resolution when it was put to vote on October 30. Washington abstained, but the remaining 14 members voted for the resolution moved by the five Non-Aligned members of the Council—Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Zambia.

Through the resolution the Council authorised the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to arrange a ceasefire between South Africa and SWAPO in order to undertake administrative and other practical steps necessary for the placement of UNTAG.

It strongly condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its refusal to the resolution re-affirmed that the U.N. had legal and direct responsibility for Namibia.

The US delegate contended that it was unrealistic and inappropriate for the Council to ask the Secretary-General to proceed with the final procedural steps for Namibia's independence prior to an agreed political settlement. Pretoria wants Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola which, in turn, feels threatened by South African presence in Namibia.

S.A. rejects Plan: South Africa has once again refused to implement the

United Nations plan for Namibia's independence reiterating that the country's freedom depends on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Mr Perez de Cuellar, however, stressed that the U.N. did not recognise the linking of these two questions and added it was essential for the international community to double its efforts to ensure the independence of Namibia as soon as possible. UN General Assembly Chairman asserted that the world organisation should long ago have applied binding sanctions against South Africa, as provided by the U.N. Charter in such cases.

New Funding System of UN

India has suggested that United Nations members adopt a new funding system to reduce the enormous control of the US over the world body's financial state. "We should have a system which reduces dependence on a few", the Indian envoy urged delegates discussing the UN's budget woes on November 1.

Addressing the General Assembly's budgetary committee, he noted that the world body is at present "dependent on one single member-State for one-fourth of its regular budget". He was referring to the United States which pays 25 per cent of the UN's \$ 800 million budget. The other four veto-wielding powers, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China—together pay only 22 per cent. The rest comes from 154 other members, a majority of them still finding their feet after unshackling themselves from colonial slavery.

About a year ago, the UN came close to bankruptcy just because the US was displeased with some of the goings on within it. Ever since then, members have spoken of changing the funding structure. Brazil has suggested that all permanent members, which enjoy a veto over major UN decisions, assume an equitable

portion of the cost, instead of letting the US shoulder most of it. At present, the Soviet Union pays 10.2 per cent, France, 6.37 per cent, Britain, 4.86 per cent and China 0.79 per cent. In reviewing the scale of contributions, the financial constraints of the least developed countries are to be borne in mind.

China Set for Second Revolution

A major reshuffle and significant changes among China's top leaders were made at the Communist Party's historic 13th annual national Congress held at the end of October. Mr Deng Xiaoping retained control of the military, while his protege, Zhao Ziyang, was named head of the party. Mr Deng, who stepped down from three top party posts, was reappointed chairman of the powerful Central Military Commission. Mr Zhao was named vice-chairman, a crucial move in his drive to solidify power within the party.

The Congress is believed to have set the country on the road to a "second revolution" between free-for-all capitalism and Soviet-style communism. Mr Zhao Ziyang later disclosed his intention to step down as China's Prime Minister. The probable successor, much younger, is Li Peng (59). Mr Zhao had acted as both Prime Minister and party General Secretary. Mr Zhao and four others were named to a younger and more reform-minded politburo standing committee, the core decision-making group in the party, which is answerable to the politburo.

The 175-member central committee also named 17 people including seven new members, to full membership in the politburo. They include younger leaders who are strong supporters of reforms. As chairman of the Military Commission and in his role as the party's senior statesman, Mr Deng is expected to continue to exert influence over all major party decisions. The Standing

Committee is made up of Mr Zhao, three vice-premiers, Mr Li Peng, Mr Qiao Shi and Mr Yad Yilin. The new politburo is dominated by Deng's followers. Several aging revolutionaries lost their posts.

Far-reaching reforms package: A comprehensive programme for all-round reforms in China designed to promote the open door policy, expedite economic development, make more friends in the world and ensure a clear division between party and government, was presented by Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang at the 13th party Congress at the end of October. The programme was approved. The party is 46 million strong.

Parallel to economic reforms, Mr Zhao announced political reforms, a reduced role for the party and a more efficient administration. While seeking popular endorsement of the bold political plan to speed up the reforms initiated nine years ago by Mr Deng, Mr Zhao assured that China would never abandon the leadership of the Communist Party "and introduce a Western system of separation of the three powers and of different parties ruling the country in turn".

Proposing an essentially middle path, Mr Zhao suggested in a work report that "China's socialist society is still in its primary stage of socialism". In building socialism with Chinese characteristics, China must "not jump over this stage" to avoid both right deviationist and left mistakes, Mr Zhao said.

The primary stage of China's socialism was one in which "we shall gradually put an end to poverty and backwardness" and which will gradually transform an agricultural country. He claimed that economic progress achieved during the last nine years of reform policy had brought the most rapid development since the foundation of the People's Republic. The overwhelming majority of Chinese did not have to worry about food and clothing, and the

supply of consumer goods had improved. China should act "with more courage in the world economic arena" and extend its economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

Describing the separation of party and government as the key to reforming the political structure, Mr Zhao also proposed the delegation of authority to lower levels to overcome overconcentration of power, a reduction in the number of government departments and establishment of a new public servants system.

China proposes to establish a system of consultation and dialogue to let people "offer suggestions or pour out any grievances they may have". Zhao suggested China's elections be made more democratic by nominating more than one candidate for a post. Mr Zhao called for making a fundamental distinction between "scientific socialism and all sorts of utopianism". China, he said, had adjusted the pattern of its foreign affairs in the light of the international situation and "we now have more friends in the world than ever".

SAARC Summit

The third South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit concluded in Kathmandu on November 4 with the leaders of the seven South Asian nations issuing the "Kathmandu Declaration" which provides "a renewed thrust and direction to the future course of regional cooperation in South Asia". The summit, however, did not achieve much in concrete terms.

The Foreign Ministers of the seven countries—India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives—also signed an agreement on the establishment of a South Asian food security reserve to serve as a cushion against food shortages, and a SAARC regional convention on the suppression of

terrorism. India will contribute 153,000 tonnes to the food reserve of 200,000 tonnes.

While reiterating their commitment to the charter in the declaration, the SAARC leaders emphasised that the fundamental goal of SAARC was to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to provide them with the opportunity "to live in dignity and realise their full potential".

Reaffirming their deep commitment to the principles and objectives of the Non-aligned Movement, they said NAM continues to play a historic role in strengthening world peace and harmony. The declaration welcomed the understanding reached between the two Super Powers on intermediate nuclear forces and called for early conclusion, in the Geneva conference on disarmament, of a comprehensive test ban treaty and a convention to ban chemical weapons.

The leaders further declared their intention to continue their efforts to contribute to the realisation of the objective of halting the nuclear arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons and to support every effort to conclude a treaty "prohibiting vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons".

A convention on terrorism was signed by the Foreign Ministers. Since there is just one such bilateral treaty, between India and Nepal, in the region, New Delhi cannot invoke the SAARC convention to seek extradition of a hijacker but can put moral pressure for his trial in the other country. Such prosecution, however, is optional.

All leaders present at the summit were unanimous in hailing the convention as "a major landmark". Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo said terrorists "must be prosecuted and punished" and denied "sanctuary or launching platform". Mr Rajiv Gandhi, addressing the closing session of the summit, dwelt on natural disasters

taking place in the region on account of environmental degradation. Suitable measures for regional cooperation were required. South Asian cooperation, according to him, had arrived at the threshold of becoming a major force in the region as the SAARC moved into the crucial economic sectors.

SAARC Declaration: The comprehensive declaration adopted by the summit referred to the outstanding international issues, including disarmament, and reflected the concern of developing countries over the disturbing trends in the world economy. It called for increasingly orienting SAARC to the people's needs and aspirations so that the masses of the region could be drawn to a greater extent into the mainstream of its activities. It firmly held that "this would bring about a qualitative improvement in the general atmosphere of the region contributing to peace, friendship and cooperation in the area".

Expressing happiness at the agreement on terrorism, the leaders described it as a historic step towards the prevention and elimination of terrorism from the region. They reiterated their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in criminal and terrorist activities and the impact of terrorism on regional stability and peace and cooperation.

They recognised that academics, researchers and non-governmental organisations have an important role to play in promoting the SAARC spirit and giving impetus to regional programmes and projects. The declaration expressed grave concern at the Big Power domination and intervention which was creating a climate detrimental to peace, stability and prosperity.

The leaders observed that equitable participation of the developing countries in international trading and economic systems was essential for

enhancing prospects and performance of world economy. They called for an early convening of an international conference on money and finance for development and stressed the need for preserving and liberalising the multilateral trading system with renewed efforts, both within and outside the GATT-Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Convention on Terrorism: The SAARC convention on terrorism stipulates that the member-States will not be obliged to extradite a fugitive or an offender if it is unjust or inexpedient to do so. The 11-article convention says that this would also apply if the case was trivial or the request for return of the offender was not being made in good faith or was not in the interests of justice.

The convention stressed the importance of a relevant UN resolution that each State should refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

Listing six offences relating to terrorist activities, the convention says these would not be regarded as political. These are: (a) offences within the scope of the convention for suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, signed at the Hague on December 16, 1970; convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against safety of civil aviation, signed at Montreal on September 23, 1971; convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, signed at New York on December 14, 1973; any convention to which the SAARC member-States concerned are parties; murder, manslaughter, assault, hostage-taking, offences relating to firearms, weapons and explosives and the like, and an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offence for aiding, abetting the

commission of such an offence

Gorbachov for UN Force in Gulf

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, has proposed the creation of a joint naval force under the United Nations, which could include Soviet and US forces, to ensure the safety of international navigation in the Gulf. Reaffirming the Soviet position that there should be no military vessels other than those of the States of the region, Mr Gorbachov suggested that the presence of the UN flag force in the Gulf could help improve the situation in the international waterways of the region.

The proposal, contained in a personal message to the Emir of Kuwait, stressed the need for "decisive and urgent efforts" to put an end to the seven-year old Iran-Iraq war. The Soviet Union believed implementation of the UN Security Council resolution No. 598 could lead to an early settlement. The unprecedented concentration of naval vessels of the USA and its NATO allies in the Gulf could certainly escalate the tension.

U.S. N-Warheads in Turkey: The US is stepping up the replacement of its obsolete nuclear warheads stockpiled in Incirlik, the largest US military base in Turkey, with "modern and safe" nuclear warheads, Turkish daily "Hurriyet" reported on November 1. It quoted an authoritative source in the Pentagon as saying that the replacement is going on in accordance with NATO programme as the new warheads are safer, simpler and easier in operation.

The new warheads are planned to be carried by F-16 jet fighters and will explode with greater power after hitting accurately the target instead of being carried by F-4 and F-104 jet fighters and exploding in the air above the target as the old warheads did.

Commented Short Notes on Burning Topics

INDIA'S STAND ON TIBET

Q. There have been serious developments in Tibet amounting to revolt by the Tibetans. What has been the Government of India's stand on the crisis there?

Ans. Tibet, described by the Chinese as an "autonomous region", has been the scene of prolonged and unprecedented disturbances staged by the Lamas (monks) and others who seek freedom from Beijing's control. The Chinese military units opened fire several times on the restive demonstrators. The Government of India regards the developments in Tibet as China's internal affair. Many years ago, during Jawaharlal Nehru's regime, India conceded the Chinese demand, based on historic maps, that Tibet is a part of China. New Delhi's policy is based on that decision.

True, the Communists have been adopting repressive policies and gradually ruining the Tibetans' ancient culture. According to the Dalai Lama, the Han Chinese immigrants now outnumber the Tibetans—7.5 million against 6 million. There is nothing to suggest that Tibetan refugees in India have been in a position to launch a separatist movement from Dharamsala. Even the Dalai Lama's call for civil disobedience cannot amount to much in concrete terms and must be regarded as a token gesture of solidarity with his people in an extremely difficult situation.

India cannot of course be indifferent to the anguish of the Tibetan people. The Chinese authorities resorted to a full-scale crackdown in

Tibet; they have already made large-scale arrests. More of such harsh measures are likely in the coming months. But India finds itself helpless.

'Tibet always a part of China': Calling the border dispute between India and China a "colonial creation", an official Chinese weekly has denied the Dalai Lama's contention that the tension along the Sino-Indian border was the result of the stationing of Chinese troops in Tibet. The weekly also cited Jawaharlal Nehru's support to the Chinese claim that Tibet became part of China in the 13th century. "Prime Minister Nehru of India was quite objective when he stated in 1954: 'I am not aware that any time during the last few hundred years, Chinese solidarity, or if you like suzerainty, was challenged by any outside country'," it said in an editorial on the Tibet situation.

Rejecting the Dalai Lama's five-point peace plan, the weekly contended that the Tibetan leader "was putting the cart before the horse when he hypocritically proposed making the whole of Tibet a zone of peace". China, the weekly added, had maintained sovereignty over Tibet since the 13th century, but "during the hundred years after the Opium War of 1840, Tibet fell victim to imperialist aggression as did many other parts of China".

HISTORIC JUDGEMENT

Q. An important verdict, which has a bearing on India's Constitutional structure, was delivered by the Bombay High Court recently. Point out the implications of the verdict

and its likely impact.

Ans. The Bombay High Court, in a judgement given in October this year, held (a) that the freedom of the Press is a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a), (b) that it is also a part of the basic structure of the Constitution, (c) that Section 22 (of the MRTP Act) damages or impairs the basic structure of the Constitution in that it impinges on the freedom of the Press, (d) that Section 22 does not, therefore, enjoy the protective umbrella of Article 31(b), and (e) that it also does not enjoy the protective umbrella of Article 31(c). The case concerned the Bennett Coleman and Co's publication of more editions of the Times of India. The court has held that Section 22 of the MRTP Act will not be applicable when undertakings covered by Part (A) of Chapter III of the Act propose to establish new inter-connected undertakings to print and/or publish newspapers or similar journals.

The court has affirmed that the freedom of the Press is a part of the freedom of the citizen and is a journal of his choice. From the point of view as much as of the publisher's of the citizen, it is irrelevant to the concept of the freedom of the Press that the publisher is a monopolist undertaking. In the wider interests of the effective functioning of a democracy the citizen has a right to inform himself of news and views and this right cannot be denied to him on considerations extraneous thereto. The concept of the freedom of the Press necessarily means that a journal's circulation should be free to grow to meet the demand for it. Interference with the circulation of it

journal is, therefore, interference with the quintessence of the freedom of the Press and it damages and impairs the basic structure of the Constitution".

Dealing with the question of primacy of the Directive Principles contained in Article 39(c), the court has said that "there can be no doubt that distributive justice is one main plank of the Constitution and a most desirable thing, but so is the right of the citizen to inform himself of news and views in a manner of his own choosing so that he may best exercise his franchise. There can, therefore, be no balancing or sacrifice of the one for the other. In so holding we echo the sentiments of the Supreme Court."

The court has further observed that the impatience to achieve social and distributive justice is very understandable, but the governments are composed of mortal men who do not last for ever, and they cannot vouchsafe the good intentions of those who will succeed them. The security of the citizens in this land, therefore, lies in what the framers of Constitution hold to be immutable. They held an elected form of government to be immutable. An elected form of government requires an informed electorate. The freer the Press the greater the likelihood of a democracy in the true sense of the word, a government of the people. The likely impact is a further guarantee of the freedom of the Press in democratic India and may deter autocratic State Governments from taking arbitrary steps against newspapers adopting critical policies against them.

U.S. IN GULF WAR

Q. Further evidence is now available to indicate active involvement of the U.S.A. in the Iran-Iraq war. What is the provocation for the involvement and what are its likely

international repercussions?

Ans. In recent weeks the U.S.A. has emerged as a supporter of Iraq in the Gulf War and has taken certain measures against Iran, thus marking a change of policy. The Soviet Union has, however, preferred to remain broadly neutral, though it is inclined to back Iran. Even so, the Soviet Union seems to have no intention to involve itself actively in the West Asian conflict.

In the third week of October, the U.S. deliberately bombed two Iranian offshore platforms. A few days earlier, U.S. helicopters had attacked and damaged three Iranian gunboats on the ground that these had fired on them while they were escorting merchant ships carrying the American flag. The U.S. had also announced its intention to provide protection to Kuwaiti vessels. Thus the U.S., for the first time, is coming out openly on the side of Iraq. If Iran retaliates, the U.S.A. would almost certainly take follow-up measures which, because of the Super Power's distinctly superior military strength, might inflict a crippling blow to Ayatollah Khomeini's prestige.

According to reports, President Reagan is looking for opportunities to refurbish his image which suffered serious damage because of the Iran-gate scandal. He believes he can go part of the way by taking action against Iran, especially the latter's Silkworm missiles base. If such measures are taken, the West Asian conflict will escalate, opening up possibilities of Soviet intervention to counter U.S. bid for supremacy in the region. Moreover, U.S. attacks are bound to damage Iranian oil installations and sharply reduce Teheran's revenues. From Iran's standpoint, the situation after 7 years of war with Iraq, is rather gloomy. But Iran's resilience is well known, and so is the Ayatollah's obstinacy. The latest reports show that China is continuing its sales of Silkworm missiles to Iran despite the U.S.A.'s appeal to stop such

supplies.

INDIA-PAKISTAN DISCORD

Q. India-Pakistan differences have lately become more acute instead of decreasing. What are the developments that have worsened their relations?

Ans. While India has continued to pursue the policy of befriending neighbours and has not given any provocation for accentuation of the differences on certain issues, Pakistan leaders have again resorted to tactics, at various forums, that flout the spirit, if not the letter, of the Simla Agreement. At the United Nations and also during talks with President Reagan, the Pakistan Prime Minister Mr M.K. Junejo, in recent weeks attacked India on various counts. Pakistani spokesmen have also brought up the Kashmir issue and harped on allied themes in a bid to justify Islamabad's actions and defame India.

Under the Simla Agreement bilateral issues, including Kashmir, were not to be raised at international gatherings and were to be resolved by mutual discussions. Pakistan, however, ignores this understanding whenever it suits its immediate purpose of silencing critics at home and building up an image of "a peaceful country which has been wronged by its giant neighbour", though the boot is entirely on the other foot.

India has all along held the view—and stuck to it—that the nuclear menace cannot be dealt with regionally. It is not willing to sign the Non-proliferation Treaty because the treaty is unfair and highly discriminatory. Pakistan, while taking the stance that it is also not ready to sign the NPT unless India does so, has been indulging in considerable propaganda to win support for its cleverly designed proposal for establishing

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Triumph and Tragedy in Sri Lanka

The "unique and historic" accord signed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr J.R. Jayewardene has turned out to so bloody and so troublesome that it is virtually in ruins. By a clever stroke, Jayewardene passed on the buck to Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Could it be a trap which has cost India many lives of army men and brought the country discredit for shooting down for our own people?

The cynics who cautioned that all the accords which Mr Rajiv Gandhi signs are jinxed and fated to bring discord and utter confusion instead of promoting harmony and mutual understanding have proved right after all. The Punjab accord has not stood the test of time and has collapsed, whatever tall claims Government spokesmen might make about it. The Assam accord has lately been under fire with the agitators repeatedly questioning the validity of its terms and constantly accusing the Centre of failing to fulfil its commitments. The Mizo and J & K accords at present do not seem to be so ill-fated, but reports of simmering discontent and rumblings persist.

These failures and potential setbacks pale into insignificance before the bloody fighting in which the Indian army had to engage itself as part of its commitment to maintain peace in the sorely troubled, war-torn island republic of Sri Lanka. The tragedy of massacres of the innocent in that country has unique features. It has created for the first time a dangerous Vietnam-type situation for India which it will have cause to regret for years to come. Nasty consequences are built into the Sri Lanka situation. In fact, India's reputation is at stake. In any case the widespread euphoria

and enthusiasm prompted by the accord when it was signed on July 29, 1987, have vanished. Countless people are shaking their heads in dismay at the unfortunate developments that have occurred in the wake of what was supposed to be a great diplomatic triumph of Rajiv Gandhi.

The sequence of events and the causes of the conflict between the Indian Peace-keeping Force (IPKF) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have to be duly noted. Then alone would the reasons for the distressing tragedy become clear. The accord was signed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi and the Sri Lanka President on July 29 this year without bringing in the Tamil militants who were the real party to the prolonged strife. The strife was the result of President Jayewardene's oppressive policies followed by military operations that did much havoc in northern Sri Lanka.

Jayewardene's Plan: The accord was expected to end the prolonged ethnic strife and halt the militants' disruptive activities. In a bid to accommodate the Tamils to some extent and meet their demand for a voice in the administration, the Sri Lanka President drew up a plan to establish a council for the integrated areas of northern and eastern parts of the country. The plan provides for partial decentralisation of authority. It would thus curb the tendency towards authoritarianism. The island's economic progress, which had been interrupted by the disturbances extending for about four years, was expected to be resumed.

Moreover, Sri Lanka was in danger of being trapped in a military bloc dominated by the USA and involving Pakistan. The island, it was hoped, would be able to pursue an independent foreign policy. The

accord was described as an example of two neighbours resolving their differences amicably through negotiations without foreign interference. India was, for the time being, looked upon as a friend and well-wisher, it underwrote the accord and took the responsibility of maintaining peace in the Tamil dominated areas in full collaboration with the Sri Lanka forces.

But the hopes have been belied. There has been considerable violence, and Indian forces have been compelled to fight the LTTE guerrillas who had managed to accumulate an unbelievably large quantity from unknown sources. LTTE resorted to outright aggressive tactics, as a mark of their opposition to the accord. After some persuasive efforts by Indian leaders, they softened their stand. But not long thereafter they started barbaric practices, attacking the Sinhalese, blowing up buses, laying landmines and blasting selected targets. The LTTE leaders have been changing their stand on various issues.

The LTTE is the largest of the five principal Tamil groups. It is not satisfied with the representation (7 out of 12 seats) given to it in the proposed Council. It not only wants to change its nominees but also complete supremacy in the body. It wishes to be recognised as the Tamils' sole legitimate representative. The Government of India initially backed the LTTE, but it was backing an unmanageable horse. President Jayewardene rejected the LTTE's demand for changing its nominees. The fault lies with LTTE, as subsequent events, especially its intensive fighting with the Indian forces, amply proved.

It may be recalled that, according to the July 29 accord, the Tamil mili-

tants were required to lay down their arms in order to set the stage for establishing a peaceful administration. But the LTTE ensured that its cadres were not disarmed. Its intentions to prevent implementation of the accord became clear in September when it launched a virulent campaign against the Indian Peace-keeping Force. On September 26 the frail Tamil protestor, Mr Thileepan, who went on a fast unto death, died. He was described as the LTTE's "first martyr to the cause of a separate Eelam".

The LTTE has a dislike for democracy and a fondness for militancy. So, any peaceful solution to the Sri Lanka problem does not seem to suit it unless it is 100 per cent in accordance with its wishes, as if the other Tamil groups do not matter. It may be true that the LTTE has played the dominant role in the struggle for the Tamils' rights, but it cannot rightly claim almost the whole share of the representation. Its leadership is evidently misguided and harbouring misconceptions. A close observer in fact described it as an army rather than a civilian group seeking full rights for the Tamils through peaceful means, moreover, while the other groups make a distinction between their military and political wings, the LTTE does not. Originally constituted as the Tamil New Tigers in 1974, it changed its name two years later, its principal leader being the evasive and militant Prabhakaran. He recruited many cadres and believes in one leadership system. Analysts feel certain that if, by a quirk of fate, the LTTE manages to occupy the supreme position in the eastern and northern areas, it will almost terrorise and militarise the Tamils and seek to eliminate other groups. In comparison, two other Tamil groups—EROS and EPRLF, have some internal democracy. They are not fanatically committed to eliminating all types of dissent, nor do they believe exclusively in the cult of the gun, as the LTTE

does

Indian Force's Role: It is apparent that the drive which the Indian Peace-keeping Force launched against the LTTE was wholly justified, unless the militant, uncompromising Tamils are disarmed and brought round, there will be no peace in Sri Lanka. It is also clear from the substantial casualties suffered by the Indian Peace Keeping Force that India has paid a heavy price for not disarming the LTTE militants completely and for being lenient towards them in the earlier stages. Perhaps Indian leaders never thought that the LTTE would go so far as to fight the Indian forces, adopt a blatantly confrontalist course in their bid to dictate a solution of their liking. The secret strength of the LTTE became evident from the fact that reinforcements had to be rushed to Sri Lanka to enable the IPKF to continue its operations.

With the Tamil militants determined to wreck the peace in Sri Lanka, the Indian army's responsibility has increased greatly. An early withdrawal of this country's forces from Jaffna area seems unlikely. Although, despite stiff opposition, the LTTE stronghold of Jaffna has at long last been captured by the IPKF after suffering many casualties, the LTTE is in no mood to assure peaceful conduct even after the end of the military operations. The tragedy is that in a war in a foreign land, India has become an active participant instead of being a mediator as it wanted to be.

The spine chilling suicide by 12 LTTE militants while they were being taken to Colombo against the warnings they had sounded and the hysteria it created gave another tragic touch to the developments. The escalating terrorist violence is naturally causing concern in both Sri Lanka and India. While India is doing its best to control the situation, there has been a bitter comment by the island's Prime Minister, Mr Premadasa who, in a totally unjustified

attack on India, demanded during a speech at the U.N. on October 13, "global condemnation of the cunning parents.. who nurtured and armed Tamil terrorists," without naming any country but giving clear indications that he was hitting India.

The Sri Lanka Prime Minister's uncalled for attack on India at the world's premier international forum sounded strange at a time when this country was doing its best to contain the LTTE challenge and suffering casualties in the process. The estimates of Indian jawans having been killed in the Jaffna fighting varies from 100 to 300. What a strange task the world's fourth largest standing army was handling! Sri Lanka, Pakistan and even the USA, whose President was quick to offer his felicitations to Mr Gandhi and Mr Jayewardene on signing the accord, must be laughing in their sleeves at India's bold but misconceived adventure and doing dirty work for Sri Lanka. Oddly enough, Sri Lanka is not grateful but merely watched the Indian army's action with considerable amusement.

In the context of the stark tragedy in Sri Lanka, it is poor consolation that the Commonwealth summit at Vancouver pledged its "full support" to Mr Gandhi and President Jayewardene in implementing the Indo-Sri Lankan peace agreement. The summit described the accord as "an act of the highest statesmanship". India has paid heavily for this act of statesmanship, while Sri Lanka, for whose benefit the Indian force conducted its expensive operations, had the best of both worlds. Indeed, the tragedy in Sri Lanka is historic—one of the biggest in recent decades, all at India's cost. The Peace-keeping Force may have to stay on in Sri Lanka for many more weeks. The total expenditure on this account will run into lakhs. The Tamils are displeased with India, and so are the Sinhalese. Thus the Sri Lanka venture was far from being a triumph.

C'wealth Summit: Futile Exercise

Most international conferences have now become mere rituals and achieve little, apart from providing opportunities to leaders to discuss miscellaneous questions. The Vancouver summit of the Commonwealth provides a typical example of such exercises. The international problems are nowhere near solutions, nor can any participant claim that international unity has been promoted and conflicts halted.

The 49-member Commonwealth represents a third of the nations of the world. Like Britain, the "mother country" and the leader of this unique organisation, the Commonwealth has no written Constitution or rules for conduct of business. The members are autonomous or independent countries associated with Britain, equal in status and in no way subordinate to it or to any other country in any aspect of domestic or foreign affairs. There is a common bond that united the members.

Even that bond has becomeenuous as a result of many countries becoming republics. Some of the members, such as Canada (host of the just-concluded Vancouver summit), Australia and New Zealand still recognise the Queen as the titular head and their Governor-Generals are appointed formally by the Queen on the recommendations made by the Government concerned. Several other members, such as India and Sri Lanka, have elected Presidents and they owe no allegiance to the Queen whom they recognise only as the head of the Commonwealth.

Two aspects of all Commonwealth discussions need to be borne in mind. One, bilateral issues, especially matters of discord, are not dealt

with or even discussed at Commonwealth meetings. Two, it is economic collaboration for mutual benefit that dominates the sessions rather than politics which is almost always controversial and hence avoided to ensure harmony.

In the Commonwealth sessions held since this organisation was established, all decisions and recommendations have been unanimous. In fact, unanimity has been the guiding principle of this body's deliberations throughout. Whenever a sharp difference of opinion was noticeable the matter was dropped. While the Vancouver summit did nothing that would shake the world or go down in history as an epoch making decision, it would be remembered for the complete isolation of Britain from the rest of the members on the issue of sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa.

Sanctions against S. Africa: At the last summit held in Nassau in 1985, Britain was able to prevent the adoption of stiff economic sanctions against South Africa by taking an obstinate stand and even incurring the disapproval of other members including the White nations (Australia, New Zealand and Canada). This time Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, adopted an even more defiant stand and refused bluntly to go along with the rest of the Commonwealth on the issue. The other members of the organisation felt so strongly on the continuing denial of justice and basic freedoms by the arrogant South African rulers to the millions of blacks that they decided to proceed with their plans for anti-apartheid measures.

These were incorporated in a strongly-worded "special declaration" that echoed the sentiments of

all justice-loving people around the world. Britain's sense of justice and fair play has evidently been eroded by selfish economic interests (Britons have close, highly beneficial trade relations with South Africa). As a result of the predominant sense of humanity, the Commonwealth members made a firm commitment, through the declaration, not only to tighten the economic screws on the Pretoria regime but also to monitor their enforcement. What was no less significant, the members decided to help the States neighbouring South Africa to counter the Pretoria Government's efforts to destabilise them. The British Prime Minister regards maintenance of economic relations with South Africa as "a sure way of weakening apartheid".

As in the last summit, Britain was adamant on the issue of applying sanctions against South Africa. The latest summit, by a general consensus among the remaining 48 members, approved "wider, tighter and more intensified economic sanctions" against the racist South Africa to force it to end apartheid. The lone dissenter Britain (whose Prime Minister, earned the dubious appellation of "Zinc Lady" instead of "Iron Lady" by which she has so far been known) firmly recorded her note of dissent.

The summit leaders managed, however, to reach a consensus with Mrs Thatcher in promising to come to the aid of the frontline States bordering South Africa and counter the efforts for their destabilisation. The drive will include enhancing security and the physical protection of the port of Maputo, in Mozambique, to discourage disruptive raids by South Africa's military forces.

The leaders also agreed that a committee of eight Foreign Ministers

will meet now and then to provide "high level impetus and guidance" on the implementation of the mandate of their broad statement on South Africa led by Canada the committee will include India, Australia, Guyana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They promised to launch a fund to provide technical assistance to Mozambique, an embattled neighbour of South Africa, that is not a Commonwealth member.

The Commonwealth formally announced the ouster of Fiji from its ranks, thus administering a blow to the military dictatorship slapped on the Pacific island-nation by Col Sitiveni Rabuka in May last. Later Mr Gandhi indicated that Fiji could be accepted back in the Commonwealth only after it reaffirmed its opposition to racism. Asked why the Commonwealth had not suggested sanctions against the Fijian military junta, Mr Gandhi said India on its part had already applied sanctions.

Stronger GATT: The summit adopted a declaration on world trade asking for a strong and credible General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which would work against protectionist measures in developed countries. It also called for urgent action on agriculture in the "Uruguay round" to reduce the uncertainty, imbalances and instability facing the heavily indebted Third World.

The Economic document of the CHOGM, called the "Vancouver declaration", underlined the unanimous concern over the deteriorating world economy and trade.

The India-mooted proposal for genuine addition to concessional assistance, doubling of the World Bank capital base, tripling of the structural adjustment facility for the International Monetary Fund and increased aid flows to poor indebted countries, especially of Africa, secured total CHOGM support and was endorsed in the document.

The proposals in the Vancouver declaration found strong support of the major industrial powers like Canada and Britain. The official communique of the Barbados conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, held in September, was fully endorsed. The Canadian decision to write off loans to some of the poor African and developing countries was welcomed.

However, the call for making GATT more effective may remain merely an appeal because every developed country adopts an economic and trade policy that suits its own interests, regardless of what happens to the other countries. Protectionism has been increasing around the world.

CHOGM pledged full support to the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene accord and hailed it as an act of statesmanship. In this gesture it deviated from the normal practice of avoiding any reference to bilateral matters. The welcome accorded to SAARC was equally to the point, it was regarded as a significant development for the region's peace, stability and progress. The expulsion of Fiji, an island where the majority of the population comprises ethnic Indians, was not of much importance since the new Fiji ruler, Col Rabuka, had already announced the formation of the republic. So, the expulsion was formal. It has reduced the membership of the Commonwealth from 49 to 48. Readmission of the republic to the organisation, if it is sought, will take quite some time.

Human Rights in C'wealth: Although the Commonwealth speaks up for democracy and equality in various parts of the world, a harsh reality has been brought to light by Amnesty International. According to a report released on the eve of the Vancouver session, human rights standards have been found wanting among 33 of the 49 Commonwealth nations. Amnesty urged these nations to uphold international stan-

dards and protect the rights of their citizens from being violated.

"The protection of human rights is the shared responsibility of all nations without exception and each Commonwealth country must be held accountable for its actions", the report said. Some of the countries cited for instances of ill-treatment, torture, execution and cases of apparent politically motivated arrests included Britain, Kenya, Singapore, Malta, Nigeria and India.

In India, Amnesty disclosed, 200 people had been held without charge or trial since 1986 when violence erupted in the Punjab region. It urged the Indian Government to bring the detainees to trial or set them free.

Amnesty noted the charge that British security forces in Northern Ireland killed people in "circumstances that gave rise to allegations that these killings were planned". The report urged Britain to establish an independent judicial inquiry.

Amnesty pointed to a sharp increase in the number of refugees (like Sri Lankans) leaving Commonwealth nations, saying there was often a direct link between a country's human rights record and the number of people fleeing.

Ramphal's Report: The Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, in his annual report, called for defence aid for South Africa's black ruled neighbours, saying that protecting them militarily was as vital as development help. Mozambique has been wrecked by famine and civil war.

Zimbabwe and Zambia, among South Africa's most hostile neighbours, joined pledges—with Britain alone dissenting—to impose tough measures such as cutting off air links. But the neighbouring nations, known as the Frontline States, have not implemented the embargoes because these nations depend heavily on South Africa economically.

Industrialisation: a New Perspective

India has doubtlessly taken rapid strides on the road to industrialisation but the gains have not reached the poorest of the poor which is our sacred ideal. What is wrong with the industrial sector? The need, perhaps, is to revamp industries in a new perspective. The feature attempts to analyse this aspect

I. Introduction

For centuries now India has been in the vortex of economic stagnation and political serfdom. On attaining independence forty years ago in August 1947, the task of transformation of the under-developed economy into an ebullient and developed economy naturally received top priority.

Industrialisation was taken as the best course to achieve the end. Not that the development of agriculture—the premier occupation of the bulk (more than 70 per cent) of our population—was neglected altogether. Some critics of the government and its policies have, of course, levelled such an accusation but it has no support of empirical evidence.

Pursuant to the objective of development, conscious effort was made to launch planned development of the economy with a bias for accelerated industrial growth. Planning was sought to be done within the framework of mixed economy approach under a democratic set-up. The State has, therefore, come in as a partner in progress in a big way. A number of public sector undertakings have been established in the industrial sector particularly in areas where the private entrepreneurs presumably fear to tread for reasons of risks involved or huge investments beyond their capacity. The two

sectors are envisaged to work not as rivals but as complementaries to each other. The public sector produces productive inputs for use by the private sector industries and also provides marketing facilities for the private manufacturing

II. Achievements

Significant achievements have been made in the industrial field since the inception of planning in early fifties. During the first 14 years, 1950-51 to 1964-65, the growth was rapid and almost continual. Up to 1960-61, the annual industrial growth rate averaged 7 per cent and in the subsequent four years, 1961-62 to 1964-65, it increased to 9 per cent. The terminal year of the third five-year plan "marked a watershed in the performance of the industrial sector." The growth curve slopped downward never to rise again to the previous height. (Parenthetically, it may be pointed out that the rather 'impressive' growth rate during the fifties and upto mid-sixties was presumably due to the abysmally low base of industrial growth before independence. But later with the advances in industrialisation, and the widening of the base, the growth rate moved up in small margins.)

During the fourth plan, the industrial production registered only four per cent growth rate, on an average. It marked an improvement to five per cent per annum during the fifth plan, 1974-78. A marginal increase to 5.5 per cent was recorded even during the sixth five-year plan, 1980-85. But it ruled somewhat lower than the trend growth rate of 6 per cent per annum witnessed in the earlier three decades and was much lower than the target of 7 per cent a year. The current plan is set to achieve a higher

target of 8 per cent per annum which the Planning Commission considers "achievable" through optimal utilization of the available capacities and improvement in productivity levels.

The gains from the mixed economy approach as applied to the industrial development are many more.

It has helped enlarge and strengthen the industrial base. The industrial growth has occurred both horizontally as well as vertically. Rapid advances have been made in developing scientific and technological capabilities. The public sector has, in a way, stalled the tendencies towards monopolisation as is evidenced by the development pattern of the private sector. Not only this. Diversification, modernisation and upgradation of technology characterise the industrial development.

The industrialization process has resulted in substantial structural changes in the industrial sector. The emerging 'sunrise' industries like tele-communications, computers and electronics are likely to have a far-reaching significance on development.

As a result of the growth in size and scale of production and product diversification, the composition and quantum of trade has undergone a sea change. The country has achieved self-sufficiency or near-self-sufficiency in many capital goods, basic goods and intermediates. Our imports are, consequently, limited to fuel and industrial raw material and certain sophisticated machines. Most of the goods which were earlier imported to meet the domestic demand have yielded place to indigenous goods. Industrialization has progressively encouraged indigeni-

sation which is the hall-mark of sound development.

Our exports, unlike the past, comprise a significant proportion of manufactures. We are now in a position to export turnkey projects and consultancy services. Several processing industries have become important foreign exchange earners.

Physical progress apart, considerable expertise has been built up in the public sector to design, engineer, erect, commission and operate large enterprises. India has emerged as the third largest country in the world in terms of the pool of technologists and skilled manpower and tenth amongst the industrialized nations, thanks again to the dynamism of the public sector.

III. Deficiencies

The picture of the industrial development is actually not all that rosy. It suffers from some glaring weaknesses.

(1) In the first instance, the industries are capital intensive and have a high capital-output ratio. A number of them have under-utilized capacities. Investment goes on, however, only to enlarge industrial capacity in the name of raising the output. It looks anomalous that while the excessive capacity is lying idle, still more of it is being added but the production remains on a low key.

(2) The high-cost economy as a sequel to low order of production and productivity in relation to increasing investment has blunted the competitive capability of exports in the international markets. This has led to balance of payment (BOP) problem with a wide trade deficit. At home, the resultant cost-push inflation has kept prices soaring.

(3) The evolution of an appropriate technology remains a pipe-dream. It is now recognised that the western technology is unsuited to our resource endowments and factor supplies. The technology capability that we have built up is unlikely to

yield dividends unless adapted to the Indian environment. Without an appropriate technology, the hope of eliminating poverty will be belied.

(4) Notwithstanding the need to acquire and adapt technology or evolve appropriate technology by research and development, an equally, if not more, important question is of upgradation of technology to make modernization of industries really meaningful. It is unfortunate that research and development is conspicuous by its absence in the private sector industries. This is particularly so in the unorganised sector. But whatever semblance of R & D activities is there, it is mainly a fall-out of the organised sector and the public sector.

(5) Indifference to cost-effectiveness and efficiency norms are the two major weaknesses of industries.

(6) The growth and development of large-scale industries has not made the required impact on employment. The work force has exceeded the employment opportunities generated by industries, thanks to the unabated population increase and the industrial policy which lay emphasis on capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive industries.

(7) The defective price and distribution policies have retarded investment and output in the organised industrial sector. This has adversely affected profitability and also the growth opportunities of small-scale industries.

(8) Despite industrial licensing and regulatory and control measures on capital issue, monopoly and restrictive trade practices, the big industrial houses have experienced business bonanza. The MRTP companies have been able to multiply their assets several-fold. Location and resource concentration which are the negation of our ideology of socialist society vitiate the industrial sector.

IV. Causes

The inadequate infra-structural facilities like power and transport

have acted as important constraints on industrial production and expansion. Energy-intensive industries have been the worst affected by insufficiency of power, be it coal- or hydro-electricity- or oil-based. Transport bottlenecks hinder distribution.

Shortages of industrial raw materials, too, have impeded the full utilization of capacity in several process industries.

V. New Perspective

To achieve the four-fold objectives of growth, modernization, self-reliance and social justice, envisaged in the seventh five-year plan, planned and progressive restructuring of industry is inevitable. This will mean a shift from traditional industries to basic metals, fertilisers and industrial manufactures with an increasing share for the high-tech, high-value-added and knowledge-based sunrise industries. Only thus can the country usher in a pattern of industrial development which takes India into the ranks of leading industrial countries of the world.

Summing up, it may be said that industrialization need to be deployed as an effective vehicle for the liquidation of poverty, that is for raising the standard of living of the masses. More emphasis on production of wage goods (rather than luxuries), employment-generation, higher incomes, higher savings without undermining the minimum consumption requirements and removal of socio-economic disparities is needed. This may require further liberalisation of economic policies, promotion of greater complementarity between the large and small-scale industries and re-formulation of the exp-imp policies for the long-term. Alongwith the industrialization must proceed agricultural development for the two are inter-dependent. It is only balanced development that can pave the way to a true millennium.

Burgeoning Third World Debt: Problems and Solutions

The problem of international indebtedness, especially of the low-income countries, has greatly agitated the minds of economists and world leaders. No quick and easy solution is available. This feature is devoted to study the problem and its possible remedies.

I. Magnitude

With one-trillion dollar debt (which is still growing in volume), the third world countries pose a formidable challenge both for themselves as well as their creditors. The problem of resource mobilisation to pay off the debt on time and without undermining the already low living standards of the people is the nagging worry of the debtor countries. Since the resource crunch is too acute to make debt-repayment possible and a "debt overhang" situation has developed in certain cases, as in Brazil and Mexico, the loan losses have become a matter of grave concern for the creditor nations.

According to the World Bank, the external debt almost trebled from \$ 375 billion in 1977 to \$ 1,035 billion in 1986 and is estimated to increase to \$ 1,085 billion in 1987. This includes long-term debts from official sources, private sources, short-term debts and the IMF (International Monetary Fund) credit. The first component constitutes the major part of the aggregate loan. Eighty three per cent of the total foreign loans to 12 major borrowers was of the long-term category and 13.4 per cent of the short-term category.

The official development assistance has been increasing at a slow rate while the contributions from the

private sources have been rising on an accelerated pace during the eighties. The growth in the total debt has decelerated from 17 per cent annually before the debt crisis in 1982 to a bare four per cent in the recent years.

The magnitude of the external debt can be viewed from another angle, namely, how much national income cake it will bite off. Secondly, what will be its incidence on foreign exchange earnings from exports? The ratio of the debt to the GNP (Gross National Product) has been rising consistently since the beginning of the current decade. From 20.6 per cent in 1980 it shot up to 35.8 per cent in 1985 but dipped slightly to 35.4 per cent in the following year (1986). In simple words, it means that more than one-third of the GNP produced by the toiling millions with the sweat and blood of their brow will be eaten up by the affluent foreign creditors.

The proportion of debts to exports registered a steep rise from 90 per cent in 1980 to 144.5 per cent in 1986. In other words, the developing countries fell short of the export earnings by a margin of 31 per cent to meet their financial obligations as of 1986, while six years before they had more than enough surplus earnings.

II. Why Debts Swell?

The factors that have contributed to increased indebtedness vary from country to country. While the economic backwardness and the inability of the region to transform the scenario due to resource constraints are the primary causes of this, the changing economic and political environment on the domestic and

international horizons have stimulated the growth of debts. The attainment of political independence from the clutches of the imperialist powers by many countries after the Second World War and the passionate desire to raise the living standards of the newly-freed teeming millions inhabiting these countries provided the motivation to seek financial assistance from the industrialized West. This was considerably facilitated by the international financing agencies like the IMF, the World Bank and its affiliate the IDA (International Development Association).

The International scene has, over the years, undergone a sea-change. The fall in commodity prices, the rising protectionism, especially against the third world exports (mainly manufactures) and the recent demand recession in the economically advanced countries have reduced export earning prospects. In sharp contrast, the imports have swelled partly for reasons of development and partly for consumption needs. The net result is imbalance in foreign trade. This has continued for years.

Also debt follows credit. Countries with high credit ratings like India are better placed for borrowing.

The phenomenon of "capital flight", that is negative net transfer of capital from the developing to the developed countries has developed since 1982. Obviously, this is because the debt-servicing exceeds gross disbursements to the debtor nations. The seven Latin American countries effected a "reverse transfer of resources" worth 85 billion dollar during 1982-84 while the positive

net transfer of 50 billion dollar to non-oil developing countries in 1980-81 reversed into a negative one in 1984. It is clearly iniquitous to sustain the flight of capital to the rich nations from the poor ones who need it badly to tide over the debt crisis. The view is gaining ground now that the developing countries should stop repayment of loans beyond what their resources or reasonable developments permit.

III. Solutions

Many a debtor country has become debt-addicts and cannot possibly escape from indebtedness. The problems of debt-servicing do not therefore admit of easy solutions. However, a few suggestions may be considered here.

(a) As the Baker plan has it, growth-oriented structural reforms initiated by the debtor countries may be financed by the World Bank and modest loans may be secured from the commercial banks. It is a commendable solution in theory but, in practice, it has failed. For, besides the funds a development plan requires for its success a benign approach by other countries, especially the economically advanced nations. Unfortunately, this is grossly lacking. Protectionism, adverse terms of trade, high interest rates, inflation-ridden environment and indifference to provide succour to the needy nations have failed the plan, or has not allowed the Baker strategy to make much headway.

In essence, the World Bank President Barber Conable thinks in the same vein as Baker does. At the recent Fund-Bank meeting he maintained that there can be no adjustment without appropriate financing and it has to be adjustment with growth. The low-income and middle-income countries have been harping *ad nauseum* on adequate and timely aid-flows for growth and development of their economies which would improve the debt-repaying

capacity. Instead of the approach to aid which induces still more aid, followed so far, the new strategy should be 'aid to and further aid requirement'.

(b) **Re-scheduling or scaling down of debts:** The advocates of this strategy argue that the creditor countries must recognise the reality that a part of the debt is a "dead debt" and must be written off as "unrecoverable". The Bank of England has estimated that the major world banks will, by the end of this year, have provided for at least 25 per cent of their dubious debts to the third world. The brunt of the loan loss will obviously fall on the depositors who may not like to keep any longer their savings with the banks whose lendings involve risks of loss. The lending base of the banks will narrow down and the credit expansion will be adversely affected.

(c) **Debt-equity swapping:** The merit of this scheme is that debt is converted into an equity of a domestic company and is not advanced in cash.

The proposal has whipped up much controversy. While the World Bank, the IMF and even the US have favoured it, leading American bankers and economists have not. The apprehension is that it would covertly pave the way to privatisation of the public sector enterprises in the debtor countries. The debt-equity swap may encounter legal inhibitions to avoid foreign capital dominations. A case in point is India itself.

It seems appropriate to conclude the discussion with a few words about India.

India with an external debt of Rs 36,783 crore (or 6.9 per cent of the total debt in 1985) which may rise to \$ 40 billion or Rs 49,539 crore in 1986, occupies the sixth position among the major debtor nations. The proportion of the long-term debt to the total external debt of the country has declined to 83.9 per cent in 1986

compared to 93.4 per cent in 1980. The quantum of debt has more than doubled during the same period, but the share of concessional debt in the outstanding long-term debt has plummeted to 77 per cent from 92 per cent. India's dependence on commercial borrowing has increased aggravating the incidence of debt burden.

The debt-service ratio climbed to 21.8 per cent (crossing the prudent limit of 20 per cent) in 1985 and to 28.4 per cent in 1986. In the current year, it may cross even 30 per cent mark! In relation to the GNP, the debt worked out to 11.8 per cent in early 1980s and has now swelled to 19.1 per cent. Though India's external debt has been snow-balling over the years like its contemporaries in the third world, the redeeming features are the prudent management of the debts and sustaining a high order of credit-worthiness.

As a prudent borrower and efficient debt-manager, India is not worried over the past debts. Her chief concern is about the present situation. She needs additional loans to meet the escalating demands of the current plans designed to eradicate the deep-seated poverty, reduce unemployment and build up growth potential to take the country to the front-rank industrialized nations in the twenty-first century. This is imperative if a big push is to be given to the country's growth and debt-servicing capability. The IMF and the World Bank now accept that the traditional ways of austerity and currency devaluation will not bring the indebted countries out of debt but that adequate resources are needed to ensure growth and adjustment.

If the international financial institutions fall short of aid requirements expected of them, India at this stage of development should not fight shy of borrowing from commercial banks. Where we have gone amiss is that the export sector has not been given its due attention.

ECONOMIC SCENE

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ENIGMA

Q. Outline an action plan to solve the complex problem of international payments.

Ans. I. The enigma: The knotty problem of international payments confronting the developed as well as the developing nations does not admit of easy solution. According to the Bank of International Settlements, the international payments have been characterised by imbalances in the case of industrial countries, oil-exporting and other developing countries since after the first oil shock in 1973. The situation took a very serious turn in 1981 when the non-oil exporting developing countries and the industrial countries fell into the red with a current account deficit of \$ 82 billion and \$ 32 billion. During the four years, 1983-86, the three groups of countries, as a whole, had adverse balances, though the developed and the developing countries showed improvement. The US had an aggregate trade deficit of \$ 415 billion with an all-time record of \$ 140.6 billion in 1986 (20 times the negative balances in 1972 and 1982). As against this, Japan and West Germany had a total trade surplus of \$ 191 billion and \$ 64 billion, respectively, during the same period. Interestingly the oil-exporting developing countries, which, as a group, spurted to a positive balance on current account of \$ 70 billion in 1974 (as against \$ 2.6 billion in 1972) suffered \$ 36 billion deficit—the highest so far during the eighties. The oil price hike by the OPEC (Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries) in 1973 and again in 1979 has helped the oil-

exporting developing countries, but it hit hard the oil-importing industrialised and the developing countries. The decline in the oil price reversed the tide, although imbalances have widened in the case of certain individual countries.

The US dollar suffered a depreciation of nearly 50 per cent against some major currencies but it provided no relief to balancing of payments imbalances.

The developing countries continue reeling under unfavourable commodity prices, protectionist regime of the economically advanced nations and the shrinking aid flows from the Bretton Woods twins. Their debt burden has increased far beyond the repaying capacity. Even the US, once the creditor country of the highest order, has turned into a debtor nation. The world finance is worrisome, indeed.

II. Action Plan: What, if any, is the way out? According to the noted economist S.L.N. Simha, a multi-pronged strategy is needed to meet the complex and gloomy situation. No radical reforms are called for. What is urgently required however is (1) the will to observe discipline; (2) the will to cooperate; and (3) the preparedness to look beyond one's own interest for the larger good of the international community.

It is deplorable that everywhere politics is playing havoc with economic management. Some specific steps that must be taken are, however, stated below:

1. The US must reduce budgetary as well as the balance of payments deficits. The spending spree on arms manufacture and "export" (as aid or otherwise) need to be stopped forthwith. The resources

should be diverted for the production of goods for civilian consumption and price control.

For reduction in the balance of payments deficits exports must be stepped up. Increase in savings and investments is essential for accelerated growth. The export drive should be backed by increased assistance to the less developed nations to spur growth and consumption norms there. In fact, aid for development, and not for defence, is an enduring security. Countries which pin faith in arming themselves and also others with arms for defence are, actually, weakening the economies and hurting the prospects of economic prosperity.

2. The North-South cooperation can make a significant contribution in remedying the world ailments. Efforts made in this direction in the past have not borne fruit, thanks to the vested interests and individualistic rather than collectivistic outlook.

3. Japan can make a contribution in various ways. First, by adopting expansionist policies at home rather than making investment in the developed countries. Second, by extending assistance on a larger scale to the developing countries like India. Third, it is the most opportune time for it to make structural changes in the economy, the undervalued Yen having recovered. But Japan is shying away from following an expansionist path for fear of re-emergence of inflation which, at present, is under control.

4. The developing countries which suffer most the consequences of negative BOP must make substantial improvements in economic management. Their problem is not so much of reducing deficit financing as of economic mis-management. Also, economic adjustment according to the World Bank President, Mr Barber Conable, is not possible without growth nor growth without adequate aid. The burden of external debt has in the case of some debtor nations

reached intolerable limits. There has to be some write-offs and re-scheduling.

5. The IMF (International Monetary Fund) can come to the rescue of the heavily indebted poor nations by enhancing the quotas of the member countries and giving slightly larger share to the less developed countries in relation to their position vis-a-vis the developed countries. It may be underlined that aid will not do the trick by itself. It must be accompanied by complementary action through suitable domestic policy reforms.

6. Another way to ease the situation is that the IMF charges a nominal and stable interest rate on loans in order to reduce the interest burden.

BANKS AND POVERTY

Q. "The banking industry has become a catalyst in the socio-economic transformation of India." Explain.

Ans. Since the take-over of banks in India eighteen years ago in July 1969, they have been vested with new social obligations, besides the traditional commercial activities of acceptance of deposits and providing credit to borrowers. Not only are they purveyors of working capital for industrial projects and saviours of industries developing sickness but are also instrumental in ushering in economic and social upliftment. This is a qualitative change in the banking industry. Modern banks are not the "class banks" but "mass banks".

What policy framework has been evolved to realise these objectives? The anti-poverty banking policy of the post-nationalisation era has four basic elements: They are:

(1) **Expansion in branch-banking:** As a result of the phenomenal expansion, the bank offices have touched the mark of 53,364 banks as on end-December 1986. The popu-

lation per bank office has thus averaged to 14,000 for the entire country as against 64,000 at end-June, 1969.

(2) **Spatial diversification:** The post-nationalisation expansion in branch banking is marked by spatial diversification. No longer are the banks concentrated in metropolitan cities or over-banked areas as was the case in pre-1969 days. The banking industry network has entered the hinterlands and the most under-banked and economically backward areas. Consequently, not only the affluent sections but also the vulnerable ones have reaped the harvest of radical bank reforms.

(3) **Mobilisation of savings:** Domestic savings-rate has (and still is) low due to low-income levels, lack of saving facilities/incentives (in the form of interest earning) and low propensity to save. The situation has since changed. With the increase in income earnings and the desire to save, savings are kept in the banks and not under the mattress. The easy accessibility to the banks has facilitated this.

(4) **Credit expansion:** With higher deposits, the credit base is enlarged. The advances increase and spread over a wider area and cater to a larger borrowing population. The expanding coverage brings within the fold of banks even those who earlier failed to reach them.

STABILISING AGRICULTURE

Q. Formulate a policy framework to achieve an enduring stability in agricultural output.

Ans. The current drought has done at least one good thing if nothing else. It has set responsible people a-thinking on farm policies followed in the past. The policy-makers are jerked out of their mood of complacency which a few good harvests lulled them to.

While the agricultural growth has

in the past been characterised by marked fluctuations in output and there is no evidence of a decline in amplitude of variability over a period of time, the government has confused it with stability. It has taken the worst-ever current drought to bring home to us the folly of our past policies and the need to re-orientate them.

The advent of the green revolution in mid-sixties was marked by the introduction of the capital-intensive technology of HYV seed-fertiliser-water. This is particularly suited to the large farmers. In water-scarcity areas or in the event of a widespread monsoon failure, as it has happened now, the new technology cannot yield results. Water-management is of essence in the new method of land cultivation. It needs to be pointed out however that the available irrigation potential has not been fully exploited for which the State governments are to blame. As such, the question arises as to what is the rationality for any further expansion of irrigation facilities, particularly when the country is faced with a serious resource crunch. Perhaps, the objective is to expedite completion of the on-going projects and to extend irrigation to un-irrigated areas with rich agro-climatic potentialities for production such as the North-east regions of the country. This measure would reduce variability in output flows and also have an impact on poverty in these areas which abound in population below the poverty-line. Policies for balanced development of agriculture between different regions would reduce instability.

Both multiple-cropping and improved water management will absorb more labour. The big landlords are however much averse to labour-intensive methods of production and this approach of theirs is prejudicial to India's labour-surplus economy. It also reduces the prospects of achieving stability in agricultural output.

MILITARY PERSPECTIVES

The following developments of military interest have been reported in the past few weeks

I.A.F.'S HEAVIEST HELICOPTER

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While civilian uses may depend on the cost effectiveness, the maintenance of army pickets at high altitudes has to be done at all costs. The twin-engine third generation helicopter is capable of lifting loads equal to its own weight, which is a record capability. The other four world records which it holds are maximum load carrying capacity at maximum altitude, maximum underslung load, maximum load carrying capability at sea level and maximum range with maximum load.

It is a single rotor helicopter capable of carrying a payload of 20 tonnes. The main rotor has eight blades which till now was considered

practically impossible. Its cargo hold is similar in size to that of Lockheed C-30 Hercules. It can carry the maximum load up to a range of 500 km which is five times more than the radius of action of most other large helicopters operated at present. With auxiliary tanks, it can cover a distance of 2000 km. In military terms, this is a menacing capability though so large and slow machine becomes vulnerable near the front-line. Recently, one Mi-26 was utilised for airlifting the complete modular structures of a full-fledged field hospital in the northern sector. It can carry 82 fully-equipped combat-ready troops, only 14 less than the transport aircraft AN-12.

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ASoviet official today expressed "extreme doubt" about US President Ronald Reagan's promise that results of the Strategic Defence Initiative programme, known as "Star Wars", would be shared with the Soviet Union. Foreign Ministry

spokesman Gennady Gerasimov asserted that Reagan's proposal was aimed at providing a justification for his SDI programme.

The United States keep scientific breakthroughs secret even from its allies, he said, and therefore it would be impossible for it to share "Star Wars" with the Soviet Union. There was also the question of whether the President who succeeds Reagan in 1989 will keep the promise.

The spokesman also stated that the major Powers, including the United States, keep secret information about their stockpiles of chemical weapons. He described as unjustifiable the US charge that the Soviet Union has a distinct superiority over it in chemical arms.

In early October, more than 100 diplomats and military experts from 45 countries participating in the Geneva Disarmament Conference witnessed a Soviet display of technology of destroying chemical weapons in the country's south-eastern region. Later, the US charged the Soviet Union of withholding its real chemical weapon capabilities. Gerasimov said he hoped that Soviet experts would be invited to visit a military installation in Utah later this year.

SCALED-DOWN U.S. ARMS FOR SAUDIS

President Reagan capitulated swiftly to Congress over a major arms sale to Saudi Arabia, guaranteeing a scaled down but still substantial package which he hopes will secure continued Saudi co-operation in the Gulf.

The President's unusually swift compromise, coming even before official submission of the 1.4 billion dollar package to Congress, melted the Opposition and averted another battle on Capitol Hill at a crucial time.

Reagan appeased the lawmakers, who view these sales as a threat to Israel's security, by removing 1,600 maverick air-to-ground missiles that

were the most controversial part of the package. He met another concern of pro-Israeli lawmakers by agreeing that the 12 F-15 fighters in the package would only go to Saudi Arabia individually as replacement for existing F-15s. Apart from the F-15s, worth about 500 million dollars, the new package includes modernisation kits for M-60 tanks and artillery vehicles and advanced avionics to upgrade existing Saudi F-15s.

STINGER SHADOW

The reported use of Stinger missiles by Iran to shoot down a US helicopter in the Gulf has been causing concern. The statement of the Iranian delegate, Mr Rajaie Khorasani, at the UN that Iran has a number of Stingers which it proposes to use against the US ships in the Gulf has also been noted. It is hoped the US policy to send arms to insurgents will undergo a review because its dangerous implications have begun to flow back to it.

US experts had cautioned Washington that Stingers might fall into wrong hands. That foreboding seems to have proved correct. Air Marshal Asghar Khan (retd), former Chief of the Pakistan Air Force, also had warned Islamabad and Washington that the double-edged weapon might cut not only the Soviets but also those who made these available.

The first casualty of the Stingers in Afghanistan was a transport plane near Khost. Subsequently, some low-flying passenger aircraft were also shot down. Since the Stinger system is a mix of visual targeting and a heat mechanism, the Soviet and Afghan authorities have had to change their tactics. Military flights now take off increasingly at night to deny the insurgents chances of visual targeting. This has helped reduce the damage of the Stingers. Since the Stinger can hit targets only up to a certain height, military aircraft which

fly around 3,000 metres high are beyond its range. Even the aircraft flying lower than a certain height cannot be targeted.

Afghan sources express the view that insurgency fund supplied by the USA has turned into a business, and businessmen always tend to make deals with whoever can make it profitable for them. The arms supplied to the Afghan insurgents have been reaching the terrorists in Punjab through Pakistan. The bomb blasts in Pakistan, it is felt, indicate that the US policy had turned both India and Pakistan into potentially explosive areas.

COMMENTED SHORT NOTES

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nuclear-weapons free zone in South Asia. Several South Asian nations, influenced by Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda, are backing the Islamabad proposal, renewed at the United Nations again this year.

To make the proposal more plausible and ensure wider support, Islamabad has won over Bangladesh. For the first time this year, Dhaka has become an active co-sponsor of the Pakistani proposal. This has accentuated the India-Pak discord. The revised Pakistani plan, tabled at the U.N. on October 28, 1987, contains suggestions for concluding a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia and holding a U.N.-sponsored conference on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region.

According to observers, the real motive of Mr Junejo in making yet another move in this connection is to muzzle any plans India might have to pursue a programme for nuclear weapons. India's counter-proposal includes a suggestion for a freeze on N-weapons and a ban on their use. India also seeks an end to the nuclear weapons race and negotiations for disarmament.

Secessionist Trends in India

In an article written early in 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru made what then was widely regarded as an unexceptionable assertion. "The whole history of India for thousands of years past shows", he wrote, "her essential unity and the vitality and adaptability of her culture." In a letter to Subhas Chandra Bose a year later, Nehru wrote: "It is absurd to say that there should be unity at any cost." Unity is of course better than disunity, but an enforced unity is a sham and dangerous affair, full of explosive possibilities. Unity must be of the mind and heart; it is a sense of belonging together and of facing together those who attack it.

A unity of the mind and the heart precludes the narrow urges that make for disunity and tend to break down the barriers raised in the name of religion, those between State and State, or any other barrier. It is India's misfortune that the traditional bonds of unity have been under severe strain in recent years. Instead of the forces of unity, the forces of disunity, divisiveness, separatism and secessionism have become predominant. Communalism and corruption are two evils that have become the focus of public attention, but these pale into insignificance before the far more dangerous trends towards secessionism. These trends threaten the country's entire political structure and the values which the Founding Fathers of the Indian Republic fondly cherished.

Both secessionism and the demand for the creation of new States by breaking up the existing units originate from long-standing, unredressed grievances or the fears, generally unwarranted and exaggerated, of losing ethnic, cultural and, in some cases, political identity, as a

result of certain policies pursued by the Central Government. The grievances generally relate to poverty and backwardness, both of which are the result of prolonged neglect and lack of development, economic and political. If the demands for new States and greater autonomy are closely analysed, the stark reality gets unveiled—neglect of certain areas by the State governments concerned.

Grievances also arise when there is blatant discrimination and favouritism in the allocation of grants, the provision for various facilities and conferment of privileges. This fear gets confirmed when interested groups point emphatically to the social and economic condition of adjacent, favoured areas and make a tell-tale comparison. While most people in these favoured areas have become happy and prosperous, the residents of the ignored blocks remain mere hewers of coal and drawers of water.

Moreover, in many sensitive areas, such as those where the tribals live, the customary rights and sources of livelihood, such as firewood, have been adversely affected. With the passage of years, there is a growing awareness of neglect, exploitation and deprivation. What is no less important, there are repeated attacks on culture and thoughtless attempt to impose new practices in violation of traditional customs in a bid to enforce uniformity in respect of rights and privileges. Human nature is such that no person likes to see his or her privileges eroded on any pretext. The deep seated and, in many cases sub-conscious, fears are exploited by self-seeking leaders. Where the people are illiterate and steeped in backwardness, such exploitation becomes easier and the task of the

Central administration correspondingly more difficult.

The people's ignorance of the realities always provides a fertile ground for those who are out to mislead the credulous sections of society and play on their sensitivities in the ceaseless quest for leadership. The self-appointed leaders flourish with the help of sheer rhetoric, oratory, exhortations and flaunting of statistics, right or wrong. Passions are thus aroused and often led into wrong channels. The result is trouble and turmoil.

As for unredressed grievances, the neglected and aggrieved sections of society have indeed a tragic tale to tell. Agitation, non-violent at first but by stages becoming violent, is fuelled by persistent failures of the rulers to rectify grievances. The phenomenon of grievances of the minorities remaining unredressed and complaints being filed instead of being promptly acted upon, is a sorry reflection on the efficiency of the Government. Delay in taking appropriate remedial action leads not only to corruption but also to discontentment, vociferous protests, and ultimately to resort to the gun. If the administration, especially the bureaucracy, is inefficient, unsympathetic to people's sensitivities, there cannot be a peaceful, contented society.

The seeds of secessionism are sown by such administrators, or in some cases by over-enthusiastic officials out to create a good image of themselves by achieving the prescribed Plan targets, for instance.

A distinction must, however, be drawn between the trends towards independence implying separatism from India, and those aimed at the

creation of new States by bifurcation of the existing political entities so as to meet the neglected or aggrieved people's aspirations. Until recently, there were distinctly secessionist demands in two regions—Mizoram (a tiny unit in the North-East) and Punjab (a progressive State in the North-West). The ever elusive and shiftily Laldenga, leader of the Mizo National Front (M.N.F.), was insisting on the formation of an independent Mizoram State. He was a secessionist who questioned the Constitution of India and asserted Mizoram's independence. Even now he occasionally reiterates the concept of a "Greater Mizoram", a separate Constitution and a separate flag. But after the Mizoram accord between him and the Centre, signed on June 30, 1986, as a result of which he took office as Chief Minister of Mizoram, he has apparently reconciled himself to its upgraded status from Union Territory to a full-fledged State on February 20, 1987.

Punjab's case is, however, different; in fact this is the only State where there is a highly vocal minority the militant section of which has openly voiced the demand for a separate, sovereign State of "Khalistan". The extremist minority refuses to recognise the Indian Constitution, denounces the existing regime with a vengeance. This is the region where terrorism is rampant and innocent people of both communities are being massacred. The Central Government's assurances are blatantly ignored. The secessionist movement in Punjab is obviously different in both origin and form from the movement elsewhere in the country. The terrorists have active supporters and financiers abroad.

Some concrete examples of simmering discontent having materialised into specific, well-articulated demands for establishing new States will prove the point that in recent years the trend towards separatism has been increasing fast.

The movement much in the news in recent months (and currently the most violent) is that for establishing Gorkhaland, comprising the hilly districts of Darjeeling and adjacent areas (in West Bengal) where thousands of Gorkhas live. The Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) leader, Mr Gheising, has been carrying on talks with Central leaders and also with the West Bengal C.P.M. ministry. Mr Gheising has made it clear that the hill areas of Darjeeling district are not economically backward, thanks to the tea gardens and cinchona plantations which came up during the British rule. His organisation is agitating not for accelerated development but for a separate State of Gorkhaland and Central action to put the Indian citizenship of the Nepali-speaking Indian Gorkhas beyond question.

Slightly less militant are the two tribal movements in Assam. One of them, led by the United Tribal Liberation Front and the All-Bodo Students' Union, demands the creation of a Union Territory on the north bank of the Brahmaputra and the creation of District Councils (under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution) for the South bank for the Bodo tribals of the plains.

The other campaign being carried on is by the hill tribes is for constituting the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar districts, where they predominate, as an autonomous State within Assam under Article 244-A of the Constitution. Led by the Autonomous State Demand Committee and the Karbi Students' Union, it has been marked by violence and bandhs.

There is no denying that the tribals in India have become restive. Their demands have attracted notice in the highest quarters in Assam and also in Delhi. There is a bitter feeling among the tribals against the influx of non-tribal Assamese who are the targets of attack.

The increasing divisive trends in the country raise several pertinent questions. Why are agitations gaining momentum and why does the apparent resolution of one problem leads to yet more problems and new demands? The country's leaders, regardless of communal, religious or party affiliations, need to ponder over the situation dispassionately. Is there something basically wrong with the Indian psyche and the national structure that prompts unrest and feeds discontent? How long can the process of appeasement of some groups in a bid to get at least a few hurdles out of the way continue? Why is it that in India such secessionist trends continue with a vengeance as it were? It is also worth finding out whether, and to what extent, the upsurge of communalism, secessionism and terrorism inter-related. Again, is the Indian character really so weak that foreign agents can easily fuel the fires year after year?

Perhaps the Indian habit of tinkering with problems and not tackling the roots of trouble responsible for the frequent undemocratic demands. Sound national attitudes and the correct psychological temper have yet to be developed. Regrettably, doubts and fears persist among aggrieved sections despite the high-sounding (but largely unimplemented) assurances given by top leaders. It is perhaps futile to blame caste and creed prejudices for secessionism. The causes lie deeper. Evidently, a better understanding of the situation, a sincere attempt to appreciate the reasons that lie underneath a disruptive movement, and of course a notable improvement in the grievance redressing machinery at Central and State levels are necessary. Then alone would the country make uninterrupted progress without its limited energies being diverted, time and again, to the handling of agitations, protests and demands which appear to be ceaseless.

State Governors' New Role

Governors are supposed to be constitutional heads and not become active in the political arena. But President Venkataraman, addressing the Governors' conference on October 29, indicated that they could play a crucial role in enlisting public cooperation. The proposition for discussion is "Governors should not actively establish contacts with the people but confine themselves to their constitutional role."

Mr A Sir, the proposition for discussion before this House is so obvious that I do not think it needs much elaboration. The Constitution clearly says that the Governor should act on the advice of his Council of Ministers in administering the State according to the provisions of the basic law of the land. They are expected to be non-partisan and not to interfere in the policies which the ministry concerned pursues, unless of course such a policy is totally unjustified and undemocratic, to be more specific, when there is a threat of a breakdown of law and order. Thus it is only in extreme cases, where the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution that the Governor is authorised to intervene as advised by the Centre. Unfortunately, the office of the State Governor has become highly controversial, in many cases, thanks to the tendency of the party in power at the Centre to dump rejected politicians, loyal party veterans and other persons whom it seeks to rehabilitate, on the States and provide them with cosy berths in Raj Bhavans. These dignitaries often act as its agents for

political purposes, such as bringing about certain changes to promote party objectives. Some Governors have undeniably destabilised State ministries and indulged in politicking. Some of the Raj Bhavans have been turned into political centres to pursue objectives entirely unrelated to the Constitutional provisions. The suggestion made by President Venkataraman implies that Governors should go all out to enlist the cooperation of the general public and defuse confrontations and tensions. This would certainly involve regular consultations with the leaders of various groups and political parties. Truly speaking, this is a role which is best left to the Ministers and other party leaders. Governors are supposed to act behind the scenes and not openly meet people to canvas for or promote a cause. Free contacts would, I submit, mean denigrating the Ministers and legislators who would feel ignored and bypassed. When the Governor himself is active in the field, he would, by virtue of his office and stature, draw closer attention than the politicians whose real task would thereby be partly shouldered by the Governor. If the Ministers fail, it is for the electorate to reject them at the next election. The electorate, after all, is the final arbiter.

Mr B It looks as if my predecessor has not fully understood the implications of President Venkataraman's advice to the State Governors. First of all I would like to stress that the President of India, himself a sincere, capable and unflinching Constitutionalist, would never offer any advice to the Governors that would result in

violation of the spirit of the basic structure. His duty is to uphold the Constitution in all circumstances and promote the spirit of democracy. What he really meant while giving the advice was that, as impartial and non-partisan dignitaries, Governors can play an important role in maintaining peace and amity in the State of which they are executive heads. Since they command respect from all groups and parties irrespective of their ideologies and policies, Governors are better placed to enlist the cooperation of the people. The Ministers belong to a particular party, and they are generally partisan in their approach. The result is that opposition groups and parties, as well as the independents, unattached intellectuals and others who keep aloof from politics seldom attend public meetings addressed by Ministers. Many of the Ministers have a doubtful reputation and are notorious for their money-minting and land-grabbing activities often in blatant disregard of the public interest. In fact, the Ministers do not command much respect. Only non-controversial dignitaries can effectively mobilise public opinion against trouble-makers and other lawless elements. Moreover, it is no secret that several smugglers, profiteers and other money bags, whose goodwill the Ministers need at election time, enjoy the support of Ministers. Some of the latter are known to be sharing the ill-gotten gains of smugglers and profiteers. What influence among the general public can such self-seeking politicians command? What is the effect of their efforts to maintain law and order? Very little. It is true that some occupants of the gilded

States in Raj Bhavans are unfit to hold the high office; they have mere ornamental value and are no better than rubber-stamps. They affix signatures and remain silent observers of the scene—until the situation in the State becomes too serious to be left to Ministers. But we must not paint all Governors with the same brush. Ill-chosen occupants are few; talented, sagacious advisers many. If Governors themselves become politicians or semi-politicians, they would lose a part of their dignity and prestige as impartial, non-party functionaries. They must not dilute or share the responsibility of the Ministers and legislators who should establish closer contacts with the people so as to check mischief mongers out to create chaos. Governors have also to become active administrators whenever the administration of a troubled State is entrusted to them during spells of President's rule, as in Punjab at present. No Governor can become a successful administrator in an Emergency if he has not kept himself in close touch with the leaders of public opinion. A Governor living in an Ivory tower all the time, out of touch with the realities, will not be able to perform his functions effectively even in normal times, much less in periods of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution. Therefore, I strongly oppose the proposition before the House and I hope all balanced minds will feel convinced by the contentions I have made.

Mr C My predecessor, Mr B, has perhaps secured some prize or award from a Governor; otherwise he would not have defended the institution of Governors so vehemently. I submit that most Governors of States in India have far exceeded their normal duties and left no stone unturned to

Centre. They are well aware of the fact that if they serve the ruling party well, they would be able to get an extension or be posted as Governor of some other State, or even become ambassador to some country. So it is the defence and pursuit of the interests of the party in power at the Centre that seems to be their main aim during their gubernatorial tenure. I would also like to point out that the party ruling at the Centre seeks to serve its political ends not only by posting veterans in Raj Bhavans but also by thus removing inconvenient but influential politicians from certain States where it has put someone not fully able to control complex situations. The outstanding recent instance of a State Governor coming out in his true colours as an incorrigible, power-hungry politician and also as a blatant violator of Constitutional norms and proprieties is Mr Vasantdada Patil. He was proving a real headache to the ruling party high command in Maharashtra and was posted as Governor of Rajasthan in the belief that since Jaipur is far away from Bombay, he would not be able to interfere in the Maharashtra set-up nor create trouble for the new Chief Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, his old rival. But the Centre apparently had failed to realise the potentialities for trouble-making, even from a distance by remote control, which Mr Vasantdada Patil possesses. What has been the result? Even while occupying the exalted office of Rajasthan Governor, Mr Patil has been doing his best to dislodge the Maharashtra Chief Minister, working against him in many subversive ways and seeing to it that Mr Chavan's influence and prestige are effectively and continuously undermined. The Union President, Mr R. Venkataraman's reported circular letter to the Governors to scrupu-

the number of visits to their home States was obviously meant for Mr Patil. But Mr Patil has flouted all the norms and emerged as a rank, thoughtless politician who has been frequently visiting certain areas of Maharashtra where he commands great influence, his pocket boroughs, as it were. Worse, he has misused his spells of leave from the office of Governor by intensifying efforts to bring down his political rival. Far from pulling his finger out of the many-sided Maharashtra pie, he has affirmed that he is made of stern stuff. Ultimately, he resigned the post of Rajasthan Governor and is now a free man to pursue his political goals, whatever the Central leaders might say. Mr Ram Lal did havoc to the Constitutional norms when he was Governor of Andhra Pradesh, as did Mr Dharam Vira in West Bengal. Haven't such Governors utilised their high office for party ends?

Mr D Sir, in my opinion it is futile to demand the abolition of the office of Governor. A constitutional head of each State is necessary from many points of view. The fact that many incumbents of this office have not turned out to be men (or women, since there have been, and still there are, some women Governors also) of clay and rather partial is a different matter. In any case, I think those who have supported the proposition put before this House have not fully appreciated, as my team leader Mr B pointed out, the sound advice tendered by President Venkataraman. The nature of a Governor's work, though admittedly indirect and inconspicuous, certainly leaves considerable scope for actively assisting in the implementation of schemes and programmes such as those for the alleviation of poverty, uplift of tribals and other backward

Trade Union Movement

The workers of today, especially those employed in large factories, are fully conscious of their rights. They readily form unions to protect and promote their interests; they have a clear perception of their ultimate objectives. A trade union is officially defined as any combination of persons, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workers and employers, or between various categories of workers, and for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business.

Workers form trade unions for collective bargaining whenever their interests are threatened, and for economic security, which means steady employment with adequate income. Through trade unions they communicate their views, aims and feelings to the management and thus seek an effective voice in negotiations regarding matters concerning their welfare. Workers also wish to prevent the managements from taking any action which they regard as irrational, discriminatory or prejudicial to the interests of labour.

Their interests lie mainly in preventing exploitation by capitalists, getting higher wages, fixing shorter working hours and ensuring security of service by checking arbitrary dismissals and "disciplinary action" by employers when a section of workers violates the rules and orders. The functions of trade unions in modern times are far more comprehensive than those of their counterparts in the preceding decades.

There are several traditional methods by which the aims and objects of trade unions are often

achieved. Many of these methods are linked with the organisation on the basis of the industry or craft in which the members are employed. There are general unions comprising members associated with various crafts or manufacturing processes, and there are also professional employees organisations. The emphasis in all cases is on collective bargaining, which is rightly regarded as the essence of industrial relations because the pursuit of this method alone ensures satisfactory terms and conditions of service, as well as grant of additional benefits from time to time.

The unions process and pursue their members' grievances, for instance, by taking them "up the line", that is, upto the chief executive who wields the authority to redress them. Arbitration is agreed upon at times to resolve unsettled issues. This postulates intervention by an outside agency chosen through mutual agreement. Trade unions also exert political pressure through legislators who are able to bring about changes in labour laws. In most cases, however, agreements are negotiated with the management concerned, and these are generally in respect of wages, DA, working conditions, medical and retirement benefits, etc.

The first trade union in this country was formed in 1890 at Bombay, followed by some others in 1897, 1907 and 1910. More unions were formed in the later years with political parties' backing. In fact, the impetus for union activity has been provided by the major political parties.

The trade union movement gathered momentum in the post-independence period. The main factors that have been responsible

for the rapid growth of the movement in the country are the pressure of union rivalries arising mostly from political or ideological differences, and the Government's industrial policies. The stresses and strains of industrial development, and the increasing awareness of rights with the growth of democracy, have further promoted the growth of the movement.

Initially, most of the trade unions adopted agitational methods, generally posing a threat to managements. The union spokesmen were, by and large, demagogues, rabble-rousers and other orators, many of them outsiders seeking power and benefits for themselves or merely leadership for its own sake. Lately, many of the recognised unions have developed into persuasive and peaceful organisations of labour.

Trade union activity is concentrated in metropolitan centres where large-scale industries are located. But even today trade unions in India cover only a part of the total labour strength. Moreover, the lack of unity and the splits have weakened the movement. As a result, trade unions in India are not as powerful and influential as in the West. Nor are they financially strong. Their limited finances have led to flaws in the organisation and prevented the appointment of experts for sound advice. In consequence, they have been functioning in a slipshod manner.

There is no doubt, however, that a trade union movement conducted on sound lines is beneficial to the workers, the industry and the managements. Trouble arises when selfish leaders mislead the workers, make impossible demands and resort to strikes as a favourite weapon.

Defence Scandals and Swindles: The Complete Story

Commissions, kickbacks and other secret payments to middlemen, agents and a chain of other intermediaries have lately assumed scandalous proportions. The public exchequer has been deprived of huge amounts through such dubious deals made possible because of the veil of secrecy that surrounds military supplies. The Bofors gun scandal highlighted the extent of the underhand transactions.

This Special Supplement presents a complete account of the defence scandals. The vital posers listed in the last section of this supplement deserve the urgent attention of the Government, especially all those comprising the country's vast military machine, and of all sections of the people who have been stunned by the revelations concerning transactions at high levels.

I. Introduction

Scandals arising from massive kickbacks and commissions paid to agents and other middlemen are old hat. Such episodes have been reported from many countries in both East and West. Several heads have rolled and a few governments have felt compelled to make an inglorious exit following the revelations of the bribes paid and other underhand deals into which they entered.

Human greed knows no bounds, and it is not the poor or people of limited means who have fallen victims to the temptation to make money—and plenty of it in just one transaction. The Prince of Netherlands and the former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Tanaka, were among those who got involved in the well known Lockheed aircraft scandal. Mr Tanaka is undergoing a jail sentence following his conviction on the charge of accepting large sums as illegal gratification for buying these aircraft.

In India, too, purchases of military weapons, aircraft, submarines

and other similar equipment urgently needed for the country's defence and security, have generally involved influential middlemen and agents who have been paid handsome commissions and kickbacks for the services they render.

Credibility is a precious possession of every individual and especially of a government. If credibility is eroded, neither an individual nor a government can survive politically for long. It is well known that even military dictators and arbitrary rulers (Gen Zia-ul-Haque of Pakistan, for instance) seek to earn credibility and legitimacy by some means, ethical, lawful, fair or otherwise, such as an election and a referendum.

Critics contend that the prestige of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his administration has reached "an all-time low", following the disclosures of corruption, mainly through kickbacks as part of the purchases of defence equipment from Western countries. Several persons close to the Prime Minister are suspected of having made large amounts of money on the sly. Desperate efforts are being made to cover up such

gains; an attempt is being made to pass off the corruption charges as "a conspiracy for destabilisation of the Indian political system".

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr Sten Anderson, indicated that the 12-billion dollar (Rs 1750 crore) contract was crucial for the Swedish arms industry and was negotiated with the help of the late Prime Minister Olof Palme. Though commissions and kickbacks had been paid, down-right bribery had not been proved. No less significant was his announcement that there would be no new Bofors bribes scandal and that the Swedish authorities would be more careful in future. He, however, did not agree that even the current contract could be annulled because of the scandal and the political twist given to it.

II. Secrecy Over Defence Expenditure

Two features of India's defence expenditure stand out: one, the soaring figure of total expenditure and, two, the veil of secrecy that surrounds most of the outlays, espe-

cially on purchases of equipment from foreign sources. This veil is mostly responsible for the corrupt deals and occasional swindles.

Over a period of 37 years (1950-51 to 1986-87) the defence expenditure has risen by over 74 times—from Rs 168 crore to Rs 12,512 crore (1987-88 budget estimate). The GNP (Gross National Product) rose during this period from Rs 9,523 crore to an estimated Rs 2,61,450 crore in 1986-87, or by more than 27 times. The defence expenditure has grown faster than the GNP; it now forms 20 per cent of the total Government expenditure of Rs 62,942 crore (1987-88 budget).

Secrecy hides irresponsible activity, unwarranted orders, purchase of poor quality or defective equipment (at times it has turned out to be "junk" and obsolete), scandalous neglect and indefensible waste of public funds in several cases. There is also an inclination to place orders abroad even when the country's ordnance factories (their number has increased greatly during the past three decades) are capable of manufacturing these items.

"Defence requirement" has turned out to be a cover for waste, duplication, and unwarranted practices. The various reports of the Public Accounts Committee have brought out several unpleasant realities concerning defence expenditure. Some practices have been described in these reports as "shocking" and "deplorable". Secretiveness, it has rightly been pointed out by experts, gives rise to an oppressive system and facilitates corruption.

The irony of the situation is heightened by the fact that foreign suppliers know this country's defence needs and the annual purchases from all sources. The statistics of arms sales by the leading manufacturing countries and the names of the purchasing nations are published regularly by the SIPRI year book, published from Stockholm

(capital of Sweden where Bofors has its huge arms complex). Publications brought out by British, American and West European military-related organisations also give details of military transactions, of men and women under arms and of the variety and number of weapons, including aircraft and submarines, which each country possesses. What sort of national security is it under which outsiders can collect all the information they require, while Indians themselves are denied knowledge of military matters?

The fact is that no international arms transaction can be kept a secret for long. India's deal for the purchase of Bofors guns was also known practically all over the world, long before the current controversy over kickbacks assumed an intense political dimension. It may be recalled that sales of military hardware by Bofors to racist South Africa aroused considerable controversy.

Another swindle, involving crores of rupees, was reported from Madras where some contractors entrusted with the work of providing good quality uniforms for military forces, minted money by planning off substandard uniforms with the collusion of some officers. The deception was discovered months after the completion of the contract. To date there have been no reports of firm action against the culprits. Similar deceptions are believed to have been practised in several military contracts in M.E.S. for stores, and supplies of various commodities.

III. Fairfax Affair

There were persistent reports in March this year that Fairfax, a leading American detective and secret intelligence agency, had been engaged by the Union Finance Ministry, notably the former Finance Minister, Mr V.P. Singh, to collect information about FERA violations and the accounts maintained by some V.I.P.s in foreign banks. Since Mr

Singh had not sought the Prime Minister's prior permission to engage the agency, he incurred his displeasure. He was first shifted to Defence, but ultimately he resigned. The other reports were: (a) that Fairfax had been paid substantial amounts for the services it had rendered to the Union Government and (b) that Mr Amitabh Bachchan, the film screen super star, and his brother were involved in the secret transactions.

On March 31 the issue was discussed in the Lok Sabha. The Minister of State for Finance, in a statement, claimed that the Government had never engaged the American agency for any investigative work, the only arrangement made with the agency, as in the case of certain other agencies, was that it would act as an "informer" and would be paid for any useful information provided by it. Since no information of importance had actually been furnished, no payment had been made to Fairfax. The Minister resented a claim to the contrary made by a Fairfax spokesman and declared that the agency was trying "to interfere in India's internal affairs and was exceeding its assignment and status". Mr Amitabh Bachchan also refuted the allegations against him and his brother.

The opposition leaders conceded that there was nothing wrong in employing a foreign agency for a specific purpose. An agency was engaged during Mrs Indira Gandhi's regime to assess the assets of Mr Gayatri Devi after allegations were made that her jewellery had been stolen in the U.S.A.

An alarming turn was given to the issue on April 2 when the Fairfax President refuted the Indian Government's statement and said the agency had been specifically engaged to enquire into "sensitive matters". On April 3 the Prime Minister, obviously sensing the widespread discontent over the Fairfax dealings and the disinclination in this country to

accept the Government's explanation, announced that a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court would enquire into the matter.

The Government appointed a commission, comprising Mr Justice M.P. Thakkar as the Chairman and Mr Justice S. Natarajan as member. The Commission has already been given two extensions, the second one with effect from October 6, 1987.

IV. German Submarine Scandal

A contract for the purchase of some submarines, though an old deal, was given a new twist. The controversy arose over a report that commission amounting to Rs 30 crore had been paid in connection with the transaction. The issue led to the resignation of Defence Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who, before relinquishing office, had ordered a probe into the deal for the purchase of West German submarines, especially the payment of an unusually high commission of 7 per cent by the supplier to an Indian agent.

The sequence of events was as follows: On February 25, 1987, the Union Government received secret coded information from an Indian embassy in a foreign (presumably Western) country, stating that an Indian agent was involved in a defence contract under which he was receiving a large commission.

In a statement in Parliament on April 15, Mr Arun Singh, Minister of State for Defence, said that in view of sensitive international relations, he did not propose to divulge any information on the subject-matter of the contract or the source of supply.

The papers on the subject were put up to the then Defence Minister on March 3. Mr V.P. Singh "stumbled into" the last phase of the deal negotiated during Mr Rajiv Gandhi's tenure as Defence Minister. Mr Singh ordered that the matter should be

referred to the Directorate of Enforcement for investigation of violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and to the Central Board of Direct Taxes for possible evasion of Income Tax laws.

On April 9, the then Defence Minister directed that a committee under the chairmanship of the Defence Secretary should report on the role being played by foreign and Indian agents in defence deals and suggest steps to eliminate them from such transactions. Mr V.P. Singh also directed that a Press note be issued stating the substance of information received from an Indian Embassy and indicating that an inquiry into the matter had been ordered. The Press note announced the establishment of the committee under the Defence Secretary in this connection.

The relevant file was despatched to the Prime Minister's office for information on the evening of April 9. Before the file could be put up to him, the very next day the newspapers carried the Press note, giving rise to considerable speculation.

Technically and functionally, the German submarines are stated to be among the best available in the world.

V. Bofors Gun Deal

When, bit by bit, details of the contract for the purchase of Bofors guns leaked out, there was considerable resentment in the country. On August 6, after several days of opposition protests and uproar in Parliament, the Lok Sabha adopted a Government motion seeking the appointment of a 30-member Joint Parliamentary Committee—the first of its kind in the post-independence period—to examine the Bofors gun deal. The opposition boycotted the panel and refused to join it. Consequently, the Joint Committee was reduced to a ruling party body comprising 20 members from the Lok Sabha and 10 from the Rajya Sabha. The opposition's contention was that

the Committee's powers were "inadequate and truncated" and its findings would, therefore, lack credibility. Mr B. Shankaranand, former Irrigation Minister, was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

The main features of the official motion were: (a) The Joint Committee will be elected on the basis of proportional representation; (b) its function will be to enquire into the issues arising from the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau relating to Bofors contract for the supply of 155 mm Howitzer guns to India; (c) the Committee will enquire into whether the procedures laid down for the acquisition of weapons and systems were adhered to in the deal, to ascertain the identity of the persons who received, and for the purpose for which they received, payments of the following amounts: SEK 170-250 million, SEK 2.5 million from Bofors company, as indicated in the Audit Bureau Report on June 4, 1987.

The Committee was required to find out whether there is *prima facie* evidence that Bofors have, in addition, made other payments for securing the Indian contract, to ascertain the identity of the persons who received such payments; to determine if any Indian laws and rules have been violated by Bofors or by the other persons referred to.

The investigating agencies of the Union Government were required to render such assistance to the Committee as necessary. The Committee shall have the power to get evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals and agencies. The Committee was asked to report by the last day of the first week of the next session of Parliament.

On October 7 the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, headed by Mr B. Shankaranand, the Chairman, witnessed a full-scale demonstration of the capabilities as well as of the range of the Bofors 155 mm gun which was inducted into the

Army recently. So far only the 130 mm gun had been in use. The demonstration of the Bofors gun convincingly exhibited its manoeuvrability, trajectory, speed, long-range capability and its superior performance over the 130 mm gun. The rapidity and accuracy of fire by the Bofors gun in engaging targets at ranges between 29.5 km and 31 km with muzzle speed of over 800 metres per second, was established.

Commissions vital: The belief that the unusually large commissions were the decisive factor in clinching the deal and getting the field Howitzer contract for Bofors company was confirmed by Anders Carlberg, a Manager of Nobel Industries. The agents, he said, would have got nothing if Bofors had not got the contract.

It is interesting to note that as and when fresh information came to light, the stand of the company changed. When in April Bofors was for the first time accused of paying bribes, they totally refuted the accusations. However, when the Audit Bureau showed evidence and the accusations of bribery and corruption grew stronger every day, Bofors admitted having agreed to pay "winding up" costs. Now the concern's management talks about "commissions" while Bofors still denies having paid any.

Then came the strange but significant admission that "winding up costs" had been agreed upon (these were however extraordinarily large). "Winding up costs" are described as commission. As for the "middlemen" who are suspected to have received bribes amounting to 170-235 million kroners, the Manager said "They had worked to get this deal. But in a certain phase towards the end of the negotiations, the authorities said that they did not want to have any agents but wanted to have direct negotiations and that no commissions should be paid."

But had they really contributed so much to the deal that they were

entitled to 2 or 3 per cent of the total value of the deal? The agreements were cancelled and "we negotiated about the compensation that they were entitled to and they got it. Then we did not have any agents any more. If the middlemen had been retained during the final period of the negotiations, so the argument runs, the deal would probably have been still more expensive. "The difficult phase of final negotiation was still ahead of us. There were several other competitors and that is why we could get a relatively cheap agreement (with the middlemen). But it did cost a lot of money anyhow."

VI. P.M.'s Stand

Mr Rajiv Gandhi made some significant observations and gave clarifications in an interview to a leading Indian journal after the publication of the Swedish Audit Bureau Report. He claimed that to a great extent the Swedish Government's report had vindicated what he had said earlier. The Government of India had stated clearly that no middlemen were to be kept and it had been confirmed that there were no middlemen at the time the contract was signed. "Now, unfortunately, Mr Rajiv Gandhi added, "they have paid 2 per cent to 3 per cent in the winding up of an earlier middleman appointed in 1977. We feel that we could have a 2 per cent to 3 per cent lower rate." He also asserted that the gun is a good weapon. There was no dispute about that.

Although the Union Government was aware that "a lot of things were going on", they were not able to put our hands on them. Since 1980, the Prime Minister further claimed, the Government had taken a series of measures, especially in defence. "As we take more steps, we find out more and we take further steps. The target is to eliminate them. The Government had planned certain actions, but wants to take them quietly, otherwise somebody will try and thwart

them."

When asked whether, in his view, the payment of Rs 50 crore meant that it was not purely an agent's commission and that there were other pay-offs, the Prime Minister said he felt that whoever signed the agent's contract in 1977 must have signed for "some absurdly high figure". That is why the winding up has cost 2 per cent. It has however to be noted that the payments for the termination of the agent's contract were made in November-December 1986, six months after the Bofors deal was signed. He also disclosed that the agent was mentioned in the Revenue Intelligence report and action had been taken.

Morarji Desai's letter: In a timely and well-worded letter addressed to Mr Carlsson, the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, India's former Prime Minister and one of this country's most principled leaders, called upon him to compel "a full and frank disclosure of the identity of those of our public servants who have violated the trust of our office to steal poor man's wealth". Mr Desai pointed out that in the interest of his country, commercial dealings must at all times remain free from the taint of corruption.

Mr Desai appealed to the conscience of the Swedish nation. While richer countries can take corruption in their stride, poorer nations belonging to the developing Third World cannot stomach it. "Your distinguished economist—Gunnar Myrdal—in his 'Asian Drama' and other publications, has poignantly portrayed the havoc which corruption is causing in this part of the world. It is the most heinous crime against the already deprived children of God."

While Mr Desai realised that neither the Swedish Government nor the people of Sweden could normally be blamed for the devious commercial practices of one of its trading and industrial companies, he also realised that the Swedish Gover-

ment was under no legally enforceable duty "to supply us the information we badly need to track down our criminals and enforce our corruption laws against them". But, friendship between two peoples must be based on something more profound. Its nurture and sustenance can flourish on perception and satisfaction of mutual needs.

"Enlightened national interest of your country requires that our commercial dealings must at all times remain free from the taint of corruption. Indeed, there must be no room ever for a faint suspicion. I am happy to note that your distinguished Minister for Foreign Affairs had publicly advised Bofors to come out with the whole truth. I commend his sense of international morality and assessment of Swedish national interests. I am sure you have no reason to feel differently," Mr Desai added.

VII. Visit of Bofors Team

A top-level team of Bofors, comprising the President and the Vice-President of Sweden's leading arms manufacturer, visited Delhi in the third week of September, 1987. The team met the Joint Parliamentary Committee at lengthy sessions and was cross-examined by the members. Public interest lay in the expected disclosure of the names of beneficiaries of the Rs 50-crore bribes or commissions mentioned in the deleted portions of the Swedish National Audit Bureau Report furnished by the Swedish authorities to the Government of India.

That would have been an explosive disclosure. But the team merely disclosed the names of three firms which had been beneficiaries of the kickbacks. The team declined to divulge the eagerly sought names because of the imperatives of commercial confidentiality "without which the Bofors company's future business would be jeopardised".

The basic aim of the probe was to

find out who received the commissions and how much. Both the visiting team from Sweden and the Joint Parliamentary Committee expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks they held on September 18 and 19. But the fact remained that the Bofors delegation refused to disclose the names of the beneficiaries and the numbers of Swiss bank accounts on the ground that it would violate its international business confidentiality.

The Bofors delegation repeatedly took recourse to the alibi of protecting their commercial confidentiality in refusing to part with vital information sought by India. However, the sources said that such information as the company had provided to the Swedish National Audit Bureau and the Stockholm Chief Public Prosecutor was made available to the Indian officials and the Joint Parliamentary Committee, but this information does not include the names of the Indian beneficiaries. The mystery remains. Somehow the Parliamentary Committee gained the impression that it had been given "substantial information". The work for which the Bofors President and his aide came to India was over on September 19, but the possibility of their making another visit to India in response to the Committee's call is not ruled out.

In response to questions on September 18 the Bofors President had confirmed that the company had paid 319 million Swedish kroners (nearly Rs 60 crore) to the Anatronics General Corporation of Mr Win Chadha. The amount, Mr Morberg insisted, represented the "winding up" costs for services rendered between 1978 and 1985.

Mr Morberg and Mr Gothlin mentioned three other companies, not based in India, to whom payments had been made. But the names of these companies were not disclosed because of their concern for commercial confidentiality. Both

of them maintained that no bribes were paid to Indians, individuals or companies. Only Mr Chadha's firm received payment and that too by way of winding up charges. The Bofors team also said that no middlemen were used by the company in the wake of the commitment made by Mr Olof Palme to Mr Rajiv Gandhi. In response to a specific question from a member, they confirmed that the Prime Minister and members of his family were not involved in the payment of commissions or bribes.

From the information provided by Mr Morberg and Mr Gothlin, it seems that the amount invested by the company in bribes and commissions far exceeds the sum of Rs 50 crore which has been mentioned during the past few months. The Bofors officials disclosed that the Indian Government had written a "very strong" letter to the company on August 26 to which an oral reply had been given. A written reply would follow after their return to Stockholm.

About the Swedish Audit Bureau report which stated that Bofors had paid bribes to win the contract, the officials said the report was an incomplete document. "It was based on half-truths, incomplete facts, assumptions and presumptions." Regarding film actor Amitabh Bachchan's involvement in the contract and his brother Ajitabh Bachchan's properties abroad, the Bofors officials said they had come to know about the actor for the first time through a magazine. About his brother they were not concerned.

The Bofors mystery and 'enigma' was nowhere near solution, or even on the way to it, after the two officials' discussions with the Parliamentary Committee, and their week-long visit to Delhi. At a press conference the company's representatives stonewalled or evaded every vital question, taking refuge under the confidentiality provision. However, two new points emerged from the talks,

one, that the commissions paid by Bofors amounted to Rs 60 crore or so (not Rs 50 crore, as was widely believed in this country); two, that Bofors often doled out 22 per cent of the value of an arms contract as commission.

So the arms sales business is a highly competitive one and ethics counts for little. Sharp practices and cut-throat competition are not uncommon because contracts have to be secured at any price to keep the industry going!

A huge chunk of the money had gone to six companies in which Bofors itself is a major financial partner. This is a highly suspicious arrangement: the parent company first enters into a contract, either directly or through one of the six front organisations, and then parcels out a part of the profit to the latter by way of consultancy charges or winding up operations.

It is understood that the Bofors delegation gave orally (and not in writing) the names of three (foreign) companies "not domiciled in India" which benefited by the kickbacks to senior officials. But the visiting Swedish company executives' disclosures have led to a new controversy in respect of these companies.

There were two contracts with Mr Win Chadha's firm, General Anatronics of India Ltd, the fulfilment of which apparently involved the payment of astronomical sums, partly as winding up charges and partly as administrative service charges. The Parliamentary Committee will try to ascertain whether the payments could be considered reasonable, even from the Swedish firm's viewpoint.

According to another report, Bofors had paid "large amounts" to Gerard Finance Corporation, Switzerland, a firm owned by some close relations of Mr Ajitabh Bachchan, brother of Mr Amitabh Bachchan.

VIII. No Cancellation of Contract

In spite of the grave allegations of corrupt dealings and the unsavoury associations attached to the Bofors transaction, the Government of India has no intention of cancelling the contract. Confirming this, a spokesman of Sweden's largest arms manufacturer said late in August that there was little possibility of the contract being annulled. There were several reasons why cancellation would not be advisable for India.

One, there is no guarantee at all that a similar gun of quality would be available at short notice. When the contract was signed with Bofors, the French gun was also being actively considered. But when it was found that the French manufacturers did not have adequate experience of this type of weapon, the proposal was dropped. The French firm manufactures about 50 similar guns for its own country's army. It may not be possible for it to produce the 400 guns in two years that India requires.

Two, our Defence Ministry has categorically turned down any proposal for cancellation on several grounds. Other manufacturers will jack up the price and delay deliveries; we will have to face a serious problem; Pakistan has already got the weapons and it has people trained to handle them. The situation may flare up quickly as it did on the Pakistan front in January, 1987. So, in military terms the cost of cancellation would be too high, leaving the Indian Army dangerously vulnerable.

Three, Army men who have been trained in the complex electronic systems of the Bofors gun may not find it easy to promptly switch over to another system in a new gun.

Four, there will have to be reassessment of strategy; standardisation of the artillery and switching over of personnel from one gun to another may pose additional problems and

needlessly delay the operation. Moreover, spares and ammunition would have to be stored separately for the two systems.

Five, the Bofors contract includes a provision for transfer of technology for indigenous manufacture of the weapons system. According to reports, preparations have already started for the process. Whether another manufacturer will agree to transfer of technology on the same terms is not certain. Reorganisation of the concerned manufacturing unit for another system is both expensive and time-consuming. It may be noted that the contract with Bofors took several years to negotiate. The Army conveyed its requirement of the gun in 1977, but the final contract was signed in March, 1986.

Six, the series of sub-systems and sub-contracts for the towing vehicle, the ammunition, the special computers and navigation systems will have to be arranged afresh, which again will take quite some time.

Seven, cancellation would prove very costly for this country—the higher price which is likely to be demanded owing to rising costs and the switchover of technology, the fresh system of training, the negotiating processes all over again, and much else besides.

Deliveries of guns, ammunition, etc, started in August, 1986, and are scheduled to continue until 1990. Everything is on schedule and the deliveries have been on the set lines. So the manufacturers have not violated the terms of the contract. While cancellation of the contract is highly improbable, it is believed that the terms may be modified in view of the mounting criticism.

It has also to be remembered that the order for the Bofors gun was given in order to match Pakistan's newly acquired 155 mm U.S. Howitzers. If the Bofors supply is interrupted, there would be a lag in India's drive to match Pakistan's military

equipment. India does require a medium gun capable of firing heavy artillery at a long range; the earlier we get the required number of these guns the better.

Bofors Manager, Ove Morberg, did nothing to clear up the mystery surrounding the affair when he returned to Sweden from New Delhi.

IX. Vital Posers and Conclusions

Several questions arise in connection with the defence deals and the "swindles" alleged in the various reports of Parliament's Public Accounts Committee

(1) All contracts for the supply of military equipment placed by the Union Defence Ministry with foreign manufacturers involve the payment of commissions and kickbacks to agents and middlemen. The quantum of the commission naturally varies with the amount of the contract, the reputation of the supplier and the demands of the middlemen who help finalise a deal

(2) No one, not even the Bofors gun company, the Government of Sweden or the Government of India, denies that commissions were paid in the gun contract of the total value of Rs 1700 crore (Rs 1750 crore, according to one estimate). Without the commissions and kickbacks the Bofors firm would not have secured the huge contract which was deemed necessary to keep the company going. When the deal was finally clinched in favour of Bofors despite tough competition among the other leading manufacturers, notably, British and French, there was jubilation among the large staff of the firm.

(3) The Swedish Radio was the first to disclose the dimensions of the deal, the estimate of commissions and the probable beneficiaries who were stated to have included senior Indian officials. The names of the beneficiaries remain a closely guard-

ed secret. On the identity of these beneficiaries depends the reputation and credibility of Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his Government. The names were mentioned in the Swiss Audit Report but the vital paragraph was deleted from the copy supplied to the Government of India. The Bofors company has taken shelter behind the cloak of "commercial confidentiality" in declining to divulge the eagerly sought names

(4) The official Bofors team, comprising the company's President and Vice-President, which visited India in the third week of September, 1987, disclosed that certain foreign-based companies were among the recipients of the commissions. The Bofors team put the number of companies at three ("none of them Indian"), but Swedish Radio gave the number as 10. Which are these companies and who are their real owners and associates is not yet known to the people of India. Apparently these companies and their owners have pulled strings to hide their identity, and the Government of India, despite its declared intention to find out the truth, is shielding them. Mr Rajiv Gandhi's claim that the Bofors deal was "the cleanest" is untenable in the face of the harsh realities

(5) There are conflicting reports about the size and quantum of the commissions paid in connection with the deal. Initially, it was said that a sum of Rs 50 crore had been paid as kickbacks. Later the figure of Rs 60 to 65 crore was mentioned by the Bofors team that came to Delhi.

It is reported to have said that the firm pays a handsome commission. As the gun deal with India is worth about Rs 1,750 crore, the commission may have been as high as Rs 204 crore or even Rs 365 crore! Bofors' business ethics are now in question

(6) The Joint Parliamentary Committee, because of its composition (all are members of Congress (I) and its allies) is likely to be a whitewash affair. Much depends in such cases on the Chairman, and the Committee's Chairman is a handpicked, loyal Congressman who is likely to draw up a report that toes the Government's policy

(7) Defence deals are by no means a party matter. The country's interests demand that all possible steps should be taken to ensure most economical and effective use of defence allocations. The entire procedure currently followed in purchases of defence equipment needs to be revised and streamlined so as to facilitate full public scrutiny

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Special New Year

Number

COVER STORY

VIOLENCE AS

THE NEW POLITICAL WEAPON

Argumentative Questions on Social and Economic Problems

CAPITATION FEE BILL

Q. The Government of India is reported to have decided to introduce a Bill to check the scandalous practice of charging capitation fees for admissions to professional colleges. Give arguments For and Against this move.

Ans. For years past the management of several private medical and engineering colleges, especially in Central and South India, have been charging heavy capitation fees in various forms, such as gifts or contributions for admissions to their institutions. The amounts thus demanded and often paid by parents who are anxious to ensure promising careers for their children, vary from Rs 50,000 to Rs 3 lakh. There has been a public outcry against this increasing menace and the Central Government has exhorted the States to curb the evil, but to no effect. The Centre now proposes to introduce two Bills on the subject to empower the Medical Council of India and the All-India Council of Technical Education to enforce strict rules in this regard.

Arguments For the Bill

1. Since the malpractice has assumed scandalous proportions, a legal ban is necessary to ban it. Oral exhortations by the various authorities and leaders of public opinion have proved fruitless, hence a firm law on the subject alone would provide an effective remedy.

2. The system enables under-meriting and ill-qualified candidates to receive admission to professional colleges solely on the basis of

money power. Those parents who have limited means and cannot arrange the requisite amounts, through loans or otherwise, are put at a great disadvantage. This is basically unfair.

3. All along, the Government's view that admissions should be strictly on the basis of merit or reservation has been totally ignored by several medical and engineering colleges, especially in States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra, which charge anything between Rs 1 lakh to Rs 3 lakh for a single admission.

4. An obstacle in carrying out the long overdue reform is the large scale involvement of politicians, irrespective of party affiliations. In the setting up and running of these institutions. In Maharashtra, politicians with the capacity of raising funds on a large scale either start a co-operative sugar factory or an educational institution. Thus, capitation fees are a method of exploitation by influential politicians and businessmen. Since there is no accountability for such illegal collections and no auditing, etc., a good part of the money goes into private and personal coffers; even income tax is not paid on this income.

Arguments Against the Bill

1. Private institutions conducting professional courses are flourishing because the government and semi-government colleges are unable to meet the demand for admissions. They have a limited number of seats and admit only a few students each year. The others are left in the lurch and are frustrated.

2. The country will fall short of doctors and engineers if all such

ate professional and technical institutions are forced to close down. If capitation fees are legally disallowed, since these colleges will be starved of funds, either the Government should give them adequate grants to enable them to be properly equipped, or they should be allowed to accept donations. Government grants mean taxing the general public, which is already overburdened with taxes.

3. In foreign countries, private donations are welcome for running professional colleges. Rich people constitute trusts and foundations for establishing institutions and universities. Private capital should be encouraged though its motivation and purpose do need to be regulated.

4. Under the proposed law, the medical college will be allowed to accept, directly or indirectly, any payment, donation or gift from any student, Indian or foreign, for admission. Medical colleges which do not provide specified standards of education would be omitted from the list of recognised institutions. The Medical Council of India will be able to give college-wise instead of university-wise recognition. The proposed enactment will regulate not only the establishment of colleges but also of the fees to be charged and the number of students to be admitted.

LAPSES OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICIANS

Q. Union Minister for Education has said on October 20, 1971, that the Government will not

ments in this country are doing what they have been elected for." Give reasons For and Against this view.

Ans. Inaugurating a panel discussion on "The Press in national development", Mr Vasant Sathe, the Union Minister for Energy, said, without mincing words, that the politicians and the various governments in India have not done their duty and performed the functions they were expected to perform. Significantly, he included the Union Government in the description of the guilty. He rightly put the blame for the current situation in the country on the Government and the politicians. The plans for the nation's progress on sound lines have been thwarted by the failure of governmental policies (some of them ill-conceived) many of which remain unimplemented. Tall promises remain unfulfilled and the people's hopes have been dashed. But are not politicians and others, including the Press, also to blame? Have they acted as they were expected to do or fulfilled the expectations of the people who elected them with high hopes? Haven't they let down the country?

Arguments For the View

1. The very fact that Mr Vasant Sathe is himself a senior member of the Union Cabinet and very much a part of the Government, which he has strongly criticised, is proof that the view he has frankly expressed is correct. We must appreciate the courage and candour with which he has acted. If the Government had performed its duty faithfully and efficiently, the people would have been happier, contented and generally free from the anxieties which they have to suffer in daily life. The sheer inefficiency, tardiness and vacillation of the Government account for the current mess in the country.

2. The governments are not only ineffective but have taken upon themselves much more than they can or should. The country is large, in fact of continental dimensions, and its

problems are numerous as well as complex. Solution of these problems requires a high degree of statesmanship, capability, impartiality and promptness of response. But of these qualities the governments have given very little evidence. No wonder, the administration is deemed blameworthy day after day during debates in the Lok Sabha and also from various other platforms. Its gross ineptitude is amazing. Many of its lapses are difficult to defend on any ground.

3. The Union Cabinet should lay down policies after full deliberation and due consideration to all viewpoints. Instead, political motives and petty departmental affairs have become predominant. The interests of the ruling party are generally identified with those of the nation; and the views of the opposition parties are dismissed as anti-national, prejudiced and prompted by only one motive—removal of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

4. Mr Sathe has himself admitted that the main job of a government is to create conditions and opportunities to enable people to achieve excellence in the fields of their choice. While the Government should only play the role of the umpire, but it has a tendency to take over the action of the players on the field. Why should an umpire snatch a hockey stick from a player and play instead of him? he rightly asked.

5. There is no effective delegation of authority or continuity in government or in State-run enterprises. The public sector has for years been in a hopeless mess, not only causing heavy losses but also eroding the Government's image.

6. Graft, corruption, favouritism and nepotism have further worsened matters. The recent scandals about huge commissions, pay-offs and kick-backs in defence deals have clearly brought out the sordid state of affairs. The reputation of the Government including the functionaries from the

Prime Minister downwards, has suffered grievously as a result of the attempts to shield the guilty. The scandals took place right under the nose of the Ministers concerned and yet no action worth the name has been taken against the guilty persons even after pronouncements that no guilty person would be spared.

Arguments Against the View

1. The Government is what the people have made of it. After all, Ministers are elected by the people. India's electorate is often described as responsible, discriminatory and correct in its verdicts at polling time. The fact that the Ministers and other M.P.s who constitute the ruling group are elected by huge majorities proves that the people have full confidence in them. Those who accuse the Government of inefficiency must look inwards and find out the real causes of the malaise instead of hurling accusations against the Government.

2. A country, it is rightly said, gets the government it deserves. Indian society is so imperfect, so badly split and so prone to shift its postures that no government can evolve satisfactory solutions to its complex problems and make the people contented. Indians are, by and large, habitual grumblers; they complain against this and that. Without doing much themselves, they expect the Government to do everything for them. There are not many persons in the country who can rightfully claim to be conscientious citizens doing their duties with the requisite earnestness. They accuse the Government of failure to perform its duties and fulfil its responsibilities as defined in the Constitution. But how many of them perform the duties of citizens prescribed for them in the Constitution?

3. The Indian Press is praised all over the world for its candour, sense of responsibility, initiative and sobriety. The Government is hostile to the freedom of the Press and many State governments impose all sorts of

restrictions. The supersensitive Ministers adopt a revengeful attitude towards critical newspapers. Newspapers, with only a few exceptions, are mirrors of public opinion—they inform, interpret and enlighten people. By their very nature they are critical of the Governments in India as everywhere else in the world. A Press that always praises the Government and flatters the Ministers in particular would give the impression of a "bought Press". Nowhere in the world does a bought Press survive for long. It is wrong to accuse the Press of washing dirty linen in public. The reality is that if the newspapers do not expose the wrong-doers and corrupt people, who else is to perform this task which is vital in every democracy?

TERRORISTS AND POLITICS

Q. "Terrorists' acts are not political offences and it is wrong to overlook such activity as motivated solely by political considerations and hence treat it leniently." Give arguments For and Against this view.

Ans. Terrorism has become a major menace to the world, with only a few countries completely free from the grave offences against humanity. The terrorists resort to senseless killings, when they cannot find their selected targets, they shoot recklessly as if they must use their ammunition somehow, kill, destroy and maim just for the fun of it. The misery they cause to the victims' families is indescribable. They manage to secure sophisticated weapons from various sources and use them at will. Some of the clever ones seek political asylum in foreign countries by posing as harassed groups in their own countries and accusing the governments there of denying them justice and fair play. A few of them also have supporters in such advanced countries as the U.S.A. and Britain. On October 30 India told the United Nations that acts

of terrorism should not be treated as political offences. This view commands wide support among impartial, fair-minded people. But according to reports, there indeed are politically victimised groups which are persecuted in their homelands.

Arguments For the View

1. The fact that there is need to distinguish between terrorist groups and movements designed to liberate certain enslaved territories is evident from the fact that the United Nations is likely to sponsor an international conference to make this distinction. The non-aligned movement itself has stressed the importance of singling out real terrorists who are out to create panic. Those who seek national independence are certainly patriots, those who pretend to be nationalists and commit heinous crimes under the cloak of serving their community, religion or nation should certainly be caught and punished.

2. If many of the terrorists are pardoned or given shelter on the ground that they are fighting for a political cause, the menace of terrorism will continue to grow. Once the committed terrorists find that they can get shelter on this ground, there will be no end to their nefarious activity. All the international treaties and the intense efforts to check the growing challenge would come to nought in that case.

3. The United Nations General Assembly in a declaration has already made it clear that liberation movements are not to be treated as terrorist groups. All countries should shun acts of terrorism and no one should sponsor or support them. This has been India's stand throughout. The legitimate struggle of people under colonial or racist regimes for self-determination and independence from the foreign yoke is justified. But violent acts carried out with a view to undermining the political or territorial sovereignty of States are (with very few exceptions) acts of terrorism

and should be treated as such.

4. There is a basic hostility between democracy and terrorism. Freedom and democracy are in fact among the main targets of terrorists. Experts have expressed the opinion that terrorism is in fact political violence. So wherever it takes place, it is aimed against democracy and justice, and also against other basic values. Totalitarian regimes are in essence allies of terrorists, both believe in the cult of the gun.

Arguments Against the View

1. It would be grossly unfair to treat all acts of terrorism as motivated by personal or other non-political considerations. The fact is that most of the extremists who risk their lives, for instance by hijacking air craft, are prompted by impersonal grievances. Their acts are obviously political.

2. If the proposed anti-terrorism pronouncements are acted upon by the U.S.A., Israel and other supporters of South Africa, the liberation groups of Palestine would be greatly handicapped in achieving their justified goal.

3. There is hardly any instance of terrorists acting with no political motive, terrorists are not fools, deceivers, thieves or robbers who steal or rob to extort some money. True, there are cases of terrorists demanding ransom for the release of hostages and other captives, but their ultimate aim is to secure political goals. The money sought (but which they seldom get) by blackmailing or the demands for ransom is also meant for political campaigns.

4. Even in the case of the Punjab terrorists the goal generally is not to take revenge but to promote the cause, though misplaced and unjustified—to secure a separate homeland for the Sikhs—Khalistan.

5. Again, the recent phenomenon of State-sponsored terrorism is also political, not personal. So it would be wrong to accept the proposition that acts of terrorism are all political.

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

WEALTH—THE VIPER

Wealth is like a viper which is harmless if a man knows how to take hold of it, but if he does not, it will twine round his hand and bite him.

—St Clement.

Our saints and sages have preached over the centuries that what is required is a rich heart, not a fat, bulging purse. Horace warned long ago that riches either serve or govern the possessor. In saying that wealth is like a viper which may twine round one's hand and bite the possessor, St Clement echoed the same idea. A person who happens to possess a lot of wealth can do much good to himself and his fellow men if he makes judicious use of it and knows how to take hold and manage it, but he also faces the grave risk of a bite by the viper (wealth). In fact, the temptations that wealth offers and the pitfalls it creates are so many that the possessor is often worse off in the long run than the one who has only a small amount of money. The poor, though deprived of many benefits, conveniences and luxuries which wealth ensures, are generally happier and more carefree than the rich. So the rich man has to be careful how he utilises his wealth, lest it should recoil on him.

SEEDS OF SCIENCE

Men love to wonder and that is the seed of our science.

—Emerson.

Whether science is regarded as essentially systematic classification of experience or simply common science at its best, there is no denying that the source of its origin is the sense of wonder and the

urge for enquiry. When men ceased to take things for granted and questioned even long-established assumptions as well as beliefs, the era of science began, and it has resulted in wonders. So it is obviously the sequel to the "how, why, whence" attitude. The same idea was well put by the philosopher Santayana who pointed out that science is nothing but developed perception, interpreted intent, common sense rounded out and minutely articulated. The quest for knowledge is indeed so deeply ingrained in human minds that it makes them restless and dissatisfied with what he has and knows. Thus, every major scientific and technical advance is the result of the spirit of wonder and enquiry. In a sense, science is both the cause of, and the sequel to, wonder, each discovery or invention prompts man to seek more. There are no limits to science or to any type of knowledge.

UNFINISHED LIBERTY

Liberty is always unfinished business.

—American Civil Liberties Union

Over the centuries men have fought for liberty and millions around the world have died for it. But not even the U.S.A., where the Statue of Liberty symbolises the struggle launched for freedom from foreign shackles, can validly claim that it has complete and totally unrestrained liberty in all spheres of life. Sovereign, independent countries have full political liberty but that cannot be said for the social and economic arenas. So the struggle for attainment of liberty continues in order to make life more meaningful. In social life, for

instance, there are inhibitions, discriminatory practices and restraints of various types. Millions of American blacks live under a shadow and suffer handicaps. Equality for every citizen exists only in name so far as they are concerned. The blacks yearn for more liberties and real equality in everyday life, not merely on paper. Eternal vigilance becomes necessary because assaults on political and economic liberty are constantly being made by governments and other powerful agencies. If the struggle for liberty had been wholly completed and finished business, vigilance and further struggle to ensure it would not have been necessary.

LIFE AND SHOCKS

A shocking occurrence ceases to be shocking when it occurs daily.

—Alexander Chase

Events, that cause surprise and shock are those that occur only once in a while. When they occur every other day, the sense of shock is absent; what is familiar and all-too-common hardly causes concern or even worry. We get used to regular events and accept them as part of life—just as news from a newspaper's standpoint is what is extraordinary and abnormal. A normal occurrence is not news; it is routine and hence raises no eyebrows. A thief or murderer has to muster full courage when he is about to commit the first major crime; subsequent crimes come as matters of routine. To quote another instance, killings by terrorists in Punjab are no longer news, and do not even get front page treatment because they are common.

How to be a Dynamic Personality

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavour.

—H.D.Thoreau.

Meaning of dynamic personality

Stern defined personality as “a multiform dynamic unity”, and Windelband as “individuality which has become objective to itself”. A dynamic personality is an active, potent energetic personality—a human dynamo. Its opposite is a static or passive personality, a stuck-in-the-mud (slow unprogressive) personality. “Any change”, said a Duke of Cambridge’ “in whatever direction or whatever reason is strongly to be deprecated.”

Traits of dynamic people

Dynamic people make things happen quickly and energetically. They make the best of their circumstances. They have the knack of following through. They have lots of confidence and self-assurance. They don't dither, they don't teeter, they are sure-footed. They are able to spot and seize opportunities and capitalise on them. They are alert, knowing that the day dawns only to those who are awake.

They are creative persons; they are not robots; they don't think like computers. They are aware to their finger-tips unlike the slow moving guys who tend to live with their heads in the clouds, a million miles away from reality. They have a zest for life. They know full well that change and growth are inherent in the life process. They want to grow and are not afraid of change. For, as Dr L.J. Peter puts it, “Every man must do his growing, no matter how tall his grandfather was.”

They are decisive folk, never hesitating to take the plunge, always ready to take the initiative.

Above all they have cultivated the art of living now, making the best use of themselves and what they are here and now, at each successive moment.

Importance of dynamism

Dynamism is the key stone of achieving, fulfilling personality. Without it you become a small potato, a mediocrity, an under-achiever, even a goner, a might-have-been. You live in a world of fantasy, trusting, like Dickens's Micawber that something good will turn up out of the blue. You keep feeding on opiates of under-achievers or non-achievers.

Speed, decisiveness, initiative and alertness, the key ingredients of dynamism make for super achievement, and for optimum personality growth. They give you gumption for life, building up your energy and enthusiasm. Super-achievers in all walks of life are masters of these skills.

Once the famous philosopher John Dewey found his son in the bathroom. The floor was flooded. The professor began thinking, trying to understand the situation. After working a few minutes the son said, “Dad, this is not the time to philosophize. It is time to mop.”

Strategies for being a dynamic personality

Dynamic personality is not a god-send. Its basic traits can be developed by following empirical strategies:

★ **Be forward-looking:** To foster quickness of action, live in the present and the future, not in the past. Let

every day be a fresh start. Give the best you have got today. That is key recipe for a better tomorrow. As Henry Ford II said, “Nobody can really guarantee the future. The best we can do is to size up the chances, calculate the risks involved, estimate our ability to deal with them, and then make our plans with confidence.”

No matter how tough or discouraging your situation today, you cannot alter now the circumstances or the chain of events in the past that brought you where you are. Look ahead with hope, not backwards with regret.

Action is called for making changes for a better tomorrow. Start today to make the future more promising. And tomorrow start afresh.

Time spent regretting the past is time wasted. It is a major cause of slowness of action. You can't generate yen to get on with things when your mind is focussed on the past. Zero in on the needs of the future and use them as a guide for quick, decisive action.

Even God cannot change the past but nobody can forbid the future where you are going to spend the rest of your life.

★ **Be action-oriented:** Handle your problems objectively—in a direct matter-of-fact way. Get active and *do* something to solve them. Anything! Just doing is an important part of being a dynamic personality. Any action is better than none and the more quickly it is performed, the better.

Take thought to decide what to do. Once the decision is reached, act immediately.

Don't look for snags. Take it for

granted that your plans will succeed. Give them a chance to succeed by going into action at once. Keep up the action until the completion of your goals.

★ *Be alert.* For alertness take an active interest in sports and hobbies. Good players of ball games are quick thinking and acting people as well as on the *qui vive* (i.e., on the alert), watching for something to happen. Their minds react in a split second and their bodies go into action automatically. Observe a good tennis player moving across the court in anticipation before his opponent hits the ball. Cultivate the habit of prompt response. Vigilant people with quick reflexes win laurels.

★ *Keep your work up to schedule.* Discipline yourself not to put off till tomorrow what can be done to-day. In all you do aim at a speedy completion of the job to a finish. If you keep putting it off, it becomes a worrying burden.

★ *Decide quickly.* When you have a decision to make, make it quickly. Get the facts, analyse the facts, arrive at a decision—and then act on that decision. Don't give yourself time for second thoughts. Hesitation saps confidence and results in slowness of action.

Usually our first thoughts are best, and fast improve in quality the more you form the habit of acting on them.

People who fail to accomplish their aims have the habit of reaching decisions very *slowly*, and of changing these decisions *quickly and often*.

★ *Cultivate initiative.* Quickness of action stems from determination to take the initiative. This is largely a matter of habit. Once you break the ice you will find it easier to take the initiative the next time.

If you have nothing else to do, look about you and see if there isn't something close at hand that you can improve. Emerson wrote: "a man should learn to detect and watch that

gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought because it is his. In every work of genius we recognise our own rejected thoughts; they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty."

As for determination, back of ninety-nine of assertions that a thing cannot be done is nothing but the unwillingness to do it.

There are three sorts of people in the world, the wills, the wonds and the cants. The first (dynamic people) accomplish everything; the second oppose everything, the third fail in everything.

★ *Enhance your intelligence in action.* Take steps to enhance your intelligence in action.

What is intelligence? It is educated aptitude. Aptitudes can be developed by training. Intelligence can be enhanced by intelligent training. It is not necessarily something you are born with. It is learned behaviour manifested in action.

Dr D H Fink, MD gives the following prescription for enhancing your intelligence in action as dimension of dynamic personality.

★ Know what you are aiming at and why you are aiming at.

★ Pay close attention to what you are trying to do. Figure out in advance what you are trying to do. "Intelligence in action is mastery over detail. The essence of the art of living is the love of detail." Figure out in advance what to do or say in every situation that is likely to arise.

★ Define the problem and face it. See the situation as a whole and define it clearly.

★ Set yourself a goal—a realistic goal, not a fantastic goal which cannot be realised.

★ Don't worry about your I.Q. Instead increase your specific intelligence.

★ *Self-knowledge:* The pre-requisite for intelligent action is self-knowledge. Be your own Columbus. Self-knowledge, self-exploration, or psychological insight, is the opposite of muddling along, going around in circles, getting nowhere. To act intelligently know where you want to go. Know your aims; know your needs. Keep them both constantly before you. There is no stopping the person who knows where he is determined to go. He finds ways and means to reach his goals.

Thorough self-examination pays useful dividends. Thomas Mann said, "I was to discover that no one who learns to know himself remains just what he was before."

★ *Ambition.* Ambition is one of the top personality assets, if properly managed. Ambition inspires and fires us. Ambition to be an asset must be rational, realistic, otherwise it will result in failure. A psychiatrist observes, "There is virtue in reaching the stars, but it is far more practical to attain the small things in life first." Attain one goal at a time. Have a definite ambition. A definite ambition is a source of power and promotes achievement. An indefinite ambition causes only restlessness and discontentment.

★ *Be enterprising.* Finally to round up dynamic personality you need enterprise. Too many people fritter away their precious time and energy "Waiting for Godot" like the characters in Samuel Beckett's play. They put themselves in positions of helpless passivity, waiting, waiting, waiting for something that never comes. They look for someone else to help them, when they must take the initiative and help themselves. Endlessly they recite their complaints and tales of woe. What they need is enterprise.

With enterprise you do battle to the negative feelings, enhance the strength of your personality, and move forward into the world as a dynamic force.

TEST OF REASONING-I

NUMBER SERIES

Numbers in the following series follow a certain pattern. Your task is to supply the right number for the blanks:

- 1 1985, 2985, 2085, 2095; 2096, 3096, , 3106, 3107
- 2 1281, 1221, 1162, , 1051, 1001, 956
- 3 81, 9, 64; 8, 49, 7, , 6, 25, 5
- 4 9, 5, 14, 8, 4, 12; 7, 3, 10, 6, , 8.
- 5 2, 10, 5, 3, , 6, 4; 28; 7, 5, 40, 8
- 6 97, 96, 100, 91, 107, 82, , 69.
- 7 4; 32, 8, 24, 12, 16, 16, 8, .
- 8 128, 15, 64, . , 32, 45, 16, 60, 8, 75

Numbers in the questions given below follow the same arrangement of numbers. You have to supply right numbers for question marks.

9	<table><tr><td colspan="2">?</td><td colspan="2">24</td></tr><tr><td>32</td><td>12</td><td colspan="2">64</td></tr></table>	?		24		32	12	64		10	<table><tr><td colspan="2">11</td><td colspan="2">?</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>75</td><td colspan="2">121</td></tr></table>	11		?		26	75	121	
?		24																	
32	12	64																	
11		?																	
26	75	121																	
11	<table><tr><td colspan="2">10</td><td colspan="2">26</td></tr><tr><td>36</td><td>13</td><td colspan="2">?</td></tr></table>	10		26		36	13	?		12	<table><tr><td colspan="2">9</td><td colspan="2">34</td></tr><tr><td>?</td><td>17</td><td colspan="2">81</td></tr></table>	9		34		?	17	81	
10		26																	
36	13	?																	
9		34																	
?	17	81																	

LETTER SERIES

Find the odd-man out:

13. (a) HNLJ (b) PVTR (c) BHFD (d) SYWU
(e) MTRP
14. (a) CXBY (b) EVDW (c) THGU (d) KPIQ
(e) MNLO
15. (a) KIGM (b) TRPU (c) QOMS (d) HFDJ
(e) XVTZ
16. (a) CFIL (b) ORUX (c) EHKN (d) MPSV
(e) HKMP

LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS

Numbers in the following questions represent a letter; the formula being
(Place of the letter in the alphabetical order $\times 2$) - 1.

You have to find out the words that the numbers are forming.

- 17 37, 39, 1, 35
- 18 3; 1; 27, 7.
- 19 23, ; 7, 5; 21
- 20 7, 35, 41, 13

Study the following table and answer the questions that follow:

- < means 'is equal to'
- \times means 'is much more than'
- + means 'is much less than'
- > means 'is a little more than'
- means 'is little less than'

- 21 A \times B and B is - C therefore
(a) C > A
(b) C < A
(c) C - A
(d) C + A

22 A and B > B and C and B and C < A and D therefore between D and B

- (a) D \times B
- (b) D < B
- (c) D \div B
- (d) Can't say

- 23 B < A and C and A and C + D therefore
(a) D \div B
(b) D \times B
(c) D > B
(d) D + B

- 24 B and D < A and C and D + C therefore
(a) A \div B
(b) A > B
(c) A < B
(d) Can't say

- 25 A + B, C > D and D < A therefore
(a) B + C
(b) B \div C
(c) B \times C
(d) B < C

Numbers in questions 26 to 30 follow one of the following rules. Your task is to match the right parts:

- (a) Each number is the square of a number - 1.
- (b) Each number is multiplied by 3 then 1 is added to it.

(c) Numbers are multiplied by 4 then 2 is subtracted from them.

(d) Each number is multiplied by 5 then 3 is subtracted from it.

(e) A number is multiplied by 2 and 7 is added to it.

26. 42; 82, 70; 58.

27. 33, 39, 25; 105.

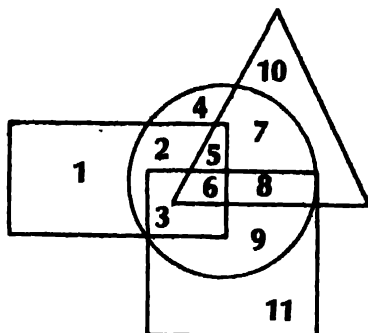
28. 24; 80; 48, 15

29. 124, 202, 82; 103.

30. 97, 12, 132; 107

INFERENCE

In the diagram given below the circle represents wheat, the triangle represents sugar-cane, the rectangle represents rice and the square, millet. Study the diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow:



31. Which area has the cultivation of all the four commodities mentioned

(a) 8 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 3

32. Which area grows millet and rice both and nothing else?

(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) 9

33. Which number/numbers grow sugar-cane and millet together and nothing else?

(a) 6 and 8 (b) 5 (c) 5 and 8 (d) 8

34. Which area grows only wheat and rice together?

(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) 2

35. Which area grows wheat only?

(a) 10 (b) 4 (c) 9 (d) 7

STATISTICS

The table given below shows the record of tourists, both Indians and foreigners who visited a particular city from September to January and stayed at hotels A, B, C and D. Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

HOTEL	NATIONALITY	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
A	FOREIGNERS	83	91	90	132	130
	INDIANS	102	105	98	87	89
B	FOREIGNERS	97	103	101	141	143
	INDIANS	118	108	103	85	91
C	FOREIGNERS	48	74	71	103	95
	INDIANS	143	143	121	111	120
D	FOREIGNERS	72	82	68	94	92
	INDIANS	77	94	88	67	70

36. During which month was the number of tourists the highest?

(a) October (b) November
(c) December (d) January

37. What was the total number of tourists during the five months?

(a) 3930 (b) 3820
(c) 3939 (d) 4030

38. Which hotel had the highest number of tourists?

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

39. The number of foreigners was how much more less as compared to the Indian tourists?

(a) 10 less (b) 10 more
(c) 110 less (d) 115 less

40. Mention the month during which the number of tourists from abroad shot up while those of the Indians went down.

(a) October (b) November
(c) December (d) January

41. The number of tourists in hotel D was approximately what per cent of the total number of tourists who visited the city from September to January?

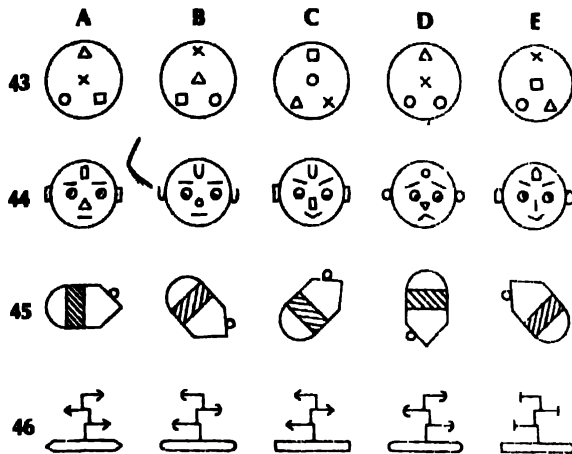
(a) 19.9% (b) 20.4%
(c) 21.3% (d) 24.2%

42. What was the ratio between the tourists from abroad and those from India who visited the city in October?

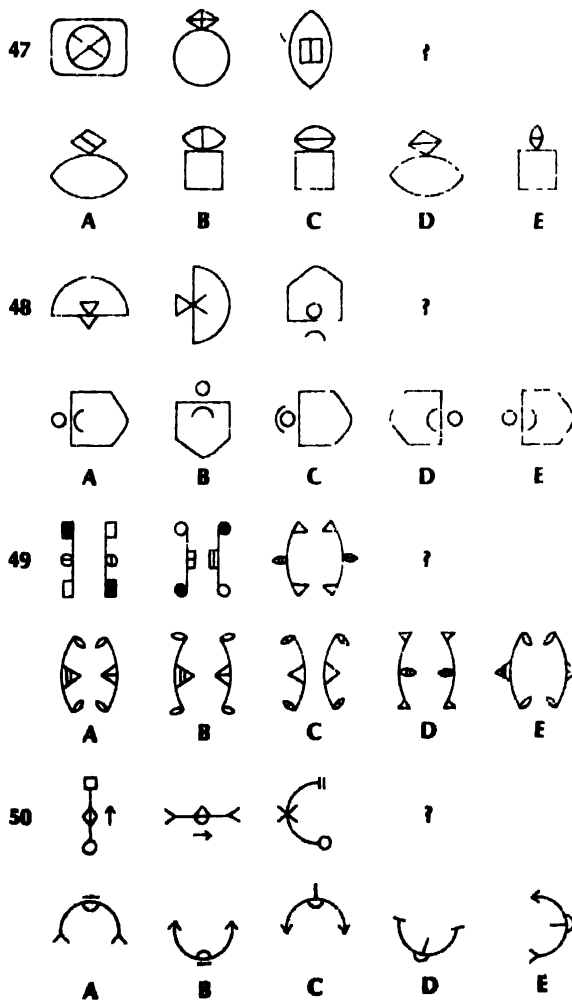
(a) 6 : 7 (b) 9 : 11
(c) 7 : 10 (d) 7 : 9

NON-VERBAL SERIES

Which figure from A, B, C, D and E does not belong to the group?



In each of the following questions, the first two figures have certain relationship. Your task is to select the right figure from figures A, B, C, D and E that has the same relation with the third figure.



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 3196 Each number of the digit is replaced by its next number by turn '1' by '2', then '9' by '0' then '8' by '9' and so on
- 2 1105 60, 59, 57, 54, 50 are subtracted from numbers
- 3 36 A number is the square of its next number and thus they are in sets of two
- 4 2 Numbers are in sets of three add the first two numbers to get the third
- 5 18 Numbers are in sets of three, the middle one is the product of first and third
- 6 118 Go on subtracting and adding squares of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 (i.e., -1 + 4 - 9 + 16 ...) to numbers
- 7 20 There are two series alternately arranged, 4, 8, 12 and 32, 24, 16
- 8 30 There are two series 15, 30, 45, 60 and 128, 64, 32 each number half of the previous one.
- 9 to 12 The arrangement is

	x	2y
x + 2y	y	x'

- 9 8
- 10 15
- 11 100
- 12 43
- 13 a
- 14 c
- 15 d
- 16 (c)
- 17 STAR
- 18 BNAID
- 19 HCK
- 20 DRUG
- 21 (d)
- 22 (c)
- 23 (b)
- 24 (a)
- 25 (c)
- 26 (c)
- 27 (c)
- 28 (a)
- 29 b
- 30 (d)
- 31 (c)
- 32 (a)
- 33 (d)
- 34 (d)
- 35 (b)
- 36 (d)
- 37 a
- 38 (b)
- 39 (c)
- 40 (c)
- 41 (b)
- 42 (d)
- 43 D One figure should have one occurrence
- 44 C Tail on the forehead matches with ears
- 45 D Lines are in opposite direction, so is circle
- 46 C Marks at the end of lines match with edges.
- 47 C The inner figure becomes the lower one the outer changes direction and goes to the top, the line inside changes direction too
- 48 E Figure changes direction and figures interchange places.
- 49 E Figures at the end come in the middle in the opposite direction and adopt the same inner design, while figures in the middle go to ends and change direction
- 50 C. The figure tilts, figures in the middle go to ends and half of the figures at the ends comes to each side of the middle line.

TEST OF REASONING-II

ODD-MAN

Find the odd-man out:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (a) Shakespeare | (b) Kalidas |
| (c) Bernard Shaw | (d) Sheridan |
| (e) Tulsidas | |
| 2. (a) Rin | (b) Lux |
| (c) Det | (d) Surf |
| (e) Sunlight | |
| 3. (a) club | (b) coffee-house |
| (c) casino | (d) gamble |
| (e) discotheque | |
| 4. (a) belief | (b) assurance |
| (c) trust | (d) truth |
| (e) confidence | |
| 5. (a) goblin | (b) goblet |
| (c) imp | (d) gnome |
| (e) djinn | |
| 6. (a) rival | (b) spouse |
| (c) partner | (d) colleague |
| (e) companion | |
| 7. (a) press | (b) publisher |
| (c) editor | (d) compositor |
| (e) correspondent | |
| 8. (a) Yuri Gagarin | (b) Rakesh Sharma |
| (c) Edmund Hillary | (d) Neil Armstrong |
| (e) Valentina Tereshkov | |

ANALOGIES

In each of the following questions, the three words have a similarity. More than one answers may be correct but you have to tick-mark the most appropriate one.

9. stare · goggle · wink
 (a) They save eyes from strain
 (b) The terms are connected with time.
 (c) They are trade names for spectacles
 (d) The terms are connected with the way one sees.
10. grain · gram · pound
 (a) They are cereals.
 (b) They are connected with currency.
 (c) They were useful commodities in barter system
 (d) They are units of weight.
11. forgery · fabrication · counterfeit.
 (a) They are synonyms

- (b) The terms are connected with smuggling.
 (c) They are practices for deceiving people.
 (d) They are connected with printing cloth

12. liniment · potion · squash

- (a) They are liquids
 (b) They are drinks
 (c) They are made from fruit
 (d) They are sweet

13. litre · pint · gallon

- (a) They are liquids
 (b) They are units of capacity
 (c) They are the units of metric system
 (d) They are used for measuring rain fall

14. voodoo · sorcery · necromancy

- (a) They are perfumes
 (b) The terms are connected with black-magic
 (c) They are ancient arts found in sculptures
 (d) They are languages of pre-historic age

15. pupil · iris · retina

- (a) They are spring flowers
 (b) They are different types of students
 (c) They are parts of the eye
 (d) They are decorative plants

16. factotum · butler · maid

- (a) They are persons who look after small children
 (b) They are different types of servants
 (c) They are members of the household
 (d) They are employed in restaurants.

Words in the following questions have certain relationship. Tick-mark (✓) the choice that has words with the same relationship.

17. crèche · infants

- (a) school · education (b) deck · sailors
 (c) bedlam · lunatics (d) cot · sleep

18. brain · head

- (a) knowledge · book (b) nut · shell
 (c) heart · lungs (d) oxygen · atmosphere

19. time · clock

- (a) day · sun (b) year · months
 (c) age · death (d) temperature · thermometer

20. Deepavali · festival

- (a) shark · fish (b) christmas · New year
 (c) marriage · children (d) religion · God

21. headache · aspirin

- (a) malaria · mosquito (b) laziness · sleep
 (c) dirt · soap (d) home · office

- 22 reading : knowledge
 (a) medicine : disease (b) shoe : foot
 (c) exercise : fitness (d) dead : ghost

LEXICAL ITEMS

The words given below start with 'MAN'. Follow the clues and find them out:

23. MAN _ _ _ _ (Care of hands)
 24. MAN _ _ _ _ (A metal)
 25. MAN _ _ _ _ (To manage skilfully)
 26. MAN _ _ _ _ (Human species)
 27. MAN _ _ _ _ (Person who controls business)

Find out three-letter words for brackets in questions given below that would form words if suffixed to letters on the left or prefixed to the letters on the right.

28. BUL(_ _)TER
 29. MESS(_ _)NCY

CODING-DECODING

30. If GARDEN is coded as FBQEDC, decode OBHOSFQ

In the following questions, letters on the left are coded forms of words on the right. All the letters follow the same pattern. Your task is to find out the correct letter in code for the letter in the box.

31. F A M O U S
 (a) j (b) c (c) q (d) h (e) x (f) p
 32. S A T I R I
 (a) h (b) q (c) d (d) b (e) y (f) n
 33. F R I G H T
 (a) y (b) b (c) c (d) n (e) k (f) e
 34. T A N G L E

- (a) z (b) e (c) w (d) h (e) n (f) d

35. R O V I N G

- (a) e (b) p (c) b (d) m (e) y (f) w

36. H U N T E R

- (a) w (b) d (c) n (d) b (e) x (f) k

DEDUCTIONS

Four men Rafiq, Surendra, Lalit and John live in Bombay, Delhi, Agra and Poona and play badminton, hockey, cricket and tennis but not in the same order.

Lalit and Rafiq do not play cricket and badminton nor do they live in Bombay and Agra.

Surendra and Rafiq do not live in Delhi and Bombay and they do not play hockey and cricket

37. Which game does John play?

- (a) hockey (b) cricket
 (c) Badminton (d) tennis

38. Who lives in Poona?

- (a) Surendra (b) John
 (c) Lalit (d) Rafiq

A train covers 280 kilometres between stations A and H. The remaining stations along the track are B, C, D, E, F and G and the train stops at each station for two minutes. As the train moves towards H, the distance between two stations is 10 kilometres more as compared to the distance between the two previous stations. The average speed of the train is 60 kilometres per hour.

39. If the train starts from A at 7:30 A.M., when will it reach H?

- (a) 12:22 P.M. (b) 12:12 P.M.
 (c) 11:58 A.M. (d) 12:26 P.M.

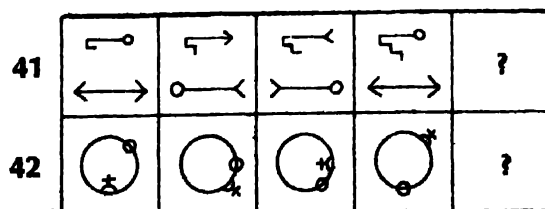
40. Which station along the track is nearest to the midway?

- (a) C (b) D
 (c) F (d) E

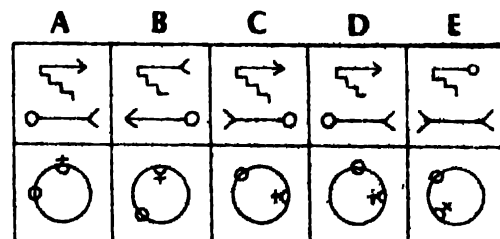
NON-VERBAL SERIES

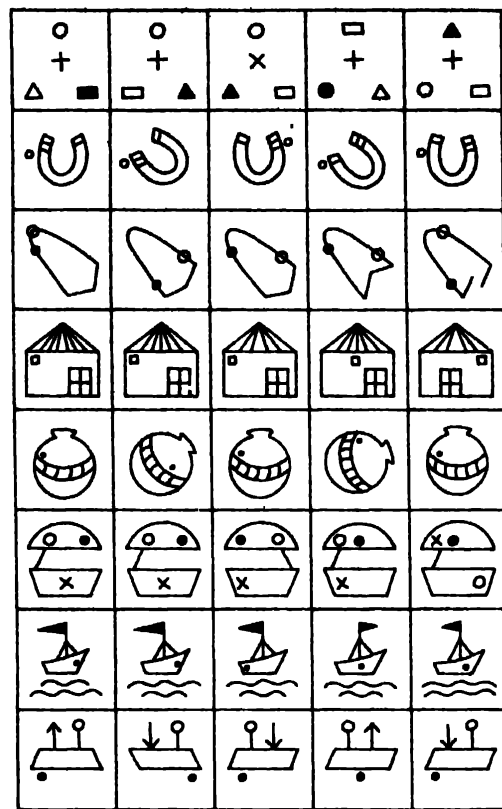
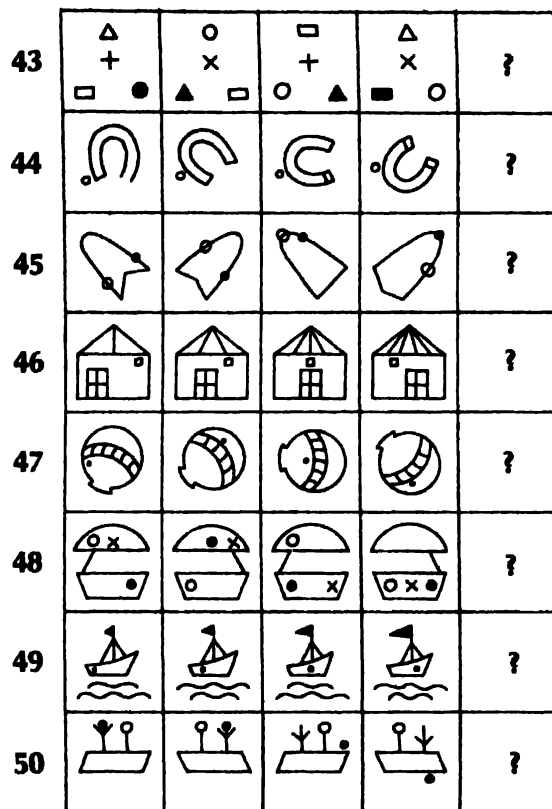
Given below are two sets of figures, the problem figures and the answer figures marked A, B, C, D and E. Your task is to find out which of the figures from A, B, C, D and E would fit in place of the question-mark in the problem figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1 (e) All the others are dramatists
- 2 (b) All the others are washing soaps
- 3 (d) All the others are meeting places for fun.
- 4 (d) All the others are sort of dependable faiths
- 5 (b) All the others are super-natural creatures
- 6 (a) All the other words are related with some sort of companionship
- 7 (a) The remaining are the members of the staff of press.
- 8 (c) He is the only climber among astronauts
- 9 (d) 10 (d) 11 (c) 12 (a)
- 13 (b) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (b)
- 17 (c) The relationship is that of 'place to keep' and 'type of person' to be kept
- 18 (b) The words have 'inner-part' and 'outer crust' relationship.
- 19 (d) The relationship is that of 'measured' and 'the instrument to measure'.
- 20 (a) The first is specific, the second general.
- 21 (c) The second is to eliminate the first
- 22 (c) The first is the means of acquiring, the second, acquired.
23. MANICURE 24. MANGANESE 25. MANIPULATE
26. MANKIND 27. MANAGER 28. LET
29. AGE 30. PAINTER
- 31 to 36 Go on finding out common letters on the left and their codes on the right, e.g. 'A' occurs in 31 and 34 so does 'h'. So 'h' is the code for 'A'.
31. (a) 32 (c) 33 (c) 34 (d) 35 (f)
36. (e) 37 (b) 38 (d) 39 (a) 40 (d)
- 41 D One step-like line is added, circle and arrowheads change places anti-clockwise
- 42 B Small circle moves clockwise and the other figure anti-clockwise and changes sides too
- 43 A + and x change alternately The remaining figures change places anti-clockwise and figures in corners get black alternately
- 44 E The horseshoe rotates anti-clockwise, a line is added to sides alternately and circle goes to the other end
- 45 C. Circle and dot move towards the other end, the 'V' like curve changes slowly and gets reversed
- 46 B. Door moves towards right and window towards left, the roof has one line extra
- 47 C The figure rotates clockwise, dot changes side and moves towards the other side and lines in the belt are four and five by turns.
48. D Joining line moves right to left and vice-versa, circle hops up and down, cross moves in a rectangular way and dot in a triangle clockwise.
- 49 A Flag gets longer, dot moves towards right and waves change alternately
50. E. The black dot goes round clockwise, the remaining figures interchange places, the arrow-head comes down and sides of the perpendicular change alternately.

TEST OF REASONING—III

SYLLOGISM

TYPE I

In the following statements, a situation is explained in a few sentences followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

- (a) necessarily follows from the statements
- (b) is only a long drawn one
- (c) definitely does not follow from the statements
- (d) can't say as the data provided is inadequate

Note: Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given

Statements

- (1) 1 Most of the people use cooking gas as fuel
- 2 Free advice is given by authorities to minimise the consumption of cooking gas

Conclusion The authorities are not generous

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (2) 1 Medicine 'X' is called headache specialist in ads
- 2 Only human beings specialise in medical profession

Conclusion All statements made by the ad world are lies

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (3) 1 Most of the politicians are ambitious.
- 2 Mr 'X' is a politician

Conclusion Mr 'X' is ambitious

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (4) 1 All political issues are controversial
- 2 Water of rivers has become a political issue

Conclusion There must be controversies regarding it.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (5) 1. Resolutions cannot be passed without meeting of the executives.
- 2 The executives of company 'X' are holding a meeting

Conclusion They shall pass certain resolutions.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements.

- (6) 1. Our former President Giani Zail Singh is writing books these days.
- 2. Dr Radhakrishnan was a literary figure.

Conclusion: All Presidents are writers.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (7) 1 Sahara is a desert
- 2 All deserts have extreme climate.

Conclusion: Sahara must be having extreme climate

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (8) 1 Mr 'X' lived in a Yogi's ashram for five years.
- 2 After five years Mr 'X' joined films and became an actor
- 3 Mr 'Y' has been living in the same ashram for four years

Conclusion After one year 'Y' will join films

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (9) 1 Most of the film stars owe stunning amount to the income-tax department
- 2 Taxes are the chief source of revenue for the government

Conclusion Film stars play a great role in running the finance department of the country.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements

- (10) 1 Children love chocolates
- 2 Chocolates are sweet

Conclusion Children prefer sweets to salty stuff

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions given below, two statements are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the given statements to be true, mark your answers

- (a) if only I follows
- (b) if only II follows
- (c) if both I and II follow
- (d) if either I or II follows
- (e) if neither I nor II follows

Statements

- 11 1 Mr Adams bought a bicycle seventy years ago.
- 2 His grandson is still using it

Conclusions

- I It was an excellent piece
- II The Adams are too poor to afford a new bicycle.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 12 1 Our delegations often go to America.
- 2 Our delegations go to Russia too

Conclusions

- I. We are friendly with both the nations
- II. America and Russia use us as the link nation.

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

- 13 1 Some dogs are crows
2. All crows are cats

Conclusions

- I Some cats are dogs
II Some cats are not dogs.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 14 1 B is shorter than E but taller than A
2 D is taller than C but shorter than A

Conclusions

- I E is the tallest
II If all stood height-wise, D would be in the middle
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 15 1 All persons who do not wear caps are bald
2 Persons who are not bald are not intelligent

Conclusions

- I Persons with hair do not wear caps
II. Persons who wear caps are not intelligent
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

- 16 1 All these animals can fly that do not swim
2 Animals that can swim are unable to creep

Conclusions

- I Animals that can fly are unable to creep
II Animals that can creep can walk as well
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 17 1 Some areas are perpetually drought prone.
2 People can't rear cattle in drought-hit areas

Conclusions

- I Cattle are reared in all the areas that are not affected by drought.
II Cattle cannot be reared unless there is water
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 18 1 There has been a rise in the shares of company 'X' that had gone down a week ago
2 The case of the shares of company 'Y' is just the reverse

Conclusions

- I. At the week-end, both the shares were equal
II Share-markets keep on fluctuating
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements

- 19 1 Festival of India was a great success in the U.S.S.R.
2. Most of the performers were folk-artists

Conclusions.

- I Folk-artists perform better than the classical ones
II. The Russians knew nothing about the folk-art of

- (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements.

- 20 1. The police is generally successful in its hunt for criminals
2. 'X' robbed a bank a month ago.

Conclusions

- I 'X' will be caught
II 'X' will not be caught.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they are related to the question. 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question may be of minor importance or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. Each question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the argument is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Then decide which of the answers given below and numbered (a) (b), (c), (d) and (e) is the correct answer

- (a) Only I is strong
(b) Only II is strong
(c) Both I and II are strong.
(d) Either I or II is strong
(e) Neither I nor II is strong

- 21 Should films on drugs be shown on TV?

- I Yes, they expose all the horrors of addiction
II No, they incite the youth to have a go
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 22 Should students, found using unfair means during exams, be debarred?

- I Yes, cheating must be punished and the punishment should be a warning to others
II No, such students should be reformed and not punished.
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 23 Are the products with more advertisements better than products with less advertisements?

- I Yes, otherwise they couldn't afford the expensive advertisements
II No, other products may be very good as well
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 24 Should there be weight-increasing centres just like the slimming centres?

- I Yes, over-weight persons have better personality
II. No, only the undernourished are underweight and they cannot afford the fees of such centres
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 25 Should persons serving in remote areas get special allowances?

- I Yes, they have to sacrifice the comforts of city life and face many inconveniences.
II No, living in such areas is so cheap that they need no allowances
(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

26. Is man really the head of the family?

- I Yes, he earns the bread for the family
 II. No, his wife manages his life as well as the other household affairs hence she is the head
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 27 Do bilateral talks end disputes between nations?
 I Yes, the leaders discuss all the pros and cons and then take their decision
 II No, talks can never solve practical problems
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 28 Is inactivity of the intelligence branch responsible for disturbances in the country?

- I Yes, they do not care to collect the proper information in time
 II. No, the miscreants are too smart for them
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 29 Can slabs of iron float in water?
 I Yes, ships made of iron easily float
 II No, an iron-slab would be heavier than water
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

- 30 Does industrialisation lead to unemployment?
 I Yes, the land under cultivation is cleared and used for industries
 II No, the industrial areas always have employment exchange offices
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In the questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. Write

- (a) if only I implies
 (b) if only II implies
 (c) if both I and II imply
 (d) if either I or II implies
 (e) if neither I nor II implies

Statement

- 31 State 'X' achieved its foodgrain targets in spite of natural calamities like flood and drought

Implications

- I Rain in the State was not uniformly distributed
 II The government provided many facilities to the farmers to fight with the calamities
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 32 The Govt proposes to improve the lot of the poor and provided houses to the homeless by the turn of the century.

Implications

- I. The govt hasn't made any attempts to provide houses to the homeless so far
 II The poor need the help of the government for their uplift.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

33. Mr X was facing trial for attempt to murder his wife by burning but the wife declared that it was a mishap.

Implications

- I. The wife told a lie in order to save her husband.

- II The incident was a mishap indeed.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

34. Air dehumidifiers are essential during the production and packing of certain medicines

Implications

- I Humidity affects certain medicines adversely.
 II Some medicines are not affected by humidity.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 35 Some people resent security checks

Implications

- I They feel that such checks are humiliating
 II. They are the ones who carry contrabands.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

36. Branch managers are incharge of overall operations of their branch

Implications

- I Branch managers are not answerable to any authority
 II Branch managers are responsible for all the irregularities of their respective branches
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 37 "Meditate on yourself and worship yourself." A Yogi's message

Implications

- I The Yogi must be believing in the dictum, "God is within you"
 II The Yogi is trying to develop vanity in his pupils.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 38 A big group of people staging a rally were beaten by the police

Implications

- I The police had no respect for peace
 II The crowd staging the peace rally got violent
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 39 During Operation Bluestar, the police was carefully premeditated

Implications

- I. The operation was successful
 II It was not successful.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement

- 40 The much talked of deaths due to starvation in Kalahandi have been denied by the authorities.

Implications.

- I. The authorities are hiding the truth.
 II. They are telling the truth.
 (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE V

In the questions given below, assumption 'A' is followed by reason 'R'. Tick mark if/

- A. if A is right and R is the reason for it
- B. if A is right and R is wrong
- C. if both A and R are right but R is not reason for A
- D. if R is right and A is wrong
- E. if both A and R are wrong

41. A. People do not prefer to sleep in tight clothes
R. Tight clothes are very expensive
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

42. A. Children like fairy tales
R. They live in a world of make and believe
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

43. A. Rainfall is expected in the first week of July in the Uttar Pradesh
R. Farmers make arrangements for sowing seeds beforehand
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

44. A. Trains are never late
R. The railway staff is always careless
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

45. A. There can never be shortage of food in the world.
R. World population is increasing at a tremendous rate
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

TYPE VI

At the end of the paragraph given below, some conclusions have been drawn. On the basis of the study of the paragraph, mark your answers as under

- A. Definitely true
- B. Probably true
- C. Can't say as the data provided is inadequate
- D. Probably false
- E. Definitely false

The way we consume drinking water causes concern. A gallon of water is poured to wash out a little dirt and where dry wash can suffice, buckets are poured down. Often people forget to turn off the tap after use and even leakages from water supply lines are common. As good citizens we should try to economise on the use of drinking water as far as possible.

46. The authorities keep a regular check to repair leakages
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
47. People generally have a habit of wasting water
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
48. Sensible citizens do not forget to turn-off taps
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐
49. Leakages are caused due to heavy traffic
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

50. Good citizens should not drink much water.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) Advice has nothing to do with the conclusion that follows
2. (c) The conclusion does not follow from the statements
3. (d) The word most makes it doubtful
4. (a) The conclusion is a natural one
5. (d) We do not know why the meeting is being held
6. (b) Only long drawn conclusions can be based on two examples
7. (a) The conclusion definitely follows
8. (c) The conclusion definitely does not follow
9. (d) We know nothing about the percentage the income tax adds to the revenue
10. (b) The conclusion is based on one side of the statements only and hence is a long drawn one
11. (d)
12. (a)
13. (c)
14. (c)
15. (b)
16. (c)
17. (b)
18. (b)
19. (c)
20. (d)
21. (c)
22. (a)
23. (b)
24. (c)
25. (a)
26. (c)
27. (a)
28. (d)
29. (b)
30. (c)
31. (c)
32. (b)
33. (d)
34. (c)
35. (a)
36. (b)
37. (a)
38. (c)
39. (c)
40. (d)
41. B. R is not confirmed and is not reason for A
42. A. R is the reason for A
43. C. Both are correct but actually A is the reason for
44. E. Both are wrong.
45. D. Only R is right
46. C. Nothing has been stated regarding it.
47. A. Second and third sentences confirm it.
48. B. There is a probability of truth in the statement.
49. C. The reason is not stated
50. E. The advice is regarding the economic use of drinking water not to drink less water.

Quantitative Aptitude

1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} = ?$
(a) 2.05 (b) 2.5 (c) 2 (d) 2.15 (e) None of these
2. $\frac{11 \times 2 \times 2}{11} = ?$
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 22 (d) 40 (e) None of these
3. $\sqrt{\frac{256}{16}} = ?$
(a) 0.04 (b) 0.4 (c) 8 (d) 4 (e) None of these
4. $\sqrt{\frac{7}{15}} = 5$
(a) 75 (b) 5625 (c) 275 (d) 3455 (e) None of these
5. What is the least number which when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 leaves a remainder 1?
(a) 59 (b) 60 (c) 61 (d) 90 (e) None of these
6. Express 4 p as a decimal of Rs 20
(a) 02 (b) 5 (c) 05 (d) 002 (e) None of these
7. $\frac{76 \times 76 \times 76 + 24 \times 24 \times 24}{76 \times 76 - 76 \times 24 + 24 \times 24}$
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) 2 (d) 1 (e) None of these
8. What is the least number by which 2800 should be multiplied so that the products may be a perfect square?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 21 (e) None of these
9. The ratio between two numbers is 11 : 13. If the smaller number is 143, the bigger number is
(a) 154 (b) 169 (c) 156 (d) 165 (e) None of these
10. 14% of a certain number is 126. The number is
(a) 900 (b) 600 (c) 450 (d) 300 (e) None of these
11. In an examination A scored 115 marks which were 5 marks less 40%. How many marks did B secure if B scored 65%?
(a) 200 (b) 195 (c) 205 (d) 220 (e) None of these
12. The fourth proportional to 8, 12 and 18 is:
(a) 27 (b) 40 (c) 45 (d) 54 (e) None of these
13. The sum of three numbers is 132. If the first number be twice the second, and the third number be half the first, the second number is
(a) 31 (b) 33 (c) 41 (d) 43 (e) None of these
14. Divide a certain sum of money between A and B, so that B gets $\frac{3}{5}$ of what A gets. If B gets Rs 1050, then A gets:
(a) 1400 (b) 1500 (c) 1600 (d) 1750 (e) None of these
15. What % is 19 of 20?
(a) 65 (b) 75 (c) 85 (d) 95 (e) None of these
16. C's income is 25% more than B's and B's income is 20% more than A's. Find by what % is C's income more than A's?
(a) 50% (b) $33\frac{1}{2}\%$ (c) 25% (d) 15% (e) None of these
17. The daily wages of a casual labour have increased by 25% this year. If the present daily wage of a casual labour is Rs 35, find the wages before increase.
(a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 28 (d) 30 (e) None of these
18. Lemons are bought at 2 for a rupee and sold at 5 for three rupees. What will be gain or loss % in the transaction?
(a) 25% gain (b) 20% gain (c) 25% loss (d) 20% loss (e) None of these
19. If the cost price of 15 chairs be equal to selling price of 20 chairs, find the gain or loss %.
(a) 25% (b) 20% (c) 37.5% (d) 35% (e) None of these
20. After spending $\frac{1}{3}$ of his salary on house rent and milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining on the miscellaneous expenditure, if a person is left with Rs 475, what is his salary?
(a) 1425 (b) 1565 (c) 1605 (d) 1715 (e) None of these
21. An article is sold for Rs 225. What is the cost price if the profit is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cost price?
(a) 200 (b) 190 (c) 185 (d) 180 (e) None of these
22. The cost of three books is in the ratio 4 : 5 : 7. The difference between the highest and the lowest cost is Rs 60. What is the cost of the modest book?
(a) 80 (b) 90 (c) 100 (d) 120 (e) None of these

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

23. The diameter of a circle is 14 cm. What is its circumference?

- (a) 44 (b) 33 (c) 22 (d) 66 (e) None of these

24. $\frac{2}{3}$ of a number is 20 less than the original number.

What is the number?

- (a) 40 (b) 90 (c) 80 (d) 60 (e) None of these

25. Find the compound interest on Rs 8000 for 9 months at 20% per annum, interest being compounded quarterly.

- (a) 1200 (b) 1261 (c) 1300 (d) 1324 (e) None of these

26. The difference of the squares of two numbers is 45. The square of the smaller number is 4 times the larger number. What is the larger number?

- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10 (e) None of these

27. If the diameter of a cone is 14 cm and its height 9 cm, find the area of its curved surface.

- (a) 250 cm² (b) 222 cm² (c) 212 cm² (d) 198 cm² (e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d)

$$7. (d) \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2} = \frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{(a^2 - ab + b^2)}$$

$$= (a+b) = .76 + .24 = 1.00 = 1$$

8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)

11. (b) 40% of x (marks) = (115 + 5)

$$x = \frac{120 \times 100}{40} = 300$$

$$\text{B's score} = 300 \times \frac{65}{100} = 195$$

12. (a) 13. (b)

14. (d) A gets = $\frac{5}{3} \times 1050 = \text{Rs } 1750$ 15. (d)

16. (a) Let A's income = Rs 100

$$\text{B's income} = \text{Rs } 100 + 20 = \text{Rs } 120$$

$$\text{C's income} = \text{Rs } 120 + 25\% \text{ of Rs } 120, \\ = \text{Rs } 150$$

$$\text{Income of C exceeds from Income of A} \\ = 150 - 100 = \text{Rs } 50$$

$$\% \text{ of income of C which exceeds from the} \\ \text{income of A} = 50\%$$

17. (c) Let wages be Rs x

$$\text{Increase in wages} = 25\% \text{ of } x$$

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times x = \text{Rs } \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\text{New wages} = x + \frac{x}{4} = \text{Rs } \frac{5x}{4}$$

$$\text{But new wages} = \text{Rs } 35$$

$$\frac{5x}{4} = 35 \text{ or } x = 35 \times \frac{4}{5} = \text{Rs } 28$$

18. (b) C.P. of 1 lemon = Rs $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{S.P. of 1 lemon} = \text{Rs } \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Gain} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \text{Rs } \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{\frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{2}} \times 100 = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{2}{1} \times 100 = 20\%$$

19. (a) Let C.P. of 1 chair = Rs 1

$$\text{S.P. of 20 chairs} = \text{Rs } 15$$

$$\text{S.P. of 1 chair} = \frac{15}{20}$$

$$\text{Loss} = 1 - \frac{15}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1} \times 100 = 25\%$$

20. (a) 21. (d) 22. (c)

23. (a) $r = \frac{14}{2} = 7 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 = 44 \text{ cms}$$

24. (d) $\frac{2}{3}$ of x = x - 20 find x

25. (b) When compound interest is compounded quarterly, then Time = $\frac{9}{12} \times 4 = 3$ quarterly

$$\text{Rate} = 20 \times \frac{1}{4} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Now C.I.} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^t - P$$

$$= 8000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^3 - 8000$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1261$$

26. (c) Let larger number = x and smaller number = y

As per question :-

$$x^2 - y^2 = 45 \therefore (i) \text{ and } y^2 = 4x \therefore (ii)$$

$$\text{From (i) and (ii) } x^2 - 4x - 45 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 5x - 45 = 0$$

$$x(x-9) + 5(x-9) = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x+5) = 0$$

$$x-9 = 0 \vee x+5 = 0$$

$$x = 9 \vee x = -5 \text{ But } x \text{ not } = -5$$

$$\therefore x \text{ (The larger number)} = 9$$

27. (d) Area of curved surface = $\pi r l$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{14}{2} \times 9 = 198 \text{ sq cm}$$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

* Read each sentence carefully to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. Mark the number of the part of the sentence in which you find an error. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

1. It has lately been (1) noticed that during (2) hockey matches (3) he behaves cowardly (4) despite warnings (5)

2. The few shirts (1) he had were (2) not only dirty (3) but tattered and torn (4) evidently, he was a poor man (5)

3. Sheela is (1) as good (2) acquainted with (3) these matters (4) as I am (5)

4. This road is (1) the worst (2) than any other (3) road in Delhi but remains (4) unrepaired (5)

5. India need (1) a number of top class, (2) unselfish and devoted leaders, (3) not greedy second raters (4) (5)

6. The soft light (1) of candles on every table (2) in the dining hall last Sunday (3) certainly create (4) a pleasant atmosphere (5)

7. Many owners of cats in Britain (1) are proud (2) of the pedigree of their pets (3) than they are (4) of their own (5)

8. He found (1) the office building (2) without much difficulty (3) and rang the bell (4) on the door (5)

9. As he sat under (1) the shower (2) in his bath-room (3) the jets of cold water (4) greatly refreshed him. (5).

10. Her (1) was a kind nature (2) that won many hearts (3) in the small town (4) where she lived. (5).

* Give one word for the following:

11. (a) study of aging.
(b) study of the weather and climate.
(c) study of word origin.
(d) study of dance and movement.

- (e) study of evil spirits
- (f) study of gems
- (g) study of the heart
- (h) study of insects

* Correct and improve the following sentences:

12. (a) What for do you go to school?
(b) Much water has flown under the bridge since we came here last
(c) I won him in the race
(d) I must revenge my brother
(e) I had a mind to play
(f) My finger is paining
(g) He gave a speech at the meeting

* Select the appropriate preposition to fill the blanks in the following sentences:

13. Here is the clock that you asked _
(a) to
(b) off
(c) for
(d) of
14. The black cat jumped the chair
(a) about
(b) from
(c) to
(d) with
15. We love the play-field _ our early years
(a) to
(b) on
(c) with
(d) of

16. Which of these chairs did you sit _ ?

- (a) at
- (b) with
- (c) about
- (d) on

17. Don't loiter _ the street.

- (a) on
- (b) from
- (c) about
- (d) in

* Complete the following sentences so as to make them meaningful by selecting a word from those given below each.

18. His father arrived soon _
(a) home
(b) after
(c) upon
(d) angry

19. "Will you walk into my _ parlour" said the _ to the fly.

- (a) viper
- (b) mosquito
- (c) lion
- (d) spider

20. A man who always _ at the faults of his children is their worst enemy

- (a) thrives
- (b) drives
- (c) connives
- (d) arrives

21. People who are _ to hard work generally do not succeed in life

- (a) adverse
- (b) hate
- (c) fond
- (d) averse

22. Ashoka, although tolerant of competing creeds, was personally, an _ Buddhist.

- (a) strong
- (b) clever
- (c) ardent
- (d) fervent

* Pick out the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the one that is printed at the top.

23. imitate
(a) judge
(b) accept
(c) behave
(d) detest
(e) copy

24. stridency
(a) stress
(b) consistenc
(c) flippancy
(d) harshness
(e) softness

- 25 rotate
(a) turn around
(b) move
(c) curve
(d) circular
(e) rectangular

- 26 consensus
(a) discord
(b) discussion
(c) deliberations
(d) agreement
(e) prolonged talks

*** Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Like Columbus, who discovered a continent but was not the first person to set foot on it, Robert Provine, an American, is rediscovering the yawn, at a time when most psychologists view it as a dull topic. "People tend to think there is research on yawning," Provine says, "and if you ask them why they yawn, they will almost always cite reasons such as lack of oxygen or too much carbon dioxide in the blood or the need to increase circulation to the brain. But there is no research on any of these topics."

It is known that fish, birds, reptiles and mammals yawn. Female and subordinate male monkeys, for example, abstain from yawning in the presence of the dominant male, who yawns whenever and wherever he pleases. And in rats the physiology of the yawn is pretty well understood. But while animals do something that resembles a yawn, whether the yawn serves the same function as it does on people is unclear, because no one knows what that function is!

Yawning does not open the eustachian tubes, which equalizes pressure between the middle ear and the outer world, but common sense tells us that this may not be the primary function of most yawns. In everyday life the yawn is a sign of fatigue and drowsiness and is socially rude. Yawning signals boredom. Some scientists have suggested that the purpose of the yawn is to make the drowsy more alert. Just when boredom or sleep begins to take hold, the theory goes, a yawn, by

contracting the facial muscles, serves to increase blood flow to the brain, jerking us awake. Although intuitively pleasing, there is no evidence that would give this notion the nod.

Yawning or its absence has been related to various clinical conditions. It can be a symptom of brain lesions, hemorrhage, motion sickness and encephalitis. On the other hand, it has been reported that psychotics rarely yawn, except those suffering from brain damage. Interestingly, some clinicians claim that those with acute physical illness don't yawn until they are on the road to recovery. But what is currently known about yawning is essentially anecdotal, mostly because the yawn has not got the respect it deserves. It is in reality a releasing stimulus.

27 (a) What are the usual explanations which people give for yawning?

(b) When do female and subordinate male monkeys abstain from yawning?

(c) What does yawning indicate?

(d) Is it related to illness or does it signify good health?

(e) What is the function of yawning?

(f) Have scientists suggested the purpose of the facial movement?

(g) Why is it that current knowledge about yawning is mostly based on anecdotes?

ANSWERS

- 1 (d) in a cowardly manner (or like a coward) Wrong adverb
- 2 (1) A few clothes Article wrongly used
- 3 (2) as much, not as good
- 4 (2) worse, not the worst. Mistake in comparative degree
- 5 (1) India needs Singular number requires singular verb
- 6 (4) created Past tense required because the sentence refers to a past event
- 7 (2) are prouder A comparison has been made here. Compa-

rative degree error.

8. (1) located, not found. Wrong word used.
- 9 (5) No error
- 10 (1) Hers Possessive pronoun required
- 11 (a) gerontology
(b) meteorology
(c) etymology
(d) choreography
(e) demonology
(f) gemmology
(g) cardiology
(h) entomology
- 12 (a) What do you go to school for
(b) has flowed Flown refers to flying
(c) I beat him in the race
(d) I intended to play
(e) avenge my brother
(f) My finger is hurting, or I have pain in my finger
(g) made or delivered a speech
- 13 (c)
- 14 (b)
- 15 (d)
- 16 (d)
- 17 (c)
- 18 (b)
19. (d)
- 20 (c)
- 21 (d)
- 22 (c)
- 23 (e)
- 24 (d)
- 25 (a)
- 26 (d)
- 27 (a) Lack of oxygen, too much carbon dioxide in the blood
(b) When the dominant male is present
(c) Fatigue and drowsiness
(d) It signifies that recovery has started
(e) Releasing stimulus an increasing flow of blood to the brain.
(f) To make the drowsy more alert.
(g) Because the yawn has not been given due respect an attention.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

1 The use of a soda-acid type fire extinguisher is recommended for putting out fires involving burning

- (a) dry chemicals
- (b) fats or vegetable oils
- (c) gasoline
- (d) painted woodwork

2 The alloy, alnico, is widely used in making

- (a) aluminium utensils
- (b) permanent magnets
- (c) cutting tools
- (d) springs

3 A kerosene lamp burns with a yellow flame due to the

- (a) burning of hydrogen
- (b) complete burning of the hydrocarbons
- (c) heating of the wick
- (d) incandescence of unburnt carbon particles

4 Which one of the following is used as a local anaesthetic?

- (a) chloroform
- (b) cocaine
- (c) ether
- (d) morphine

5 The electric furnace is used in the production of

- (a) cast iron
- (b) pig iron
- (c) structural steel
- (d) tool steel

6 Carbon grains are an essential part of a.

- (a) telephone transmitter
- (b) radio loud-speaker
- (c) storage battery
- (d) transformer

7. A structure that helps to keep air pressure in the middle ear equal to atmospheric pressure is the.

- (a) ear drum
- (b) Eustachian tube
- (c) Islands of Langerhans
- (d) nasal passage

8. Two men are pulling on

ropes attached to a rock. It is found that their resultant force is less than that used by either man. It must be that the forces are

- (a) acting at less than 90° to each other
- (b) acting at more than 90° to each other
- (c) acting at 90° to each other
- (d) both small

9 An observer is moving away from a vibrating object with the speed of sound. The observer will

- (a) hear a note an octave higher
- (b) hear a note an octave lower
- (c) hear the same note but more faintly
- (d) not hear the note emitted

10 The part of the eye that corresponds to the diaphragm of the camera is the

- (a) cornea
- (b) iris
- (c) lens
- (d) retina

11 Tissues are to cells as organs are to

- (a) blood
- (b) human beings
- (c) organisms
- (d) tissues

12 In a plant, the semi permeable membrane which surrounds the cell is the

- (a) cell membrane
- (b) cell wall
- (c) vacuole membrane
- (d) nuclear membrane

13 Moulds are to spores as green plants are to

- (a) flowers
- (b) leaves
- (c) roots
- (d) seeds

14 The highest concentration of oxygen is found in the

- (a) hepatic vein
- (b) jugular vein
- (c) pulmonary artery

(d) pulmonary vein

15 Edward Jenner perfected a method of making people immune to

- (a) anthrax
- (b) diphtheria
- (c) bubonic plague
- (d) small pox

16 Small arteries branch to form a network of capillaries. In turn, the capillaries unite to form.

- (a) arteries
- (b) auncles
- (c) ventricles
- (d) veins

17 The Schick test is used to detect susceptibility to

- (a) diphtheria
- (b) measles
- (c) tetanus
- (d) syphilis

18 Which one of the following is known as a diet deficiency disease?

- (a) diabetes
- (b) undulant fever
- (c) diphtheria
- (d) pellagra

19 A substance that tends to prevent the growth of micro-organisms without undue injury to the body tissue is an

- (a) anaesthetic
- (b) antiseptic
- (c) astringent
- (d) emetic

20 Which one of the following has contributed to the decreasing incidence of bowed legs in today's children?

- (a) cereals
- (b) eggs
- (c) fish liver oil
- (d) orange juice

21 At noon on shipboard, a chronometer reads 10.00 p.m., Greenwich time. The longitude of the ship is:

- (a) 10° east
- (b) 10° west
- (c) 150° east
- (d) 150° west

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

22. The component of the atmosphere that shows the greatest percentage of variation is

- (a) argon
- (b) carbon dioxide
- (c) water vapour
- (d) oxygen

23. Slate is to shale as marble is to

- (a) feldspar
- (b) gneiss
- (c) limestone
- (d) mica schist

24. The highest clouds are:

- (a) alto-cumulus
- (b) cirrus
- (c) cumulus
- (d) nimbus

25. On a certain day exactly of the area represented by the map was lighted by the sun's rays and the other half was in darkness. A date on which this might have occurred is:

- (a) January 1
- (b) February 21
- (c) March 22
- (d) June 21

**Increases (I); Decreases (D);
Remains the Same (RS)**

26. As a gas in an insulated container is allowed to expand, the temperature of the gas ____.

27. As the frequency of light incident upon a photo-emissive plate increases, the number of electrons emitted per unit of time ____.

28. A hollow convex lens contains chloroform. If chloroform is replaced by water, the focal length of the lens will ____.

29. When light passes from water to carbon tetra-chloride, its speed ____.

30. A current carrying wire is placed perpendicular to a magnetic field. If the strength of the magnetic field increases, the force on the wire ____.

Explain

31. How can a satellite put in orbit many thousands of miles from the earth can continue in motion indefinitely?

32. What force is acting on the satellite to keep it in approximately a circular orbit?

33. How is it that a rocket in

outer space can achieve a greater acceleration with the same amount of fuel as a rocket in the atmosphere?

34. How is a rocket propelled?

35. A housewife was attempting to take a metal screw lid from a glass jar without success. What method can you suggest?

Applying Science Concepts

36. For each numbered statement, in Group B, choose the change (a, b, c) most applicable from Group A.

Group A

- (a) change to potential energy
- (b) transfer from potential to kinetic energy
- (c) overcoming inertia

Group B

- 1 Pushing against a stationary automobile causes motion
- 2 A stone is falling from a high cliff.
- 3 A car increases speed as it coasts down a hill
- 4 A car travelling fast on a level road is stopped by the application of its brakes
- 5 A stone is carried uphill

Fill in the blanks

37. (a) Amoeba moves by means of ____

(b) Digestion in one-celled animals takes place in the ____.

(c) Dissolved gases pass in and out of paramecium through the ____

(d) The life activity concerned with the taking in of food is known as ____.

(e) DNA is found in the cells' ____.

Test Your Knowledge

38. Scientists have learnt that the brain has three main parts: 1, ? and ?. The largest part of the brain is 2. It makes up about 3 per cent of the brain. Underneath the cerebrum at the back of the head, we find the 4. Stored information for use at a later time is controlled by 5 whereas muscular coordination and body balance is controlled by 6.

Just below the cerebellum at the upper end of the spine is located the 7. It controls the heartbeat, breathing and other vital activities. An injury to the 8 can cause death.

ANSWERS

- 1 (d) 2 (b) 3. (d) 4. (b)
- 5. (d) 6. (a) 7 (b) 8. (b)
- 9 (d) 10 (b) 11 (d) 12. (a)
- 13 (d) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (d)
- 17 (a) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20 (c)
- 21 (d) 22. (c) 23 (c) 24. (b)
- 25 (c) 26 D 27 RS 28. I
- 29 D 30 I
- 31 When a satellite is accelerated to a certain velocity in orbit, it continues at that velocity because of inertia. No force acts on the rocket to maintain motion.
- 32 The gravitational force of the earth acts on the rocket to make it travel in a circular (or elliptical) path. This force accelerates the satellite by changing its direction.
- 33 In the atmosphere, the rocket must overcome air resistance. There is practically no resistance in outer space.
- 34 The fuel burning in the combustion chamber expands and the gases of combustion rush out of the nozzle. The reaction to this backward outrushing is the forward motion of the rocket.
- 35. Expand the lid by pouring hot water on it. The metal expands more than the glass so that the lid should come off easily.
- 36. 1. (c) 2 (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- 37 (a) pseudopods
(b) food vacuole
(c) cell membrane
(d) ingestion
(e) nucleus
- 38. 1. the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata
2. cerebrum 3. 80
4. cerebellum 5. cerebrum
6. cerebellum
7. medulla oblongata
8. medulla oblongata

GENERAL AWARENESS

The following questions were asked in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Bureau of Investigation Examination held on 7th Dec 1986.

We are grateful to the readers who sent these questions to us

* Tick-mark the correct answer out of the choices given:

1 The titular head of the 1857 "War of Indian Independence" was

- (a) Shah Alam
- (b) Tanya Tope
- (c) Rani of Jhansi (Rani Laxmibai)
- (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (e) None of these

2. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at:

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Pune
- (e) None of these

3 Gandhiji's "Salt March" started from

- (a) Surat
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Baroda
- (d) Sabarmati Ashram
- (e) None of these

4 The "Quit India" resolution was adopted in

- (a) 1941
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1943
- (d) 1919
- (e) None of these

5. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place at:

- (a) Lahore, 1921
- (b) Panipat, 1919
- (c) Calcutta, 1921
- (d) Amritsar, 1919
- (e) None of these

6. Who was the first woman to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Mrs J.M. Sengupta
- (e) None of these

7. The author of our National Anthem is.

- (a) Bankim Chander Chatterjee
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Toru Dutt
- (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (e) None of these

8 When was the Arya Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

- (a) 1828
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1875
- (d) 1885
- (e) None of these

9 Which important geographical line passes through India?

- (a) Equator
- (b) Tropic of Cancer
- (c) Tropic of Capricorn
- (d) Prime Meridian
- (e) None of these

10 In a weather map, places having the same atmospheric pressure are joined by lines called.

- (a) isotopes
- (b) isobars
- (c) isotherms
- (d) equinoxes
- (e) None of these

11 Which of the following countries is the largest producer of tin?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Malaysia
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Zambia
- (e) None of these

12. The highest mountain peak in India is:

- (a) Godwin Austin
- (b) Mt Everest
- (c) Kanchenjunga
- (d) Nanda Devi
- (e) None of these

13. Which of the following is

the capital of Lakshadweep?

- (a) Gangtok
- (b) Aizawl
- (c) Port Blair
- (d) Kavaratti
- (e) None of these

14 The line carving out Pakistan from India is called:

- (a) Durand Line
- (b) McMahon Line
- (c) Maginot Line
- (d) Radcliffe Line
- (e) None of these

15. Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary is in:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Assam
- (e) None of these

16. In which Indian State is saffron grown?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Uttar Pradesh
- (e) None of these

17. The author of the book "India Wins Freedom" is:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Subash Chander Bose
- (d) Kuldip Nayyar
- (e) None of these

18. Who is the author of "Heat and Dust"?

- (a) E.M. Forster
- (b) Rudyard Kipling
- (c) Ruth P. Jhabwala
- (d) Merchant
- (e) None of these

19. Kroner is the currency of:

- (a) France
- (b) Netherlands
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Rumania
- (e) None of these

20. The currency of Thailand is:

- (a) Rupiah
- (b) Taka
- (c) Yuan

SPORTS

RELIANCE CUP **CRICKET** **CHAMPIONSHIP**

The underdogs Australia have become the new World Champions. They defeated England by seven runs in the final that was played in Calcutta on November 8, 1987

The glorious uncertainties and intrepid vicissitudes of cricket were well in evidence when India and Pakistan co-hosted the 1987 Reliance Cup Championship, the fourth world competition of its kind since its inception in 1973. Several records went into oblivion and some nail-biting conclusions were witnessed by millions of fans of the game all over the globe, either on playfields or by remaining glued to their T.V. or radio sets.

The eight Test-playing countries were divided into two pools and had to play one another twice in the double-leg round-robin league before reaching the penultimate stage. Fifteen matches were played in India and nine in Pakistan.

Semi-Finals

Both the semi-finals saw the teams tipped to be favourites losing their matches. While in the first semi-final, played at Lahore on November 4, 1987, the underdogs, Australia, defeated Pakistan by 18 runs, in the second semi-final played at Bombay on November 5, 1987, England defeated India by 35 runs.

Pakistan versus Australia: Pakistan captain Imran Khan's dream of retiring in a blaze of glory was shattered when Australia defeated them by 18 runs with one over to spare, in the first semi-final that was played in Lahore on November 4.

Playing first Australia rattled up an imposing total of 267 for eight wickets in their allotted 50 overs. This was the highest total that Pakistan was asked to chase in the tournament. The main scorers for Australia were David Boon (65), Mike Vellella (48) and Steve Waugh (32 not out).

Pakistan started disastrously by losing first three wickets with just 38 runs on the board. Imran Khan and Javed Miandad were then involved in a 112-run partnership and recovered some lost ground for Pakistan. But once Imran Khan was out Pakistan just crumbled under pressure with wickets falling at regular intervals and were finally all out for 249 runs.

Craig McDermott of Australia claimed five Pakistani wickets for 44 runs and was declared the 'Man of the Match'.

Scores

Australia 267 for 8 in 50 overs

Pakistan 249 all out in 49 overs

India versus England: In the second semi-final that was played in Bombay on November 5, 1987, reigning champions India were defeated by England by 35 runs.

India's captain Kapil Dev won the toss and put England into bat. They started slowly but in the end posted a challenging total of 254 off the stipulated 50 overs. Graham Gooch was the man behind England's success who scored an award-winning knock of 115 runs. He was ably supported by Mike Gatting, captain of the England team, who scored 56 runs and was associated in a 117-run partnership for the fourth wicket.

India was set an asking rate of 5.10 for a win. They were under early pressure since Sunil Gavaskar was bowled with only seven runs on board. After that the wickets kept on

falling at regular intervals. India still had a chance when Kapil Dev and Mohammed Azharuddin were on the crease. But after the fall of Kapil's wicket the slide started. The last five wickets fell after adding just 15 runs. For India Azharuddin was the top scorer with 64 runs to his credit.

Hemmings and Foster were the most successful bowlers from English side with the bowling figures of four for 52 and 3 for 47 respectively.

Graham Gooch was declared the Man of the Match.

Scores

England 254 for six in 50 overs

India 219 all out in 45.3 overs

Final

With the annexing of the Reliance World Cup by Allan Border's Australia, a month-long extravaganza came to a climatic end. Australia defeated their traditional rivals, England, by seven runs.

Australian captain Allan Border won the toss and elected to bat. They were given a good start by David Boon (75) and Geoff Marsh (24). This was consolidated by the following batsmen and at the end of the allotted 50 overs Australia piled-up challenging 253 runs for the loss of five wickets. The other contributors to the Australian total were Dean Jones (33), Allan Border (31), and Mike Vellella (45).

England started their innings disastrously by losing the first wicket with just one run on the board. However after that Graham Gooch (35) and Bill Athey (58) brought some respectability to the score. But after Gooch was out the England wickets kept falling at regular intervals. Interestingly as compared to Australia, England remained ahead

in scoring rate between 25th over and 46th over. It was after the 46th over that the real decline of England started and they just could not recover from it and lost the match by seven runs

Although the margin of win is very small, there is no denying the fact that Australia played better than England in all respects

Scores.

Australia 253 for 5 in 50 overs

England 246 for 8 in 50 overs

HIGHLIGHTS

Historical Match: While there were several memorable encounters between the bat and the ball, the last match of the double-leg league in Group "A" between India and New Zealand at Nagpur on October 31 will go down in history for setting up two landmarks

1 *Elusive 100* "Little Master" Sunil Gavaskar, who holds an unbeatable record of 34 Test hundreds, fulfilled his cherished ambition of registering a century in one-day Internationals. By scoring 103 not out, he surpassed his previous best of 92 not out against Australia in Sydney in 1985-86

2 *First Hat-Trick* The 21-year-old medium-pacer Chetan Sharma of Haryana became the first bowler in four World Cups to perform a hat-trick by dismissing Ken Rutherford, Ian Smith and Evan Chetfield with the fourth, fifth and last ball of his sixth over

The match also decided the order in which the semi-finalists from Group "A" were to meet the top two from Group "B" at Bombay or Lahore. In order to pass Australia on the run-rate and head the group, India had to overhaul New Zealand's total of 221 for nine in 42 overs. India did so in just 32.1 overs.

The Cup: The coveted Reliance Cup, manufactured by Dinesh and Company of Bhuleshwar, Bombay, is

a masterpiece of craftsmanship.

The glittering silver cup, plated with 24 carat gold, is studded with diamonds on top. Weighing six kg, it is 26 inches tall. It has the flags of the participating nations embossed on it. Below the flags are inscribed the names of eight countries and the emblems of both the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Pakistan Cricket Control Board

Looking at the gleaming surface of the cup it gives the feeling as if it is standing on a ball. At the bottom of the Cup, there is a world map with the wordings Reliance Cup '87

Prizes: Big money is involved in the prizes for participants in the championship is given below

Winners £30,000, Runners-up £12,000, Losing semi-finalists £6,000 each, Group match winners, £1,500 each, Man of the Match awards. For each of the 24 group matches £300, Each semi-final match £600, Final £900

Origin of instant cricket

Instant cricket had an instant birth in 1971. Rain washed out the third cricket Test between Australia and England, to be played at Melbourne from December 31, 1970 to January 5, 1971. With a view to appease the disappointed fans of the game, it was decided to play a 40-over match. The match was such a resounding success, over 45,000 spectators turning up to watch it, that it was decided to have one-day limited overs Internationals

Previous Championships

First World Cup: England's Prudential Assurance Company was so much inspired that it decided to sponsor a World Cup Tournament. The first of the series, played in London in 1975, was won by the West Indies

Second World Cup: The mighty Caribbeans proved too strong for England in the final of the 1979 second World Cup Championship and won by 92 runs.

Third World Cup: Cricket is known for miracles and one such happened at the Lord's (London) on June 25, 1983, when rank outsiders India dethroned favourites the West Indies by a margin of 43 runs in the third World Cup Championship and thus robbed them of their hat-trick.

The Prudentials Company withdrew its sponsorship after the third championship. The Reliance group of industries came forward to sponsor the fourth championships, co-hosted by India and Pakistan.

BADMINTON

World Cup Championships

Men's singles: Zhao Jinhua.

Women's singles: Li Lingwei.

Men's doubles: South Korea's Park Joo Bing and Kim Moon Soo

Women's doubles: Li Lingwei and Han Aiping of China

WORLD RAILWAY

GAMES

Honours Shared

The World Railway Games, for the first time awarded to an Asian country, concluded at New Delhi on October 8. About 170 competitors from 14 countries participated in the six-day festival during which some of the performances touched dizzy heights unseen in India. Honours in the three disciplines competed for, tennis, volleyball and basketball were well shared

Tennis (Bhartia Rail Trophy): India scored a double, winning both the individual and team events.

Volleyball (Alwyn Trophy): The Soviet Union rallied splendidly to retain the volleyball title beating German Democratic Republic by three games to two after a two hour 31-minute battle.

Basketball (Bhel Trophy): The Soviet Union annexed the Bhel Trophy for basketball beating India 98-63 to complete an all-win record in the four-nation league.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ALH: Armed Light Helicopter.

ASTE: Aircraft and System Testing Establishment.

CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

EPS: Early Production System

INF: Intermediate-range Nuclear Missiles.

ISDN: Integrated Services Digital Network.

NLM: National Literacy Mission.

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

AWARDS

Nobel Prize, 1987

For Peace: The 1987 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the President of Costa Rica, Mr Oscar Arias Sanchez for his work for peace in Central America.

For Literature: Soviet-born poet Joseph Brodsky—now settled in USA—has been awarded the 1987 Nobel Prize for Literature for his “all-embracing authorship, imbued with clarity of thought and poetic intensity.”

For Economics: American Robert M. Solow for his contributions to the theory of economic growth

For Chemistry: This prize has been shared by Donald J. Cram and Charles J Pedersen of USA with French researcher Jean-Marie Lehn for their work in the synthesis of molecules that can mimic important biological processes.

For Physics: The Nobel Prize for Physics has been shared by George Bednorz of West Germany and K. Alex Mueller of Switzerland for their discovery of new super-conducting

materials.

For Medicine: Susumu Tonegawa of Japan for his discoveries explaining the structure of the body's immune defence.

Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration, 1987

The prestigious 1987 Indira Gandhi award for National Integration has been given to Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, a veteran freedom fighter, social worker and publisher, for her outstanding work in promoting the twin causes of national understanding and integration.

The award was instituted by the Indian National Congress in its centenary year of 1985 and carries a citation and an amount of Rs one lakh

The first recipient of the award was Swami Rangananda, in 1986

Jnanpith Satire Award, 1987

The 1987 Jnanpith Satire award has been given to Dr Harish Naval for his collection of Satirical writings, “Baghpat Ke Kharbuze”

There is no cash prize, but the Bharatiya Jnanpith undertakes to publish the winning works, thereby easing the problems faced by young promising writers in the publication of their maiden books.

First Indira Gandhi Pariyavaran Puraskar (Environment award) for 1987

The Bombay Natural History Society has been named the winner of the first Indira Gandhi Pariyavaran Puraskar (environment award) for 1987 for the contribution of the society in the area of mamalogy and ornithology.

Instituted in the memory of Mrs Indira Gandhi by the Central gover-

ment, the award will be presented every year to a citizen or an organization in recognition of outstanding work in the field of environment protection.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs one lakh.

1987 Right Livelihood awards

The ‘Chipko’ movement of India is one of the four recipients of the 1987 Right Livelihood awards also known as “alternative Nobel Prizes”

The other recipients are Prof Hans-Peter Durr, a West German physicist and a profound critic of the arms race, Mr Frances Moore-Lappe of the USA, a food and human rights activist, and Mr Mordechai Vanunu, an Israeli, who is being tried for treason for revealing Israel-South Africa nuclear links.

The awards were the idea of Mr Jakob Von Vezkull, a Swedish-German writer and philatelic expert who sold his valuable postage stamps to provide the initial endowment. He felt that the Nobel Prizes had become too specialised and narrow in focus and ignored much work and knowledge vital for the survival of mankind.

The awards carry a cash prize of US \$ 1,000,000.

OIL

ONGC strikes oil, gas in Cauvery basin

Oil and gas have been struck by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at a well, Bhuvanagiri-11, in the Cauvery basin, 10 km north-west of Chidambaram town in Tamil Nadu. At present the well is pumping oil at the rate of 206 barrels per day and gas at the rate of 52,000 cubic metres per day. The other notable

commercial hydrocarbon strikes in this basin have been Kavikalappal and Narimanam. The Cauvery basin is spread over a total area of 48,000 sq km in Tamil Nadu and the Union territory of Pondicherry, including 23,000 sq kms of offshore. The sources of the basin are estimated at 370 million tonnes (130 MT onland and 240 MT offshore).

The ONGC is to supply the gas from Cauvery basin to the Indian Steel Rolling Mills at Nagapattinam. The initial supply of associated gas will be from the Narimanam well No 1 and will be to the tune of about 4,000 cubic metres per day. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has also shown interest in utilising gas from the area for power generation.

PERSONS

Brodsky, Joseph

Soviet-born poet, Joseph Brodsky has been given the 1987 Nobel Prize for Literature. He is one of the youngest laureates ever to be awarded the prestigious prize.

Mr Brodsky was born in a Jewish family in Leningrad in 1940. He attended school until the age of 15 and then worked in factories and at sea as a shipboard stoker.

During this time he studied philosophy and history of religion. In the 1960s he made an intensive study of the Bible.

He began to write poetry in 1958 and his work began to be read at clandestine literary meetings. He was arrested in 1964 and sentenced to five years hard labour for "parasitism". During this period his poems were published in the West thus leading to pressure on Moscow for his release. Eighteen months after his trial he was allowed to return to Leningrad where he continued writing. In 1972 he was forced to leave his native land and he defected to USA.

His poems rely heavily on visual impressions. To write his poems he still uses his native language but he

has also acquired a good command of English. He sometimes translates his own works.

Bednorz, George

A scientist from West Germany, he is the winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Physics. He shares the prize with K. Alex Mueller of Switzerland.

The award has been given to him for his discovery of new super conducting materials. At present he is a researcher at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland.

Cram, Donald J.

He is one of the winners of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. The award has been given to him for his work in the synthesis of molecules that can mimic important biological processes.

Mr Cram belongs to USA.

Kishore Kumar

The versatile actor and playback singer of the Indian film industry, who had held sway over the music world for about four decades, he died on October 13, 1987 following a heart attack. He was 58.

Kishore Kumar was revered as a man with love and humour in his heart and magic in his voice. Besides singing and acting he had also produced, directed and composed musical scores for several films.

He is survived by his fourth wife, Leena Chandavarkar and two sons.

Lehn, Jean-Marie

Jean-Marie Lehn, a French researcher, is the co-winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. The award has been given to him for his work in the synthesis of molecules that can mimic important biological processes.

Merchant, Vijay

Vijay Merchant, the legendary old man of Indian Cricket who was also known as the 'Bradman of Indian Cricket', died on October 27, 1987 following a heart attack. He was 77.

Born on October 12, 1911, in a textile tycoon family, Merchant rose to be a legend in the first class cricket. He belonged to that small club of batsmen who notched over 2000 runs in England. He invented the famous "leg glance" shot.

Even after his retirement from cricket he continued to dominate the cricket scene, reaching millions of cricket lovers through cricket commentary on radio. Besides this he won the hearts of many with his philanthropy.

Mueller, K. Alex

He is a scientist from Switzerland who has been declared the co-winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Physics for his discovery of new super conducting materials.

He is a researcher at the IBM Zurich Research laboratory in Switzerland.

Nadkarni, Vice-Admiral Jayant G.

Vice-Admiral Jayant Ganpat Nadkarni is the new Chief of Naval Staff of India. He succeeds Chief Admiral R.H. Tathiani who retired on November 30, 1987.

He is a graduate of the Naval War College, America and the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. During his career he has won several laurels and honours.

Pedersen, Charles J.

Charles J. Pedersen was in the news for having been declared the joint winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. He shared the prize with two other scientists.

He belongs to USA.

Sanchez, O.A.

President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica has been awarded the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for his work for peace in Central America. It was his effort which led to an agreement on a peace plan signed in Guatemala.

Since assuming office in 1986 as Costa Rica's 47th and the youngest President, Mr Arias (46), has assumed

the role of peace-maker in strife-torn Central America.

Solow, Robert M.

American Robert M Solow has been given the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics for his contribution to the theory of economic growth

A professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Prof Solow was the first economist to formulate a mathematical model illustrating how technological advance could spur greater per capita production.

Prof Solow was born in New York. He took his doctorate at Harvard in 1951 and has been economics professor at MIT since 1958. He has also been on the U.S President's council of economic advisors. He is described by his colleagues as a very out-going, easy-going and humorous person and an excellent teacher

He is the 16th American to win this prize since it was set up in 1968.

Tonegawa, Susumu

Susumu Tonegawa of Japan is the winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for medicine. The award has been given to him for his discoveries explaining the structure of the body's immune defence.

Hailing from Nagoya in Central Japan, Mr Tonegawa, 48, graduated from Japan's Kyoto University in 1963.

Thanks to his research it is now known as to how many immunoglobulin genes are there in man, how they are put together and how they can give rise to high number of different antibodies.

PROJECTS

Narmadasagar Project cleared

The government of India has cleared the Narmadasagar reservoir project in Madhya Pradesh.

With the clearance for diversion of some forest land, the way has been paved for the construction of the

project on the largest west-flowing river in India. When completed, this Rs 7,000 crore project will irrigate 1,40,000 hectares of land in Madhya Pradesh and produce 1,000 MW of power.

The project envisages the building of a dam on the Narmada river in Punasa village in Khandwa district. It will submerge over one lakh hectares of land, including 49,000 hectares of prime reserve forest land in Khandwa Khargone and Dhar districts. Over one lakh persons on 721 villages in these three districts will be affected. Harsood town with a population of 25,000 will be wholly submerged. The project was first appraised in March 1985 and its reappraisal had become necessary due to the passage of time.

A massive scheme for providing compensatory afforestation on over 97,000 hectares of land, which is twice the area of the forests likely to be submerged, has been proposed by the government. The government has already created three forest divisions to plan the afforestation which will commence by April 1988

SPACE RESEARCH

Monkey business in space

On September 29, 1987 two simians, Dryoma and Yerosha, were blasted into space by the Soviets on board the Cosmos 1887 spacecraft. The two simians were sent into the space to study adaption to zero gravity and to solve the problems of ensuring radiation safety to space flight.

The two simians landed back on earth, after a 13-day space journey, in hardship conditions and an unscheduled, mistaken landing in the frosty Siberian Taiga.

During the space flight "Yerosha" gave the mission controllers a scare by freeing its left front paw and tearing off the name tag on helmet and in process blocking off one of the tubes feeding it. It is possible the monkey

business of "Yerosha" might have led to the module going off the set course.

The research and experiments were planned jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, USA, France and the European Space Agency.

MISCELLANY

3.2 p.c. world economy growth forecast

The world economy will grow 3.2 per cent in 1987 and 3.5 per cent in 1988 according to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

The UNIDO report was moderately optimistic over outlook for developing countries, saying their growth might accelerate despite sluggish world commodity prices and the continuing debt crisis

West Asia could expect 5.5 per cent growth in 1988, Latin America four per cent and Africa excepting South Africa 3.4 per cent

The Canadian and US economies would grow 3.1 per cent, faster than western Europe's forecast 2.6 per cent but behind Japan's 3.3 per cent

UNIDO said that despite developing nations' occasionally higher growth rates, they had not markedly increased their share of world industrial output. Put at 11.7 per cent in 1975, the share was up to just 13 per cent in 1986.

Commodity-based industry had proved to be the great hope of those countries. They produced 31 per cent of world output in the tobacco industry, 27 per cent in the petroleum industry and 21 per cent of world textiles. The developing country share of world iron output had doubled in 16 years to 11 per cent.

UNIDO said its predictions were based on its assessment of an improvement in the Third World debt position and an improvement in commodity prices despite stagnating demand.

Improve Your Word Power

- 1 **predilection:** (a) mental preference (b) favourable prepossession of mind (c) disinclination (d) likely trend.
2. **renegade:** (a) vulnerable (b) turncoat, faithless (c) running grade (d) quick in reaction
3. **vie:** (a) pie in sky (b) animal cry (c) compete (d) condemn
- 4 **bunker:** (a) hurdle (b) small bank (c) bankrupt (d) bluffer
- 5 **serpentine:** (a) joined together (b) clemency (c) twisting, winding like a snake (d) full of venom
- 6 **ember:** (a) cucumber (b) piece of burning coal (c) abbreviation of remember (d) tree trunk
- 7 **vandal:** (a) destroyer (b) refugee (c) wanderer (d) rogue
- 8 **rake:** (a) fury (b) gambler and drunkard (c) immoral person (d) trailer
- 9 **dope:** (a) catch by rope (b) intoxicant (c) deceptive device (d) inactive
- 10 **viands:** (a) ruffians (b) liars (c) barriers (d) articles of food

- 11 **procrastination:** (a) habit of putting off, dilatoriness (b) prescribe (c) certification (d) clarification.
- 12 **whimper:** (a) whisper (b) steal (c) defame a person (d) cry, moan
- 13 **smithereens:** (a) small fragments (b) a dark screen (c) large pieces of stone (d) succour
- 14 **implausible:** (a) sentence containing no clauses (b) dark complexion (c) insurmountable (d) not easy to believe, unlikely
- 15 **voluble:** (a) talkative (b) soluble (c) large in volume (d) unshrinkable
- 16 **palpable:** (a) made of pulp (b) crisp (c) easily noticeable (d) conflicting
- 17 **pristine:** (a) relating to Bible (b) of stone age (c) original, pure, belonging to earliest times (d) dazzling light
- 18 **locale:** (a) scene of an event (b) local person (c) appealing sight (d) facade
- 19 **vapid:** (a) opposite of rapid (b) adventurous (c) careful (d) dull
- 20 **proprietary:** (a) salutary (b) graceful (c) privately owned (d) well maintained

ANSWERS

- 1 **predilection:** (a) mental preference
—She had a *predilection* for tainted glass in her windows
- 2 **renegade:** (b) turncoat, faithless, deserter of party
—Many politicians in the country are in fact *renegades*.
- 3 **vie:** (c) compete
—Ram and Shyam have been *vying* with each other for the gold medal
- 4 **bunker:** (a) hurdle, obstacle
—There are at least half a dozen *bunkers* in the course set for the new military exercise
- 5 **serpentine:** (c) twisting or winding like a snake
—The *serpentine* path led to the top of the hill
6. **ember:** (b) piece of live, burning coal
—The *embers* in the drawing-room fire-place were red hot for several hours
7. **vandal:** (a) wilful destroyer or despoiler
—The unchecked *vandals* destroyed several vehicles during the strike.
- 8 **rake:** (c) immoral person
—Imtiaz Khan was indeed a *rake* and was, therefore, kept out of social gatherings.
- 9 **dope:** (b) intoxicant, drug, narcotics
—Several persons have been arrested in Delhi and Bombay for carrying large quantities of *dope*.
10. **viands:** (d) articles of food, victuals
—There is an amazing variety of *viands* in the new restaurant.
11. **procrastination:** (a) habit of putting off, dilatoriness

- Any officer who indulges in *procrastination* cannot become efficient
- 12 **whimper:** (d) cry, moan
—The poor, unfortunate woman was heard *whimpering* all the time
- 13 **smithereens:** (a) small pieces or fragments.
—The window pane was smashed into *smithereens* when the naughty boys threw stones at it
- 14 **implausible:** (d) not easy to believe, unlikely.
—His account of the accident was *implausible*; hence few believed him
- 15 **voluble:** (a) very talkative
—His friend was so *voluble* that he did not allow anybody else to speak at the gathering
- 16 **palpable:** (c) easily noticeable, quite apparent
—What he said was a *palpable* lie
- 17 **pristine:** (c) original, pure, belonging to earliest time.
—The entire family boasted of *pristine* glory and a flawless family tree
- 18 **locale:** (a) scene of an event.
—The film director was very particular about the appropriate *locale* for every scene
- 19 **vapid:** (d) dull, uninteresting
—Ram's speeches at election meetings are generally *vapid*
- 20 **proprietary:** (c) privately owned.
—Krishnan claimed *proprietary* rights to the entire furniture

Appointments Etc.

Appointed; Elected Etc.

Li Peng. He has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of China. He succeeds Mr Zhao Ziyang.

Zhao Ziyang. He has been appointed as the Head of the Communist Party of China.

Noboru Takeshita. He has been elected as the new Prime Minister of Japan. He succeeds Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mohamond Al-Zondeb. He has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of Syria.

Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. Prime Minister of Tunisia he has become the President of Tunisia after overthrowing Mr Habib Bourguiba in a coup.

Frank Carlucci. He has been appointed the Defence Secretary of USA.

Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain, he has been elected the new head of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Lt Gen S F Rodrigues. He has been appointed as the Vice-Chief of the Army Staff of Indian Army.

Dr Konrad Seitz. He has been appointed as the new ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to India.

Andre Lewin. He is the new ambassador of France to India.

Resigned/Deposed

Abdul-Raouf Kasim. Prime Minister of Syria.

Zhao Ziyang. Prime Minister of China.

Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. Governor-General of Fiji.

Willfried Martins. Prime Minister of Belgium.

Habib Bourguiba. President of Tunisia. He was overthrown in a coup.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

Casper Weinberger. Defence Secretary of USA.

Vasant Rao Patil. Governor of Rajasthan.

Distinguished Visitors

Junius Jayewardene. President of Sri Lanka.

Hammar De Robert. President of Nauru.

Otto Stich. Vice-President of Switzerland.

Gilberto Bonalumi. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy.

Barber Conable. President of the World Bank.

Died

Vijay Merchant. The legendary grand old man of the Indian cricket. He was 77.

Kishore Kumar. The versatile actor-playback singer of the Indian film industry. He was 58.

an Italian air crash.

17—Commonwealth expels Fiji.

19—100 people are killed and over 290 injured in a train accident in Jakarta, Malaysia.

—U.S. Navy destroys two Iranian platforms in Persian Gulf.

20—Terrorists massacre 12 people in Delhi.

25—Jaffna, in Sri Lanka, is liberated from LTTE guerillas by the Indian Army.

—Blast rocks the Indian chancery office in Kandy in Sri Lanka.

27—Sixteen persons including three terrorists are killed in Punjab.

31—Mr Noboru Takeshita is appointed as the new Prime Minister of Japan.

—Five terrorists are among eleven killed in Punjab.

—USSR and USA decide to hold a summit on December 7, 1987 in Washington.

—South Africa-backed Mozambican rebels massacre 211 people in Mozambique.

NOVEMBER

1—Pakistan suspends port calls by US navy ships.

—Category 'A' terrorist Kuldip Singh Muchhal is among the seven terrorists killed by security forces in Punjab. Terrorists gun down eight people.

3—Six terrorists are killed in encounter with police in Punjab.

4—The third SAARC summit concludes in Kathmandu (Nepal).

6—Terrorists gun down a Deputy Superintendent of Police and seven others in Punjab.

7—Tunisian President, Mr Habib Bourguiba is deposed in a coup.

9—Seven terrorists are killed in encounters with police in Punjab.

—50 persons are killed and more than 100 injured in a bomb blast in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka.

10—12 persons are killed and over 100 injured in police firing in Dhaka on protestors demanding resignation of President Ershad.

EVENTS

OCTOBER

11—Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi leaves for a 11-day tour to Japan, Canada and USA.

—In fierce battle between LTTE and Indian soldiers in the Jaffna Peninsula in Sri Lanka, 120 LTTE men are killed.

12—Ten persons including one terrorist are killed in Punjab.

13—The five-day Commonwealth summit begins in Vancouver in Canada.

15—TNV extremists in Tripura kill 22 non-tribals.

16—37 people are reported killed in

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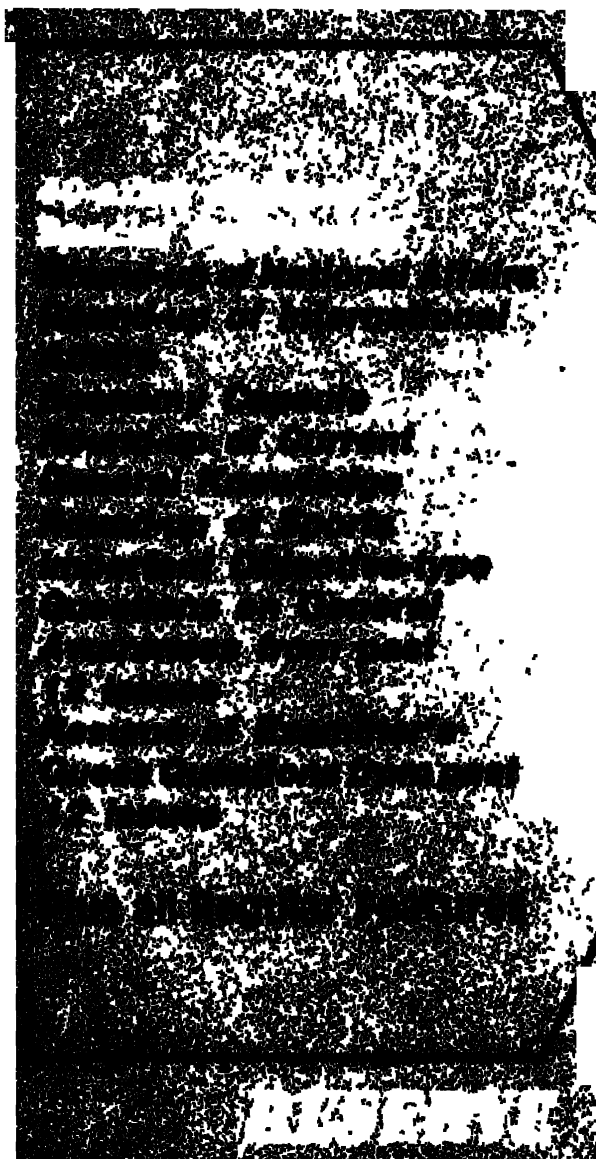
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